ClearingUp-Time's Book of Egyptian Chronology

by Ian Peter and Eleanor June Shears

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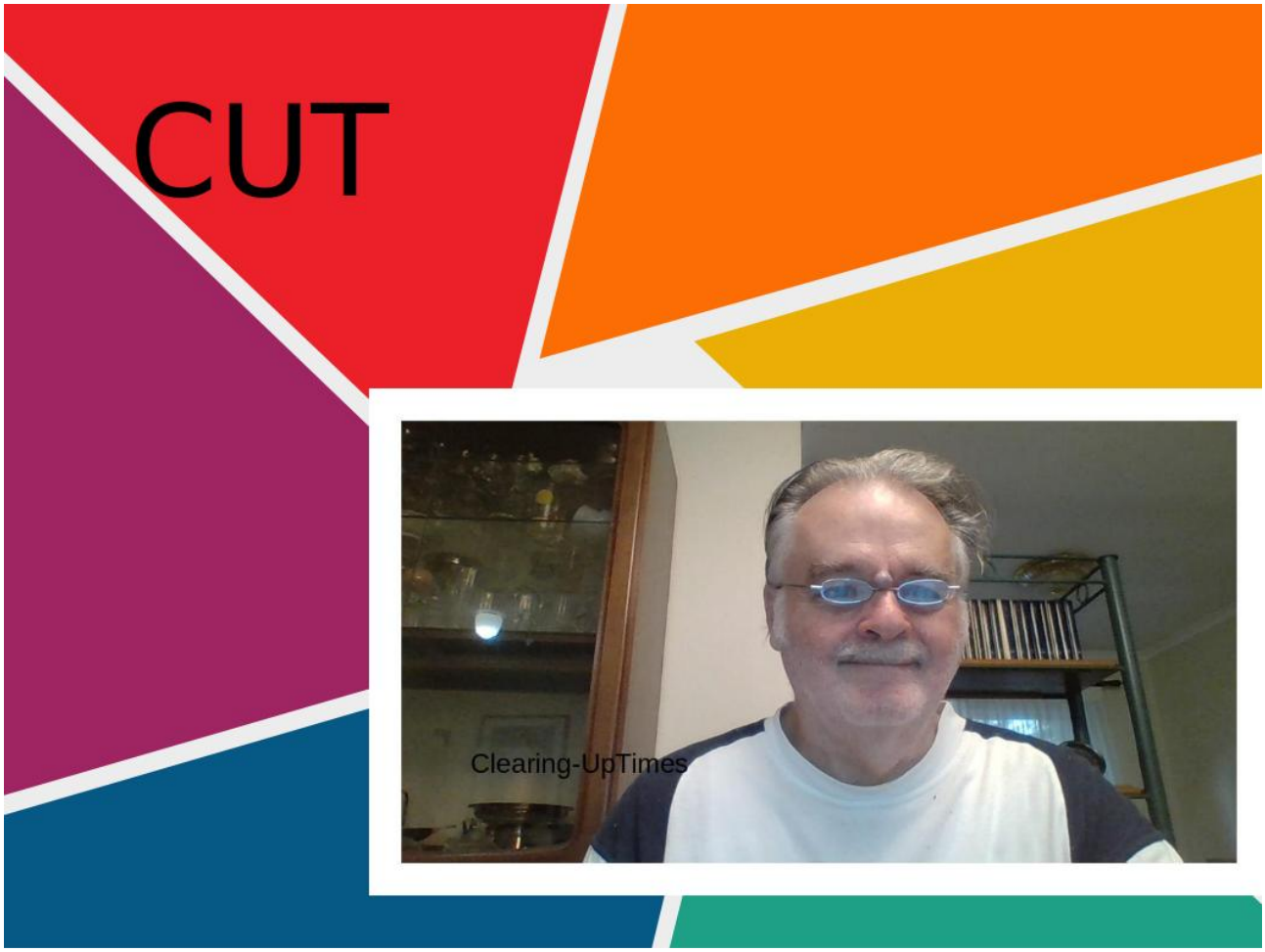
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Nubia as a Check on the Egyptian Chronology of Africanus' Dynasties Twenty-Three to Twenty-Six

Abstract:

Without a cross-check of some kind Clearing-UpTimes (CUT) cannot advocate effectively for a revision of Egyptian chronology. The Dynasty of Menelik I has been shifted up and down by almost every attempt at dynastic integrity in chronology development. How can Nubians be linked to Egypt in a way that allows at least a relative integrity and to Persia to produce an absolute relation and thus a firm anchor? This treatise attempts to answer that in a way that advocates for substantial revision of High/Low and extraneous Chronologies.

Introduction:

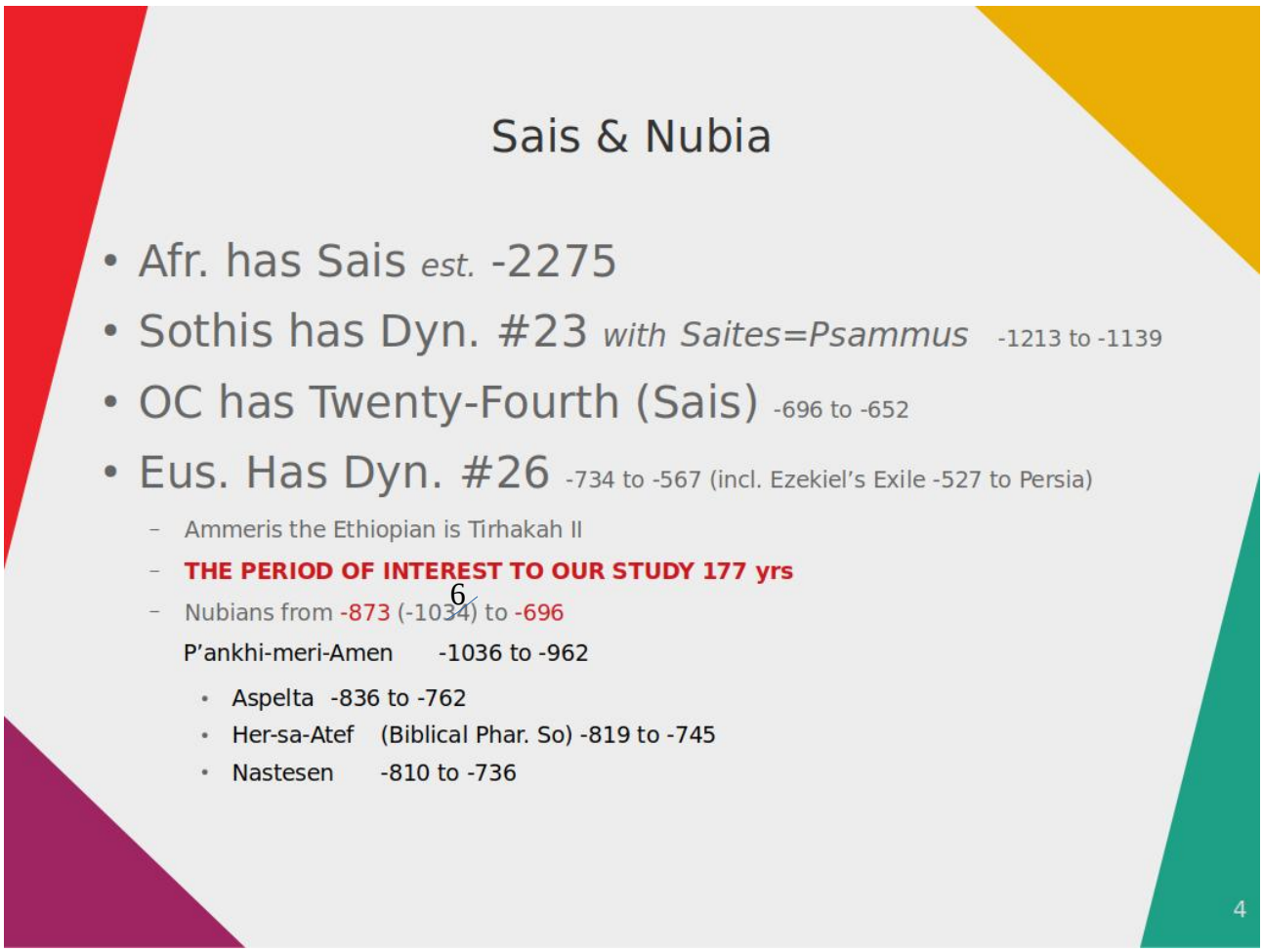


Africanus

- Twenty-Three (89)
- -1189 to -1118
- Twenty-Four (6)
- -953 to -947
- Twenty-Five (40)
- -947 to -873

The Old Chronicle

- OC Twenty (Diospolis)
- -1333 to -1105 Monthemsaf to Psusennes III
- OC Twenty-One (Tanis)
- -1105 to -984 Pami to Tefnakht
- OC Twenty-Two (Tanis)
- -984 to -936 Nimlot of Hermopolis 'D' to Bocchoris
- OC Twenty-Three (Diospolis)
- -936 to -917 Peftjauawybast/Menkheperre Ini
- OC Twenty-Four (Sais)
- -917 to -873 Shebitku to Taharqa


Sais & Nubia
• Afr. has Sais est. -2275
• Sothis has Dyn. #23 with Saites=Psammus -1213 to -1139
• OC has Twenty-Fourth (Sais) -696 to -652
• Eus. Has Dyn. #26 -734 to -567 (incl. Ezekiel's Exile -527 to Persia)
– Ammeris the Ethiopian is Tirhakah II
– THE PERIOD OF INTEREST TO OUR STUDY 177 yrs
– Nubians from -873 (-1034) to -696
P'ankhi-meri-Amen -1036 to -962
• Aspelta -836 to -762
• Her-sa-Atef (Biblical Phar. So) -819 to -745
• Nastesen -810 to -736
4

Fact base:

The Old Chronicle (OC), according to CUT, is dated following the end of the very long line of Menes, with who we identify Cush[1]. Biyres is -2275 as the actual end. Nebkare -2242 to -2168 is last king of Third Dynasty *cf.* Biyres. The Third Dynasty end therefore represents a kind of ending

-2168
-1978
-1875
-1527
-1333
-1105
-984
-936 Start OC Twenty-Third of Diospolis, 2 gens.
-917 End Ryholt Dynasty #13 / Start OC Twenty-Fifth of Ethiopians, 3 gens.
-873 Start OC Twenty-Sixth of Memphis, 7 gens.
-696 Start OC Twenty-Fourth of Sais, 3 gens.
-652 NB Psamm. II -651+124 Start CUT Missing Ethiopians/Egyptians
-527 Start OC Twenty-Seventh of Persians, 5 gens.
-403
-397
-358
-340

Illustration 1: OC Dynasty Sixteen starts at end of Nebkare Sakkhara (S) 14

1 Some connect Menes with Mizraim

and supplies what CUT refers to, on occasion, as drift *anchor* dates. These dates are used in CUT analysis – a technique we pioneered.

Dynasty nomenclature in the OC is particularly confusing but only in the fact that it differs from Manetho and Barbarus. It also contains an end-date which corresponds to Manetho's Dynasty [2]Thirty-One's start. This is odd and normal at the same time.

The two Dynasties which run together - in parallel - are Hyksos' dynasties which are reported as;

- Afr.'s XV, -2275 to -1991
- Apophis -2052 to -1978/61 yrs to -1991
- Afr.'s XVI, -2275 to -1757
- Eus.' XV, -2256 (Bnon) to -2006 (Shepseskaf)
- Ryholt's 108 yrs -2082 to -1974 (Khamudi)
- Afr.'s XVI -2275 to -1757
- Eus.'s XVI -2168 to -1978 *cf.* OC
- Afr.'s XVII, -1571 to -1420 ← **ODD MAN OUT**
- Eus.' XVII Sakir-Har -2122 to Joseph -2019

and the Fourth Dynasty of Manetho as;

- *Incl.* Huny, Fourth Dynasty -2240 to -1978 CUT.
-

It is fair to note the direct references to Joseph (Moscheres) and Apophis.

The four kings of the next OC ie from -1978 to -1875 are;

- Shepseskaf,
- Userkaf
- Usercheres
- Sahure

The interval -1875 to -1527 includes from beginning of Khaneferre S 29 to the start of Nebhepetre (Gardiner Mentuhotep I) A 57, S 37 T. 5.16/TK. 6.16; or from Fifth, Sixth, [3]Eighteenth(parallel Eighth) to start of the Mentuhoteps in Dynasty Eleven.

We only have one more issue to complete and that is -1527 to -1333. This is the distance to KSB Ryholt's Turin Kanon (TK) Dynasty Thirteen[i] which runs to -917, and accounts for 57 kings. The period covers latter Dynasty #11, #12 to, approx., Ammenemhet III and into the reign of the early Dynasty #20 kings. The tie to Talmudic -4244 "creation" date (no connection to the real world – only Mesopotamia) is -1322 or the Rennaisance. CUT means two 1460[4] years. In SIP, p. 49 Kim Ryholt states "The Thirteenth Dynasty is listed after the Twelfth Dynasty in the Turin King-list under the heading (7/4): 'The kings [who followed ...".

One can loosely tie Ammenemhet IV, Ramesses XI and Ramesses I together as the founders of three co-eval dynastic periods. In other words they are a sort of parallel dynasties.

The tie here is Seti I's Yr.4. This, in CUT's arrangement, is -1319 and the *drift analysis* is;

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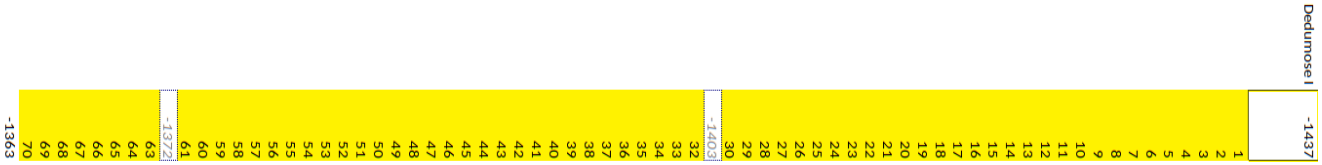
2 We traditionally regard Manetho as a thirty dynasty treatise.

3 The Syncellus account of Eratosthenes gives a positive statement of the connection between many dynastic periods including an unequivocal Dyn. #6/#18 follow-on. This is done by check counts.

4 A reference to the Sothic cycle of 4 * 365 days – as years.

1. —Regnal Year 4, 3rd month of the Peret-season, day 20 under the majesty of: Horus: Mighty bull, Appearing Gloriously in Thebes, Who Enlivens the Two Lands; Two ladies: Repeater of Births[ii],
2. —The Rennaisance of -1322 is 'repeated' 3yrs later in -1319.
3. —'-2119 (Khufu) +(4*200) = -1319.

We should note there are frequently used *anchor* or drift benchmarks in CUT's analyses and one of these is Khufu. Often the King, rather than the specific date, is the object of anchoring/benchmarking. We will explain as circumstances arise the relationship to the basic CUT model in the illustration;



As an example of the basic king model in Egypt Dedumose I is instructive; A four-year familiarisation, a thirty-year sed count to a one-year sed festival, another thirty-year sed count, a second sed festival and a final eight years to end seventy years of active rule. Ramesses II, possibly taking occasion by the recent Rennaisance and repeats, introduced a short-lived change with 13 repeats of an original sed. Such novelties were amusing but the Egyptian bureaucracy remained unmoved.

As an example of the point, we would see Dedumose I's start at -1437 used as a benchmark, on another occasion -1433 – his start of rule and -1371 or the start of his role as Pharaoh, not just as a king.

A good example of this notion is the comment in The Old Chronicle from Loeb Classical library "Manetho", Waddell, W. G., HUP, Massachussetts, 2004 which goes as follows p.233 "Thus the sum total from Mestraim down to this Nectanebo is 2365 years, ..." Thus with a bit of correction to the Mestraim to Kaiechos – the traditional first Egyptian king – who reigned -2742 as his Admin. Start. Dr Herman L. Hoeh writing in his Compendium[iii] Vol. 1 p. 99 (CUT Edn.) states under the head of Chap#9/**The Persian Kings of Egypt,**

Cambyses	6(A)	Jan 2, 527- Dec. 31, 522….

to, under the head **Egypt Rebels,**

...Nepherites (II), son of Achoris	4 months	**[377-376]** (winter)

CUT has corrected by two years.

Thus a -377 is a possible start for Nectanebo given the 10 years to a sed festival. QED.

The last eight years of Nectanebo (one prince) are his final eight giving him an Admin. Start of -432.

As we go through this study we shall be on the lookout for meaningful connections in Regnal Year and *anchor*. Sometimes these correspond to OC boundaries!!

From E. Wallis Budge[iv] p. XXX,

"Amen-hetep consolidated the rule of Egypt in Nubia by proclaiming himself to be the god of the country, and he was worshipped as such in the large temple which he built at Sulb, about 150 miles south of Wadi Halfah. His favourite wife Thi was also worshipped as his female counterpart in the temple of Sadenga, which he built in her honour a few miles to the north of Sulb. Other buildings were no doubt erected by him in the Dongola district … the country was in a peaceful and prosperous state, that trade was flourishing , and that the Egyptian rule was accepted by the bulk of the people. Nubia had at that time been in the continuous possession of Egypt for about 150 years, and many of the natives who came in contact with her civilization must have begun to adopt, so far as their means permitted, the manners and customs of their conquerors, and, perhaps incidentally, their religion and language. Amen-hetep IV, … does not appear to have made any expedition into Nubia. … Nevertheless there is reason tof believe that a temple in honour of Aten was built in Nubia, either by Queen Thi or by Amen-hetep IV, for the name Aten forms a portion of the name of a town which is mentioned two or three times in Nubian annals. This town is called Pa-kem-Aten … . … The cult of Aten in the town of Pa-kem-Aten probably did not log survive the worship of this god in Egypt, but whether he did or not, it is quite certain that some time before the reign of the first king of the XXVIth Dynasty the worship of Amen-Ra was performed in it."

This leads us to accept that drift-dating was brought to Napata – as the new Thebes – by priests of Amen-Ra. An interesting and telling example here is the anomally, so-called, of a twelfth Dynasty Ameres. Yet even more interesting is a Gen. Piankh at the time of the TIP. So we need to investigate the relativities of Dynasty Twelve and Twenty-One. We shall at first set out each dynasty in terms of the different sources and frameworks;

Twenty-one

Smendes	-1296 to -1222
Psusennes I	-1290 to -1216
Nephercheres	-1230 to -1156
Amenemope	-1227 to -1153
Osorkon I	-1222 to -1148
Psusennes III (Psinaches???)	-1201 to -1127
Psusennes II	-1213 to -1139

Afr., Eus. and Arm. have 130 years; -1287 to -1157, ie Ramesses VII ends a regnal count in -1287 allowing a joint rule with Smendes at best or a Smendes take-over at worst. The -1287 is established by the drift for a Yr. 8 of R VII of 355 days. This translates into a -2707 *anchor*. This leads to Kaiechos' regnal count start ie post-first sed festival. We have already noted the use of his absolute start elsewhere.

Most are familiar with in-depth, eye-glazing analyses of the following in relation to the following and Dyn. 321;



NB the position of Piankh in the chart.

Twelve

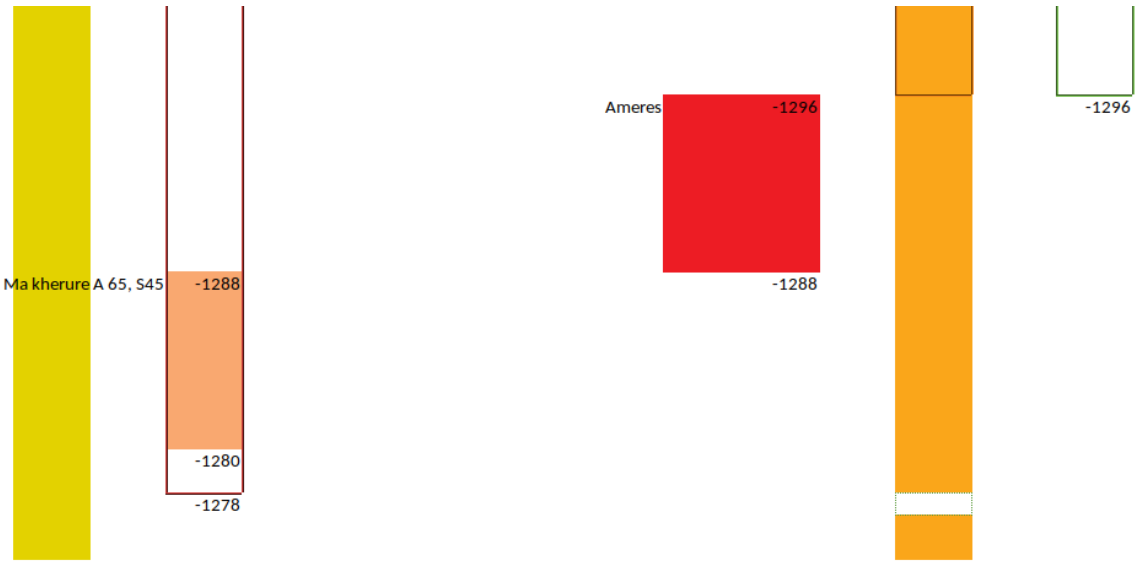


Illustration 2: Critical section of Dyn. #12 vis-a-vis identity of Ameres

Ammenemhet I S 39	-1452 to -1378[5]
Senusert I	-1393 to -1319
Nubkheperre A 61, S 41	-1386 to -1312
Khakheperre A 62, S 42	-1378 to -1304
Khakhaure A 63, S 43	-1370 to -1296
Ameres = Piankh	-1362 to -1288
Ammenemhet IV	-1352 to -1278
Sobeknefru S 46	-1335 to -1261
Ammenemhet III A 64, S 44	-1312 to -1238

TC has from -1452 to -1238 or 214 FULL years. The actual was 213ys ?mths.

A winter-end -1261 to -1260 for Sobeknofru allows -1260 - 160 = -1420 and this (-1420) ends a 43-yr Dynasty Eleven.

From the end of Neferhotep III in -1499 Eus. counts 245 years to the end of Dynasty Twelve in -1254. He speaks of 42 years to this point. Thus Lachares (Lamares) ends in -1296. See Ameres above8. From Waddell's 'Manetho' on page 71 we have the following "*Next to him Lamaris reigned for 8 years ; he built the Labyrinth in the Arsinoite nome as his own tomb.*

5 Yr.30, -1378 – (4*307) = -2606 is the last eight years of Osiripos

His successors ruled for 42 years, and the reigns of the whole dynasty amounted to 245 years." The -1254 is accounted as follows;

Yr. 1 of Ramesses VIII is analysed to -1254 – (4*122) = -1742. Merenre T. 4.18/5.18 rules 4 years from -1742 to -1738. From CUT Spreadsheet, both **Piopi S 34[6] -1742; Merenre Nemtyemsaf I A 37, S 35 -1742** are aligned so as to commence a joint-rule at the 'start' of Dynasty Six. This appears as one of those reasonably frequently referenced *anchors*. -1254 also starts a 30-yr sed count in the reign of Ramesses III. So we can conclude that matters moving in parallel dynasties made the influence of Ammenemhet III and others minimal.

It should be noted that -1499 also starts the last eight-years (see kingship model above) of Menkheperre Dhutmose. We pointed out that many kings received high honours and power at this period in their lives and family connections played a part from then on. Given the essentially chronological nature of CUT's work it behooves others to fully explore Dynasty XVIII to XII's familial relationships.

We see, finally, that OC covers this period in two steps -1527 to -1333 to -1105 none of which are overly relevant. The -1978 OC boundary is slightly relevant in that Monthhotepi[v] (-1572 to -1498) has a final *not-quite-a-year* rule from -1499 to -1498 which is dated and analysable from a day 120 stela inscription. -1498 – (4*120) = -1978.

NB Monthhotepi in another paper by CUT is shown to anchor another Ryholt king-series. See '*Khonsemheb and the Ghost*' connection. Wikipedia is currently a good source [19:42pm, 2 May, 2018].

Having analysed all the available (readily) data we can say that the Ameres of Dynasty Twelve is Gen. Piankh. This leads to our **Nubians of Interest.** In the charts above (should be -1036 to -962 for Piyankhi) the conqueror has two useful - for our ultimate purpose – dated stela. The first and most dramatic is the following;

From CUT Spreadsheet -"'**-1008-(4*70) = -1288; Piye's highest known date was long thought to be the "Year 24 III Akhet day 10" date mentioned in the "Smaller Dakhla Stela" (Ashmolean Museum No.1894)** ". Source needs to be checked. Since Piyankhi's admin. orientation goes from -1036 to -1032 it follows his Yr. 24 is -1008. The real stunner here is that -1288 corresponds to the last year of none other than Ameres of Dynasty Twelve with whom we have just identified Gen. Piankh!!!

With this partial validation of CUT analysis using *drift-dating* techniques we shall extend our examination of Nubians of Interest.

Before leaving this arena we should examine the other *anchor* in Piankhi's dated stela. His stela is dated Akhet, Month 1, Day 1. This gives us a 4-year offset or we may say the anchor is very close to the actual Regnal Yr.

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6 From Budge p. xxi and xxii "*The Northern Sudan was always regarded by the Egyptians as a valuable possession, because, as Muhammad 'Ali Pasha said, "It produces gold and slaves." The oldest Egyptian raid in the Sudan is that which was made by Seneferu … The captives who reached Egypt were drafted to forced labour (corvee) ; the women, who were probably young, would be sent into the harims; and of the cattle, such as were of good stock would be used for breeding purposes. There is no mention of gold on the [Palermo] Stone, but this is probably due to an oversight on the part of the draftsman. In the reign of Pepi I, (VIth Dynasty) levies were drawn from Sudani tribes to fight against the rebellious tribes in the eastern desert, ...*"

We need to go back and look at the regnal year. It is twenty-one. In terms of our model and in the light of long-established Egyptian bureaucratic practice we have two obvious starts

- the first 30-year sed count start and
- the second 30-year sed count start.

We have already exploited the first of these options and by its use again we get -1011 and an *anchor* of -1015. however if we try the second option we have Regnal Yr. 21 as -980 and the *anchor* is -984. Immediately we recognize this as an OC boundary.

-2168

-1978

-1875

-1527

-1333

-1105

-984

-936 Start OC Twenty-Third of Diospolis, 2 gens.

-917 End Ryholt Dynasty #13 / Start OC Twenty-Fifth of Ethiopians, 3 gens.

-873 Start OC Twenty-Sixth of Memphis, 7 gens.

-696 Start OC Twenty-Fourth of Sais, 3 gens.

-652 NB Psamm. II -651+124 Start CUT Missing Ethiopians/Egyptians

-527 Start OC Twenty-Seventh of Persians, 5 gens.-403

-397

-358

-340

We see immediately that this is **Tefnakht -1058 Shepesre Tefnakht I TK 8/24**'s Yr. 8 (at the end remember). In the diagram (S/s fragment below16) the anchor is another OC boundary above.

The king involved is Menkheperre Ini was a ruler in Thebes.

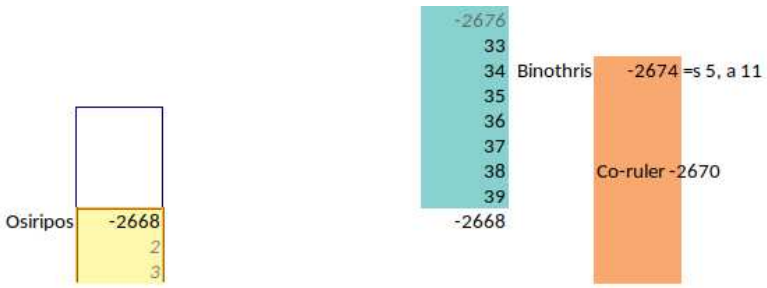


Illustration 3: A common anchor point - see comment below

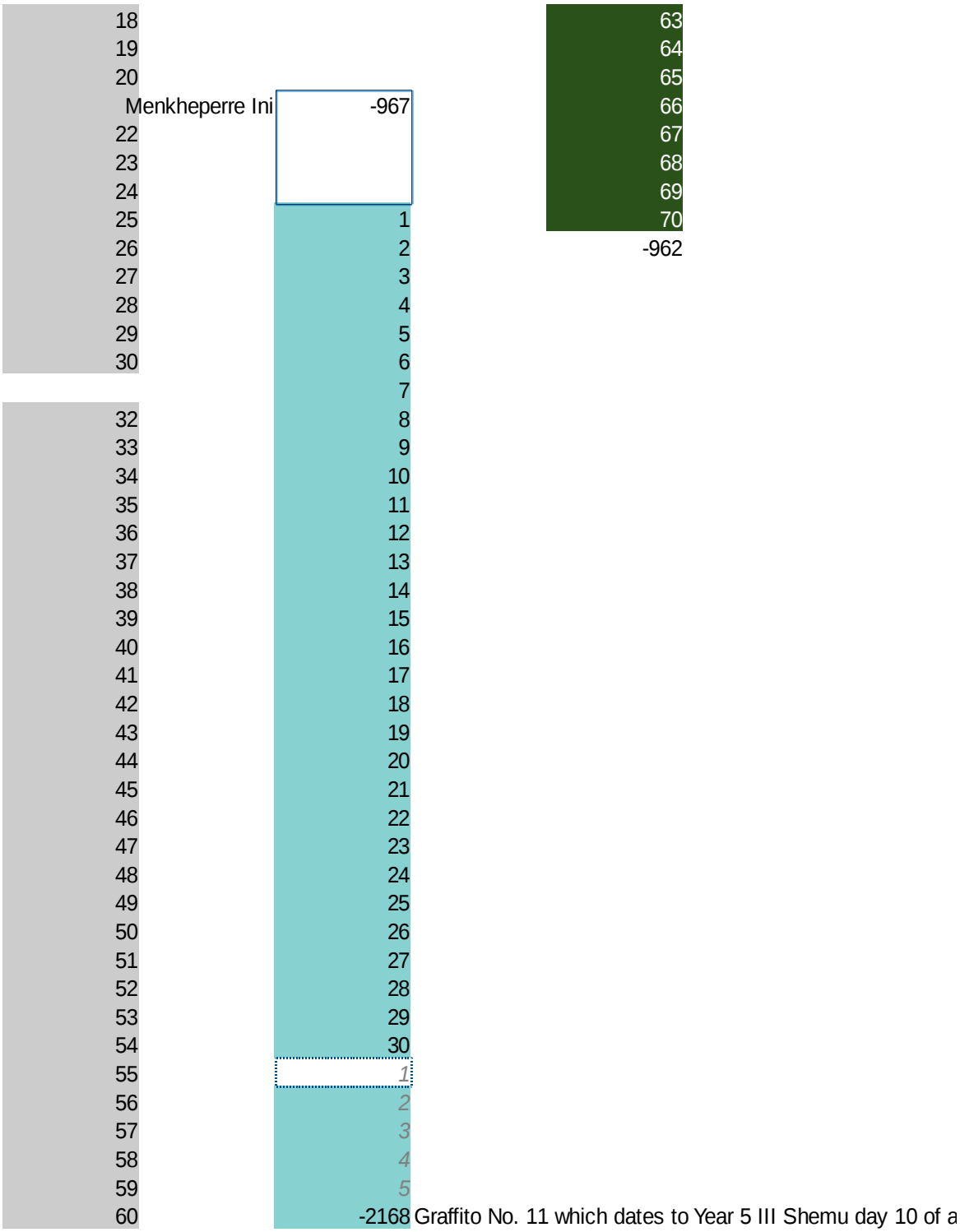


Illustration 4: Confirmatory Stela date for end of Piankhi's reign

At this point we need to explore Egypt and Nubia over critical periods to our investigation. In Budge, p. xxxiv to xxxvi, we have " One of the earliest 'governors of the lands of the South' was Prince Sen, a son of Thothmes II. In the reign of Thothmes III the office was filled by the famous Prince Nehi, and in the reign of Amen-hetep II by User-Set, his son. In the reign of Amen-hetep III there were three princes of Kash, namely, Meri-mes, Hui, and Amen-hetep, and the last two of these appear to have still held office in the reign of Amen-hetep IV. Thus for a period of about two

hundred years the hold of Egypt upon Nubia was well established, and her influence there was paramount. … His son Seti I claims in his inscriptions the overlordship of the Nubians and of the peoples in the Eastern and Western Deserts. As a matter of fact he devoted his energies to the development of the gold mines in the Eastern Desert, and to the strengthening of the forts which commanded the roads to them. The gold mines on the old route between Radasiyah, on the Nile, and the Red Sea were practically unworkable, because of the scarcity of water on the road."

We some further insight in the reign of Ramesses II and his Kubban stela. Still further Budge informs us of other dynastic activities in his p. xxxvii statement "The mines of Akita were reached by a road which started from the Nile at Dakkah, the classical Pselcis, and went nearly due east to the region which today is called Wadi Ulaki. It seems that they were worked so far back as the XIIth Dynasty, and that work was continued in them under the kings of the XVIIth Dynasty. … They adopted Egyptian customs more and more , Napata became a second Thebes, and many of the gods of Egypt were established in their temples and were worshipped side-by-side with native Nubian gods. … The first and greatest king of the XXth Dynasty Ramesses III continued the policy of Ramesses[vi] II[7], … He did not in any way neglect the Sudan from a commercial point of view, but he found means of obtaining its products with greater profit to himself and less risk than his predecessors. Instead of organizing caravans to bring gold, myrrh,balsm, precious stones, etc , from Punt and the countries on the Blue Nile, he sent a portion of his fleet at stated intervals to Punt and Ta-neter, and his ships returned loaded with all the products of that wonderful region."

This thumb-nail sketch from Budge tells us that we must reckon on a time of exploitation of Nubian resources that includes Dynasty XII, XVII, XVIII, XIX and XX. Before we proceed to far lets re-cap Hashepsowe's expedition to the 'Myrrh Terraces' of the land of Punt. Hatshepsut's regnal yr. 9 is -1509. James Henry Breasted, 'Ancient Records of Egypt,Vol. 2'[vii], 288. " 'But I will cause thy army to tread them, I have led them on water and on land, to explore the waters of inaccessible channels, and I have reached the the Myrrh Terraces. '

"It is a glorious region of God's Land; it is indeed my place of delight. … They took myrrh as they wished, they loaded the vessels to their hearts' content, with fresh myrrh trees,… Puntites whom the people know not, Southerns of God's-Land. … enduring trees bearing fresh Myrrh, united in the festival hall, to be seen of the gods."'"

The obvious points here to note chronologically is that

a) the sea route to Punt was opened ca. -1500

b) that Year 9 is confirmed as -1509 as Hashepsowe's second sed was to be held in the year -1506/-1505.

c) that this was to the Eastern/Western Desert area environs is shown by the use of God's -Land. The land of Shinar (Shennar?) is currently spoken of as being Africa – mankind spread [after the Flood -CUT] from Africa as a modern meme – and this is backed up by a good deal of CUT material showing how Mesopotamia/ Punt area came to be connected through GEOLOGY!!

7 From CUT spreadsheet and Kitchen, Chart 2; Ramesses II '-1242 - (4*210) = -2082 the start of Hyksos, yr. 3 mining (army)

Dynasty XII, XVII, XVIII, XIX and XX

See above8 for XII.

XVII

The sequence of seventeenth dynasty kings is therefore, by articulation, as follows;

[viii]Rahotep -1714 to -1640

Sobekemsaf I -1710 to -1636

Sobekemsaf II (queen) -1690 to -1616

Prenomen: Senakhtenre -1686 to -1612

Tao -1683 to -1599

Antef VI -1675 to -1601

Antef VII -1671 to -1597

Antef VIII -1667 to -1593

Ahotep (queen) -1655 to -1581

Kamose -1641 to -1579

Ahmose I -1624 to -1550

See chart16 for Kamose Nubia stela of Yr. 3. CUT has -1621.

NB: Gary Greenberg identifies a summation line of 218 years which CUT applies from -1932 to -1714.

XVIII

-1607 (the end of Kamose's first sed count) to -1344 (the start of Ramesses I) ie 263 years

-1620 Regnal yr. 1 of Ahmose I to end of Ramesses I active power (two years short of his 70 such years) -1272 = one regnal count start of Ramesses II ie 348 years

XIX

Ramesses I -1344 to -1270

Seti I -1327 to -1253

Ramesses II -1286 to -1206/-1205

Siptah -1242 to -1233

Merenptah -1231 to -1157

Ammenmesse -1209 to -1135

Seti II -1196 to -1122

Twosret -1187 to -1113

Afr.'s 209 years is -1344 to -1135 or Ramesses I to Ammenmesse.

Eus.' 194 years is -1329 to -1135 or from Ramesses XI end of first sed count to Ammenmesse

XX

	Start Yr		End Yr	
Eus.	-1363	Ramesses XI Admin. Yr	-1185	Ramesses VIII/Ramesses IV
Arm.	-1363	Ramesses XI Admin. Yr	-1191	Papyrus Abbott
Afr.	-1350	Haremheb's Coronation	-1215	Death of Ramesses III

So to sum this section up from -1509 to -1215, a period of 294 years – say 300 years – Hashepsowe to Ramesses III the active involvement of Egypt in Nubia included all XII, a substantial part of XX, a bit more than half of XIX and more than half of XVIII in the opposite direction in time.

Budge reports Ramesses III continues a policy of Ramesses II yet we see that, in fact, these kings were co-eval. The use of ships to avoid desert raiders was in fact not a Ramesses III original idea as Hashepsowe had pioneered in this matter. We see the move away from Amen-Ra to Osiris, Horus and Isis took of in the time of Seti I (and a bit before) in the Yr 1 dated stela giving the following enlightenment; **Seti I = Sethos E. -1327 Yr 1 : -2767 (Typhon = Seth) +(4*360) = -1327.**

Typhon, Horus, Osiris and Isis all stand or hang together so-to-speak.

NB:

- Ankhesenpaaten + Aye; -2629 (Osiripos sole rule after joint rule with Binothris S 5, A 11) +(4*301) = -1425 Regnal Year 3 of Akhnaten ;
- Ammenemhet I Shetepibre T.5.20, Yr.30, -1378 – (4*307) = -2606 is the last eight years of Osiripos ;
- [-1286 Birth of] Ramesses II, 'Osiripos -2668+(4*354)=-1252, Yr. 34 from Birth Coronation
- '-2645 (Osiropis- start of a co-rule with Tlas S 6, A 12) +(343*4) = -1273, Yr 11, Seti I

Our Nubians can now be investigated.

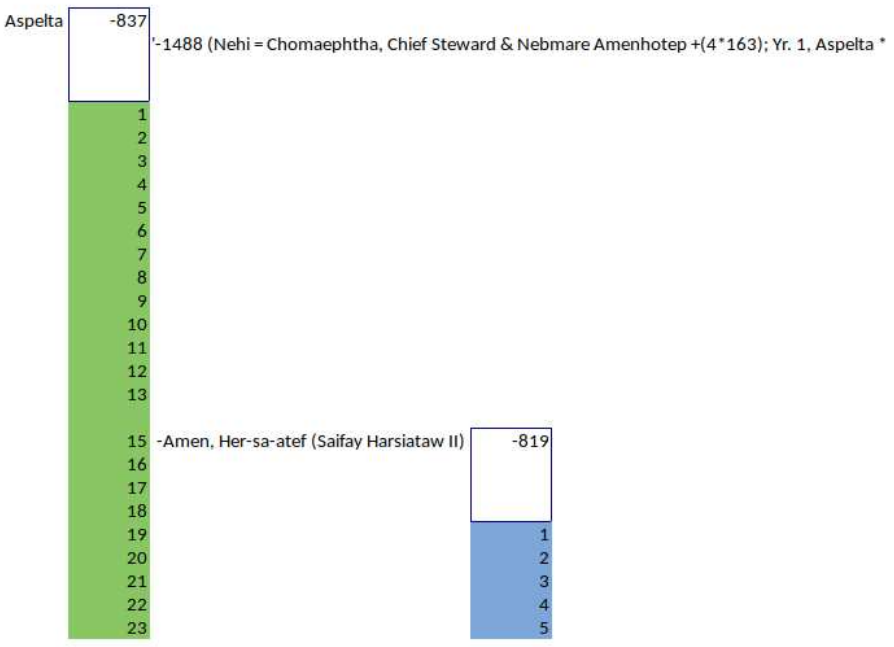


Illustration 5: The three Princes of Interest

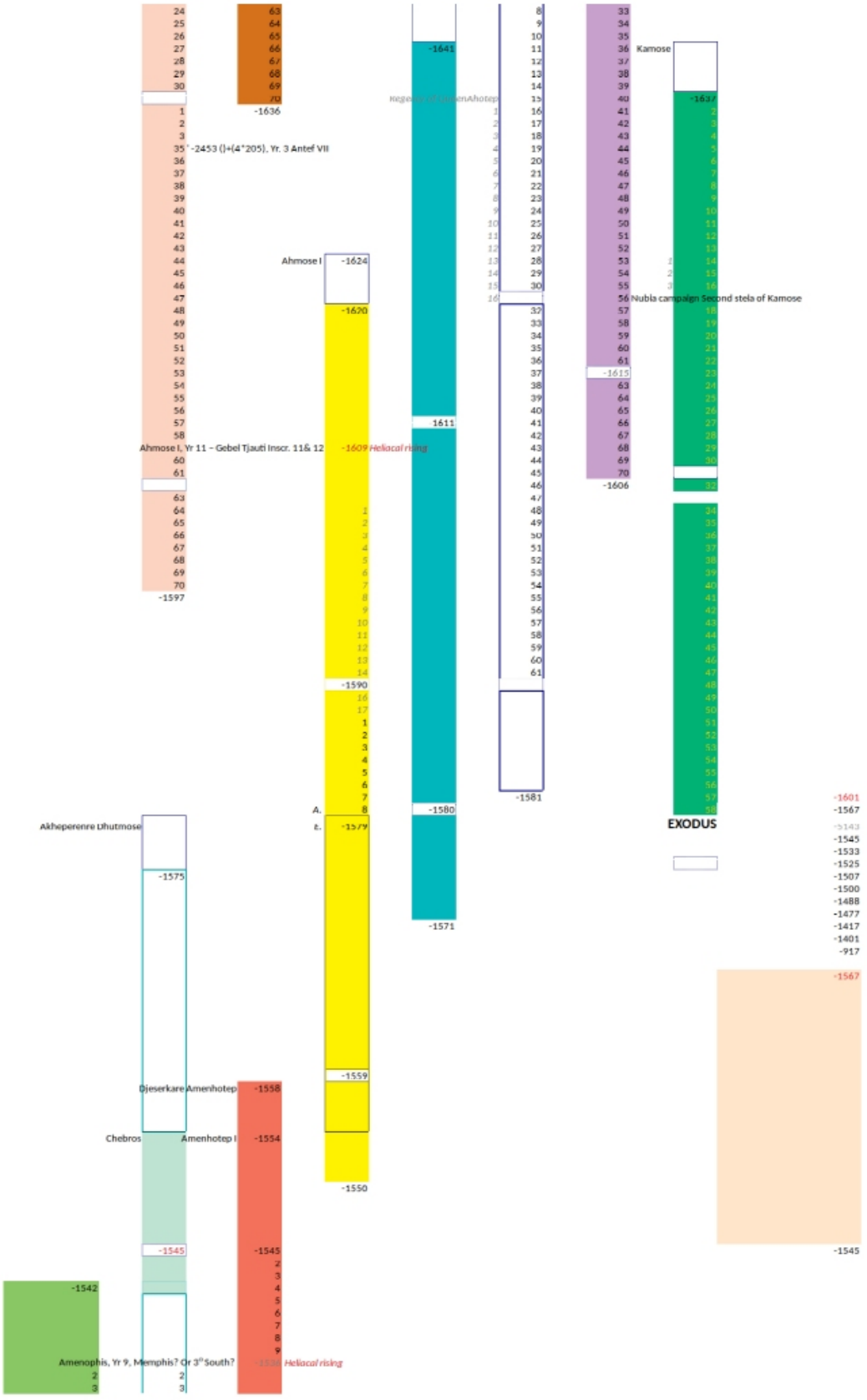


Illustration 6: Last 'Half' of Dynasty XVII

The Nubian King-list, courtesy of Dr. Hoeh, gives us some information, which mixed with Budge's insight as to the take-up of Egyptian customs by Nubia, allows us to compile standard CUT-model kingship relations with very slight modification for these men[8].

So Aspelta can be equivilated to Zaware Nebret Aspurta. This king has dates of -804 to -763. Subtracting 74 years gets us to 837. Therefore Aspelta has a date range of -837 to -763. From E. Wallis Budge we have the following on p.89 under the head 'The Election of Aspelta as King and his Enthronement' - 1. In the fifteenth day of the second month of the season Pert, of the first year of the reign of the Majesty Horus, Nefer-kha, the Lord of the Shrines of Nekhebit and Uatchit, Nefer-kha, the Horus of gold, User-Ab, the King of the South and North Mer-ka-Ra, the son of Ra, the lord of Crowns, Aspelta …

Also Nehi is a governor of Kush (ibid)12 but as shown by Eratosthenes he was the Officer at Thuthmose III's court who ruled out the last years of his reign even to an A III regnal start, but not of the 70 years, those left after his early demise but rather to his (Nehi's) own 70-yr limit, as a 'stand-in' king. This interlude as Chomaephtha begins according to CUT in -1488. The regnal Yr. 1 which is dated above is foot-noted with a Day 13. So Cut s/s gives '**-1488 (Nehi = Chomaephtha, Chief Steward Nebmare Amenhotep +(4*163) = -836; Yr. 1, Aspelta** *

Next we have Queen Matisenen, wife of Aspelta Budge p.105, - 1. The twenty-fourth day of the fourth month of the season Akhet of the third year under the Majesty of Horus, Nefer-Kha, …

She can only reign from his post-Admin so the year of Regnal Yr. 3 is -830. Ramesses XI sed sed count end, Piankh (Gen.) and Ramesses II's birth/coronation are the common *anchor* year.

'-830-(4*114) = -1286 Queen Matisenen; Yr. 3 of regnal count Aspelta

Now we equivilate Horus:So-Meri-Amen, Her-sa-atef to Saifay Harsiataw II. His dates are not overly useful in a direct sense but guide us to the appropriate articulation which is the end of

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8 Wikipedia, 20:52 AEST, 3rd May, 2018; "A probable son of Psusennes I and his queen Mutnedjmet,[5] Amenemope succeeded his purported father's long reign after a period of coregency.[6] This coregency has been deduced thanks to a linen bandage mentioning a "... king Amenemope, Year 49..." which has been reconstructed as "[Year X under] king Amenemope, Year 49 [under king Psusennes I]".[7] It has been suggested, however, that this Year 49 may belong to the High Priest of Amun Menkheperre instead of Psusennes I, thus ruling out the coregency;[8] this hypothesis has been rejected by Kenneth Kitchen, who still supports a co-regency.[9] Kitchen refers to the existence of Papyrus Brooklyn 16.205, a document mentioning a Year 49 followed by a Year 4, once thought to refer to Shoshenq III and Pami, but more recently to Psusennes I and Amenemope, and thus issued in regnal Year 4 of the latter.[10]

During his reign as Pharaoh, Amenemope claimed the title of "High Priest of Amun in Tanis" as Psusennes also did before him. Amenemope's authority was fully recognized at Thebes – at this time governed by the High Priest of Amun Smendes II and then by his brother Pinedjem II[11] – as his name appears on funerary goods of at least nine Theban burials, among these is the Book of the Dead of the "Captain of the barque of Amun", Pennestawy, dating to Amenemope's Year 5.[12]" .

While Kitchen argues a co-regency he has no basis to do so. The Yr. 49 is that of HP Amun Ramenkoperm (Menkheperre). His dates are -1213 to 1199. By taking a one-year 'daisy-chain' year we get the end of 70 years is -1198. Seventy years prior is -1268. If Yr. 49 is Yr. Of Amenemope then Amenemope's Yr. 1 is -1323. Admin. Takes him to -1327. Manetho's 9-year stint starts -1218. Thus the 5-yrs mentioned in the item above, therefeore fit between -1323 to -1319 inclusive.

So the only CUT-model difference ia a one-year daisy-chain.

Nastesen's second sed count end. See later. Thus we assign -819 to -745 as his rule. In order to go further with the Yr. 35 dated stela we must go back to Dynasty Twenty-Two.

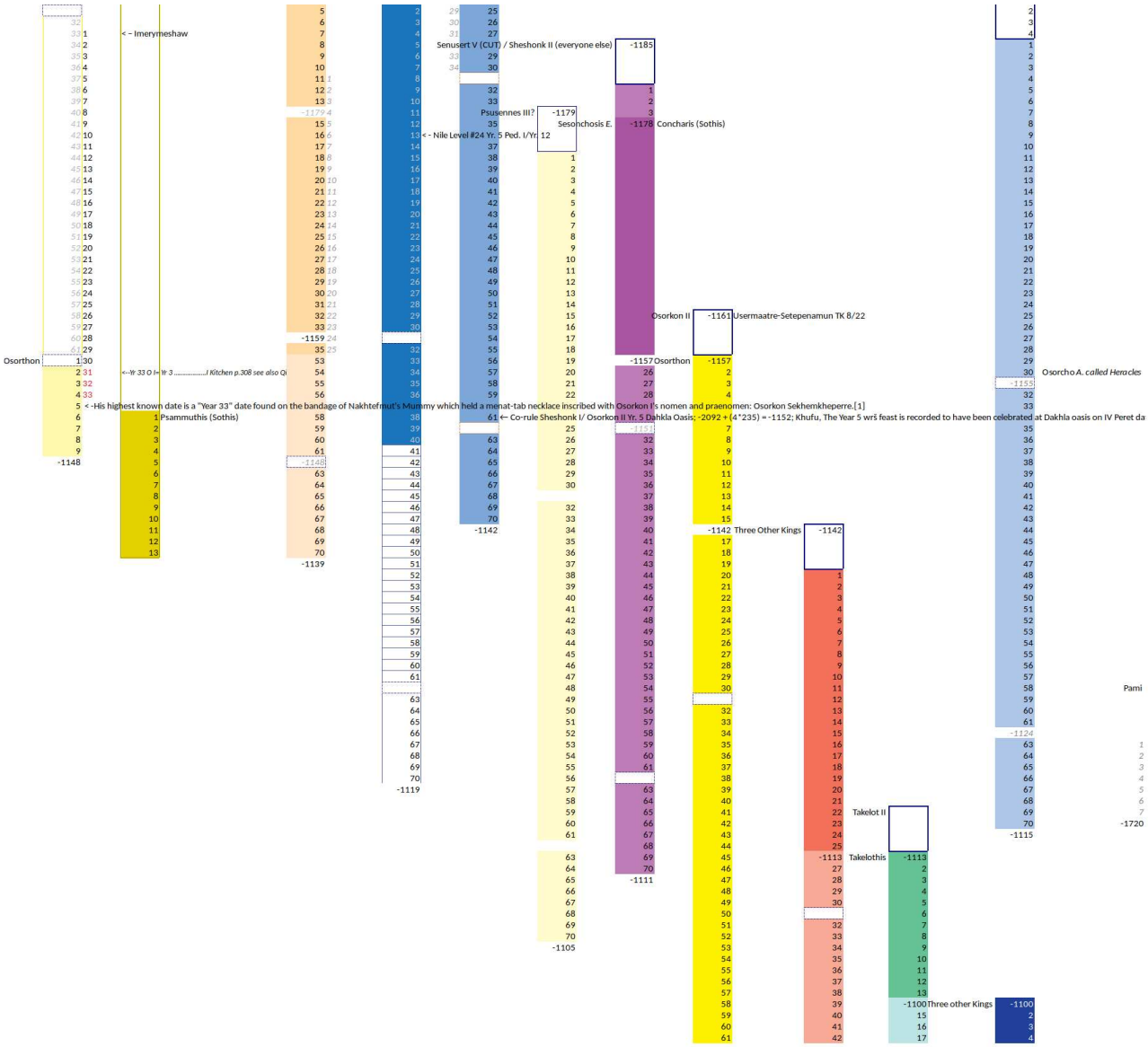

< – Imerymeshaw
Senusert V (CUT) / Sheshonk II (everyone else)
-1185
Psusennes III?
-1179
Sesonchosis E.
-1178
Concharis (Sothis)
< - Nile Level #24 Yr. 5 Ped. I/Yr. 12
Osorkon II
-1161
Usermaatre-Setepenamun TK 8/22
Osorthon
-1157
Osorcho A. called Heracles
< -His highest known date is a "Year 33" date found on the bandage of Nakhtefmut's Mummy which held a menat-tab necklace inscribed with Osorkon I's nomen and praenomen: Osorkon Sekhemkheperre.[1]
Psammuthis (Sothis)
← Co-rule Sheshonk I/ Osorkon II Yr. 5 Dahkla Oasis; -2092 + (4*235) = -1152; Khufu, The Year 5 wrś feast is recorded to have been celebrated at Dahkla oasis on IV Peret da
-1142
Three Other Kings
-1142
Takelot II
Takelothis
-1113
-1100
Three other Kings
-1100
Pami
-1720

Illustration 7: Second sed; Kitchen vs Wente

K. A. Kitchen writing in Part Two, ƨ451, p.544 says "...here, Shoshenq Is 21 years...seem reasonably assured within the narrowest margins. The supposed mention of a Second Jubilee (cf. Wente JNES 35(19760, 277) is illusory, because the formula sp tpy whm hbsd does not indicate a second jubilee – in contrast to the proper and well-authenticated formula, whm hbw sd; rather it is merely an anticipatory , without any historical value…..". Here we have a most difficult conundrum so we will unravel it step-by-step;

- Kitchen is both right and wrong
- Wente is right and wrong
- Osorkon I (O I) (-1222 to -1148) has a co-rule with Imerymeshaw Smenkare - the general (I S) -1230 to -1156

- Yr. 1 of I S is Yr. 32 of O I. The Yr. 33 of O I and Yr. 3 of…? relativity are therefore for a O I post-second sed regnal count. This spelled out in a relativity because normally Yr. 3 would be equal to Yr. 34.
- However if you count it out Yr. 33 of I S/O I is Yr. 3 of O I as above.
- Kitchen is right about the formulation but only to an extent – there is a second sed (above)
- Wente is right but this second sed is a bit of a fraud because the preceding sed count is 29 – a year short of a 30-yr count
- Perhaps Kitchen's dismissal of Wente's observation was a bit too far

With this in mind a Yr. 35 regnal count for Saifay Harsiataw (Heru-sa-Atef of Budge) is reasonable if we count the second sed count as per usual. It yields

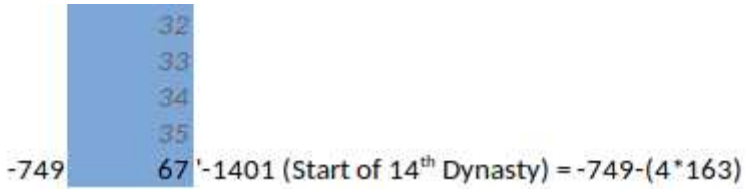


Illustration 8: Heru-sa-Atef' dated stela analysed by drift-dating technique

Finally, Ramhay Nastossanan = Nastesen of Budge, yields a last year of -737, adjusted for a year (Nubian innovation) at -736 gives -810 to -736. Yr. 8 is a co-rule regnal with Aspelta. From CUT s/s

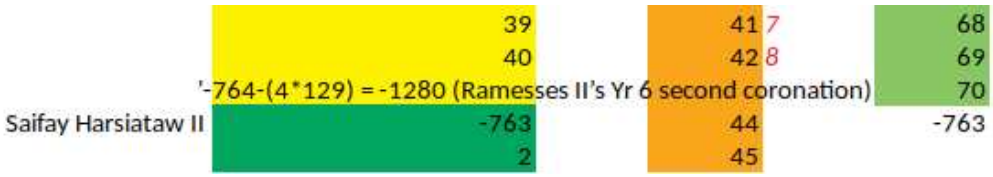


Illustration 9: Nastesen's dated stela from Budge p. 140

The following Chart is the tool20 CUT uses to link Mesopotamia and Africa (God's-Land) via tectonic Earth re-alignments (graph is a representation only and professionals wishing a date conversion should contact CUT at cutters2017@elderlyrstaff.is for this service). Dr Hoeh rightly pointed to Punt in the context of God's land and associated it with Palestine – an excusable error when the geology-connection was yet to be developed in the way we use it at CUT.

Dr Hoeh also showed early on the corruptness of the Old Chronicle but CUT were the first to clear out the error and set it up as a usable framework. He led in re-instating the authority of Sothis. He pioneered with Eratosthenes as well. We took our lead, again, in this effort from Dr Hoeh. In short Dr Hoeh IS the foundation upon which we have humbly built a 2,700 year unbroken Chronology ie -3047 to -347/-3046 to -346.

For us, at CUT, the effort has been worthwhile and while it is difficult to share the fruits of this effort nevertheless we believe that those who sincerely pray - as did Dr Hoeh and as do the three of

us at CUT - will find a way to receive this material. The ball is firmly in the Reader's court so-to-speak.

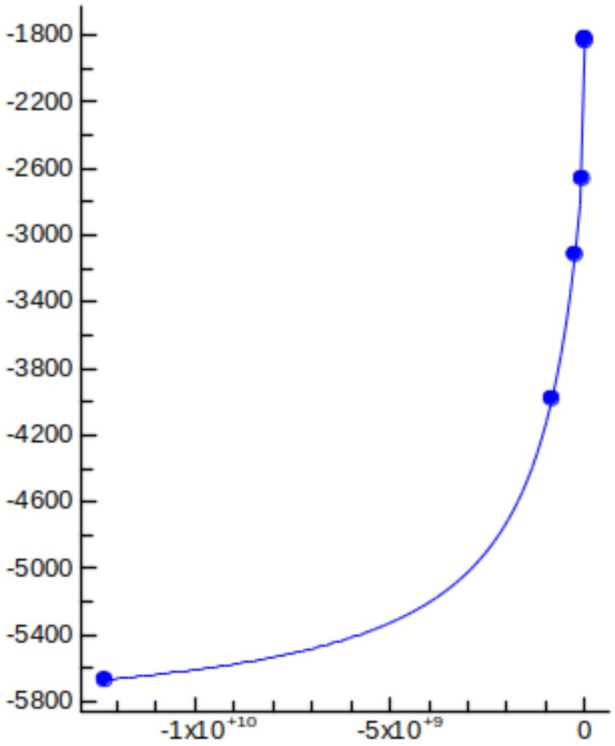


Illustration 10: Geology/History Connect; X-axis Atomic, Y-axis Orbital/Dynamic

Discussion:

The well-known correspondences often cited in works like "The Scepter of Egypt" by William C. Hayes and Sir Alan Gardiner's "Egypt of the Pharaohs" typified by the rise in popularity of the anthropoid mummy case at the approximate start of the Twelfth Dynasty, and in the Eighteenth Dynasty, litter the field of History/Archaeology, etc. It would take too much time to go over each instance – though this would be edifying if done.

Again in Helen Strudwick's book "The Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt" we have ...*and it was not until the stability of the Middle Kingdom that Egypt re-asserted its power. After the military campaigns of Senusert I and Senusert III Lower Nubia was annexed and a chain of fortresses was built as far as The Second Cataract.*... From Breasted Vol I, p. 249 in Senusert I,Yr. 18 (CUT -1375) we have Gen. Mentuhotep declaiming *I have brought for thee all countries which are in Nubia beneath thy feet, Good God*. Senusert III (see below in Resources) in -1328 extends south. Haremheb ends his rule in -1340 but starting in -1344!! see below. Helen Strudwick's other comment that comes to our aid p. 43 *During the New kingdom ...Nubia was the target of several military campaigns , which eventually led to the occupation of the country as far as the Fourth cataract. This relief .. from the tomb of Horemheb .. in the Necropolis of Saqqara shows the treatment of Nubian prisoners.* The arrangements of Seti I (-1319) to sail to the mines is found in the chart below22. For CUT Ramesses III has a rule from -1289 but another count starts in -1245.

Ramesses II rules from -1286 (more above) to -1205. In other words much data is available to prove dynastic parallelism.

All we can reasonably do is consider, in the context of this treatise, the Nubian contribution to CUT chronology. This is a new and radically different view. It contradicts many existing takes on chronology from David Rohl, Immanuel Velikovsky, Wyatt Archaeological Research, High/Low Chronology, and the many academic variations. CUT has taken a view that we should not compete with our academic brethren but co-operate. We seek to agree where possible but STRONGLY say halt! don't go there – this is mischievous, even 'impious' as one famous TV lecturer is so fond of saying – when a lack of sincerity and truth invades the discussion.

Nubia by connecting to R II, Seti I, Prince Nehi, Gen. Piankh and to a yet to be revealed Harsiese???, Hor -1230 to -1156??? from Peter A. Clayton "Chronicle of the Pharaohs", p.91 or Orus of Dyn. #18??? ancestor in the Dynasty Fourteen period, if not dynastic line at least according to Ryholt's comment "*The general consensus is now that Nehesy (-1401 to -139320) [TK first king Fourteenth Dynasty and name implies Nubia!!] did not belong to The Thirteenth Dynasty but rather to a local dynasty of Asiatic origin in the north-eastern Delta*", connects to 2,700 years of History unbroken in our chronology. Say -3047 to -347/-3046 to -346. This end-point is, through Nubia, extended back to the Flood. Pharaoh So, as Horus (So=Sa)-Meri-Amen, in -763, joining forces with Hoshea takes us into Dr Hoeh's and CUT's Israel/Judah time-line and thus to Abraham (Mesopotamia) and to the creation of Adam. Geology takes us to the original creation-week. The Abraham date is established outside of Egypt. Nubia thus provides the "check digit" of the Business world to Chronology.

Conclusion:

We must conclude that the work of Dr Hoeh, sometime Professor of History at Ambassador College (at its most expansive a three campus College – Pasadena, Calif. Bricket Wood, Herts. and Tyler, Texas) is the true basis for all ongoing efforts at Chronology. Lets salute his efforts with dignity and courage – rejecting the political correctness of the good people among us.

Resources:

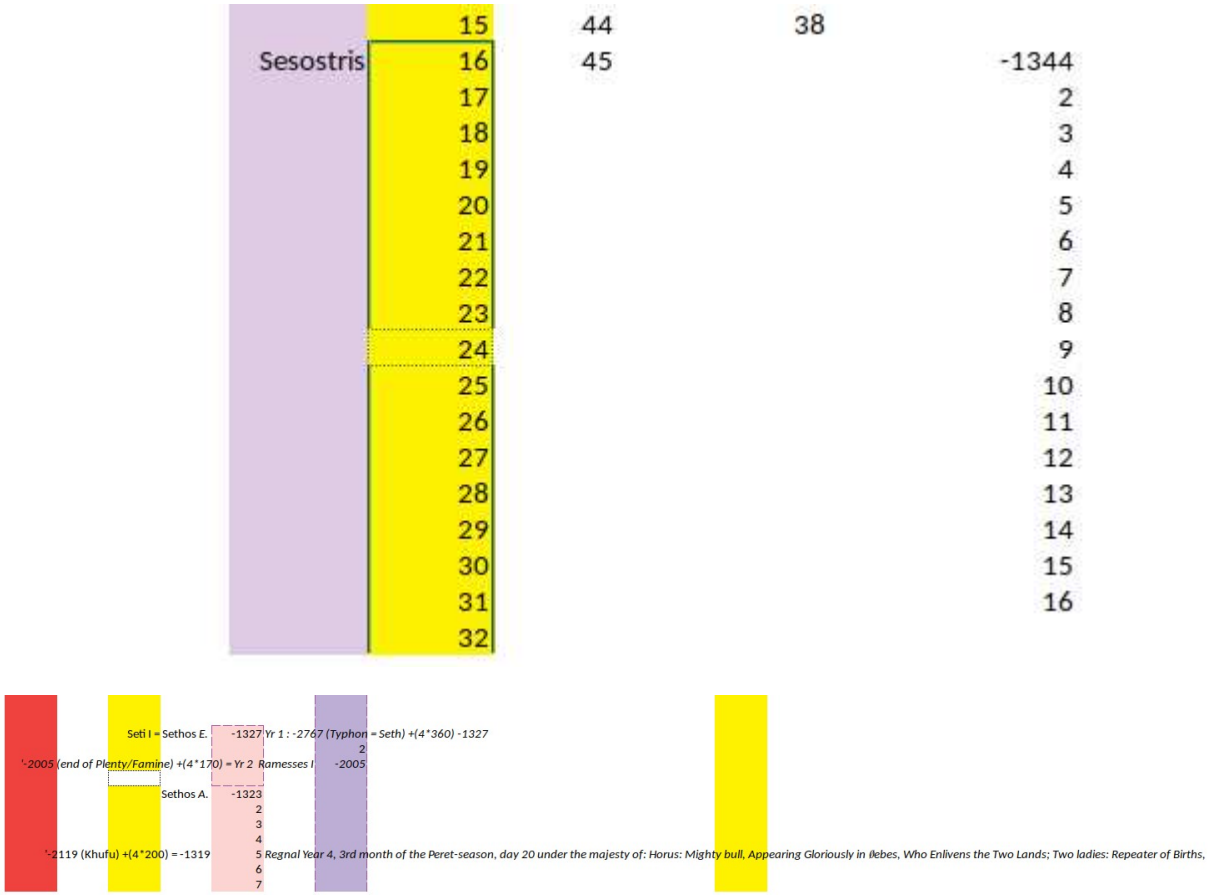


Illustration 12: Yr. 4 a reference to Khufu shows Seti I was awre of his mining efforts and that Khufu was the patron of sailors and seamanship - Kariong Glyphs in New South wales

i “The Political Situation in Egypt during the Second Intermediate period: c. 1800-1550 B.C.”, Ryholt, K.S.B., The Carsten Niebuhr Institute of Near Eastern Studies, ISBN 87-7289-421-0 (SIP)
ii “The Third Intermediate period in Egypt (1100-650 BC)”, Kitchen, K. A., 1996, Aris &Phillips, Oxford ISBN 0-85668-298-5 (TIPE)
iii “Compendium of World History”, Herman L. Hoeh, Ambassador College, Pasadena, 1973??? Unsure of version
iv “Books on Egypt and Chaldea; Vol. XXXIII, Egyptian Literature, Vol. IIAnnals of Nubian Kings”, London, Kegan Paul, Trubner and Co., 1912
v Academia.edu resources:
- https://www.academia.edu/36533835/Ryholts_Dynasty_Thirteen_Tail-end_and_the_Old_Chronicle_CUT-Controversy
- https://www.academia.edu/36475712/Sobekhotep_V._Where_in_time_Dynastic_position
- https://www.academia.edu/36464099/King_Kamose_and_the_Death_Angel_would_a_modern-day_Coroner_report_on_Kamoses_demise_hacked_to_death_by_an_Angel_with_a_flashing_sword_on_Passover_night_-1579_
- https://www.academia.edu/36439490/Addendum_Sobekhotep_V_.…
- https://www.academia.edu/36365888/Ramesses_IIs_Jubilees_in_Dynamic_Years_Erratum_of_Errata_
- https://www.academia.edu/36336061/Stele_of_400_Years
- https://www.academia.edu/36085017/Corrections_to_sed_Festival_model_-_Otzi_job_and_Excursus
- https://www.academia.edu/36023755/Sardinia_Proves_Date-Conversion_Is_the_Way_of_the_Future_for_Geology

vi “Pharaoh Triumphant; The Life and Times of Ramesses II”, Kitchen, K.A., Aris &Phillips, Warminster, England, 1982
vii “Ancient Records of Egypt, Vol. 1-5”, James Henry Breasted, University of Illinois Press, Urbana and Chicago, 2001
viii “Manetho: A Study in Egyptian Chronology”, Greenberg, Gary, Marco Polo Monographs, 2003-2004, Warren Center, Pennsylvania

A Treatise on Name Confusion in Ancient Egyptian Chronology/Archaeology and History

From Avaris Report to Patrons by Manfred Bietek we have on p. 40-41 the following quote;

> As this was a provincial kingdom, the offices were also much more provincial in scope. In one of the cemeteries surrounding Temple III, we found the tomb of a deputy treasurer (*idnw n imy-r sg}wt)*... named ᶜAmu (= 'the Asiatic')... (Fig. 35, the name and title written on a scarab Fig. 35, 1). This burial was indeed Asiatic. The body was interred in a contracted position and equipped with a Syro-Palestinian chisel-shaped battle-axe of late MBIIA type and a triangular dagger with a mid-rib (Fig. 35, 2-3). Besides pottery of Egyptian type, we also found early types of Tell el-Yahudiya ware (Fig. 35, 4) deposited as offerings. In front of the tomb not just two but at least five and probably six donkeys had been buried. It is inconceivable that under normal conditions a deputy treasurer would have resided in a provincial town like Avaris. It was only after the secession of the dynasty of Nehesy from the kingdom of the 13th Dynasty that such a situation could have been expected to arise. This high office was, of course, now reduced to very local dimensions. The outfit of this tomb was, however, by local standards, very remarkable indeed. It is thus far the tomb containing the greatest number of sacrificed donkeys . As stated above, in our view, owners of tombs with donkey sacrifices were involved in the business of expeditions . The sacrifice of donkeys would make sense in this case as the deputy treasurer would have been responsible for obtaining the crown's share of the commodities attained by trading expeditions.

What is wrong with this quote – if anything? What is right with this quote – if anything?

ClearingUpTimes (CUT) has a Chronology for the *dark matter* of Egyptian Dynastic history – the period -1757 to -1507. CUT places the Exodus at -1579. This places Tell el-Yahudiya ware in a contentious position. Was it made up to the Exodus with excess inventory spun out for a decade or so? From when was this very attractive (and entertaining at times) pottery produced? The year after Jacob arrives in Egypt? That is -2009. One hundred years prior to the Exodus to conform to the rule of Pepi II – the bad-guy tyrant of Israel? That is -1681 to -1581.

We know that an Apophis in CUT rules (we will argue about whom is whom later or elsewhere) from -1624 to -1550. This leads to a re-evaluation of Yakub-Har – it will make no difference to the 250 years which start with the end of Khayan. Yanassi is the overlap in both ‘dynasties’ - 518 yrs followed by 250 yrs. So Yakub-Har could now be placed at -1731 to -1657. This looks like the scarab seriation from KSB Ryholt SIP, p.47 could be altered to Yakub-Har and then Apophis . ᶜAmmu Ahotepre (ᶜAmu of Tell el-Dabᶜa) then fits better with Sheshi following; on the basis of *nomens* at the least. Thus the CUT dating of Ammu, which is -1581 to -1507, starts to look good.

Whenever, it was made, it is made relevant by the fact that the corrected dates for the strata of the burial run from -1766 to -1530.

Within a small error margin in the stratum boundaries Amu can be confirmed as Ammu Ahotepre of a different wave of Hyksos to the Great Hyksos – I think some have introduced the term Lesser Hyksos – a term Lesser Hyksos used by Dr. Herman L. Hoeh may not necessarily indicate these but does imply waves of migration pre-Exodus.

The Tell el-Yahudiya ware still presents a bit of a problem. If the ware was produced at the workshops of Israelite potters then some left-overs/souvenirs of early work, after the departure, may have fallen into the hands of Amu or his relatives. Thus they COULD have been both of a vintage and purchase date approximating the period of production and the Aasehre/Amu Ahotepre overlap at the same time. A long, long shot.

Nehsy of Dynasty Fourteen, as a son of Sheshi fits in well (see elsewhere) with the above scenario. Amu, after a thirteen-year career as Treasure to Aasehre probably took up kingship, possibly at Hu, in -1515 for eight years till the end of a CUTSM[1]. One may conclude that the Treasurer was his primary role and Avaris always his second home. His burial was both that of a 'king' in the Lesser Hyksos sense and a Treasurer in an Egyptian sense.

1 CUTSM is a CUT standard model of kingship; 4-yrs familiarisation, 70 yrs rule brokrn into 30 yrs, 1 yr sed, 30 yrs rule , 1 yr sed and 8 final yrs of honour and power.

The Age of Noah

Abstract;

A back of the envelope essay.

Introduction;

From the Lost Book of King Og of Bashan we have a story of a Rephaim. He claims to be the last. He is killed by Moses on the entry to the Promised land, Palestine. The territory of Bashan was attacked before the crossing of the Jordan to Jericho. Thus 40-years post Exodus in -1579[i] gives -1539 or thereabouts. The Koran states that (I am quoting a secondary sources ex Internet) Og survived 1500 years after Noah. According to clearing-uptimes (CUT) Chronology Noah died in -2977. Adding -2977 + 1500 = -1477. Assuming 1500 years is a ±75 then our range is -1425 to 1575. Adding to -2977 we get -1552 to -1402. While a bit forced we are still are in the ballpark. This point though introduces the famous CUT weakness of 55 years. This is another story for another day.

Discussion;

Now working back – using CUT chronology from this point on – we get 350 post-Flood years to take us to -3327. This gives us two points of reference: the birth of Noah's three junior sons – Shem, Japheth and Ham, and the date of the egress from the Ark I. e. one year later or -3326.
So lets start with the Egress date of -3326.[1] This was 601st year after something e. g. the LXX says Noah's birth. Six hundred completed years gets to -3926. We are told in the Classical Writers that the Watchers taught man in the 282nd year. So 281 completed years gives -4207[2]. The Biblical Flood occurred in 829.04 Ma. This converts to -3327 obviously. Africanus et al, as per W. G. Waddell's Manetho in the Loeb Classical Library series, gives a pre-Flood period, corrected for 20 years[3], of 1204 years; Adam's creation was therefore -4531. The Sumerian King Lists (Isin) suggest Nod was the centre of Government for 324 years. The Government then moved to Bad-Tibira(?). If we add 324 to -4531 we get -4207. BINGO! Thus Enoch whose CUT birth-date is -3979 was 53 years old when the Watchers instructed about the potential disaster looming (this insight is courtesy of my wife – Eleanor June Shears) and 600 years later it all had happened (see above).

If Enoch was born in -3979 we can conjecture Noah was born in -3761. From this we confirm that the life-span, pre-Flood, for Noah was NOT ca.600 years but 434 years. Also that the 600 years is counted from the Watchers.

Enter the later children and their father's age, at birth-date of the last(?) of these children, of 500 years. If we conflate a birth age for a Patriarch near to Noah with Noah's age at this final birth to get 500 then we can extract a suitable number; 500 - 162 = 338 years. Adding -3761 to 338 we get -3423 or possibly -3424. Then if Shem was 100 years old two years after the Flood when he 'conceived and bore (so-to-speak)' Arphaxad then -3326 +2 gives the date we could reasonably count back 100 years from to get to -3424. BINGO! We can suggest with reasonable confidence that 500 years is a conflation figure. The author of this piece suggests further that in his experience conflation is anything but rare in pre-Flood patriarchal dating.

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1 Or we could start with -3325 the year of Arphaxad's birth. Subtracting 100 we get -3425. Again subtract 500 and we come to -3925. Subtract 282 and we get -4207. Then subtract 324 to get -4531 or re-creation.

2 Clearly mucking about with 601, 282 numbers is a fudge. Practically speaking – no fudge – and we are 2 years different I. e. -4207 and -4209. This is not news to long-time chronolgy students.

3 A long story cf. 2242 and 2262 in Manetho/Waddell/Loeb Classic Series.

From Whiston's Josephus tome in the Patriarchal ages dissertation section we get Jared in one source living 162 years before pro-creating. According to CUT Jared died in -3379 or 940 Ma radiometric. He was born in -4040 and gave birth to Enoch (as above) at 62 years NOT 162 as per the Masoretic (Heb.). So the scribe(s) messed up once again and we get 500 years instead of 338 years in the Scripture.

Conclusion;

Ergo, Noah lived in all 784 years from -3761 to -2977. It should be noted that the CUT conversion of -2977 to radiometric gives 145 Ma. The dinosaurs were on the rise then – perhaps there were no Titanosaurs but still lots of action, perhaps there were Titanosaurs (= behemoth). The pious or impious help from scholars has over the centuries certainly muddied the waters.

i Just to confirm this date – insomuch as confirmation is possible, even K. A. Kitchen has trouble even getting a widely-accepted chronological benchmark – we, CUT, submit the following;

1. 2002 is 3000 years anniversary of First Temple dedication (CUT benchmark)
2. -1006 Solomon as full king
3. Exodus -1006-480 (= 573 by OmissionPrinciple) = -1579
4. Entry to Promised Land -1579 + 40 = -1539
5. -1579 – 430 = -2009 (Jacob in Egypt)
6. -2009 -290 = -2299 (Jacob to Abraham)
7. Proceeding forward from Flood date (dodgy admittedly);
8. -3325 Arphaxad
9. Ignoring LXX Cainan -3325 +35 (not 135) = -3290
10. Shelah -3290+130 = -3160
11. Eber -3160 +130 = -3030
12. Peleg -2896 : -2825 Shem dies
13. Reu -2766
14. Serug -2766 +130 (not 132) = -2636
15. Nahor -2506
16. Terah -2506 + 129 (not 79) = -2377
18. Abram, Nahor and Harran all born by -2377 + 79 (not 70) = -2298 cf. Abram -2299.
19. Possibly three sons born between 70/79 years of Terah's age.

Ramesses II's Jubilees in Dynamic Years

Abstract:

CUT chronology has established the dates of Ramesses' reign. These are used with the Khaemwaset/Khay discontinuity and the various regnal series to date a regular series of jubilees. Alignment of regnal counts is done through the Yr 42/Yr 44 nexus of 121 elapsed days.

Introduction:

The main issue in dating is to resolve any apparent discrepancies. The model I have constructed to assist in this process is a regular series of jubilee, two years, jubilee, two years, etc.

The general model of a king's reign is important; 4-years of admin instruction and sometimes parallel associateship, 30-yrs, sed year, 30-yrs, sed year, 8-yrs to end of 70 years of active rule or 74 years of public service (includes a 4-yr admin 'degree').

Marker dates can be both inclusive and exclusive (see later for examples). The positioning of Assuan Stele by drift dating is used to very indirectly establish a rationale for accepting a regnal series for the period of Khay's vizierate. The start years are awesomely difficult to justify outside the general king-model. So we will stick to that.

The overall dating anchors are discussed below and are -1742-(4*133); Regnal Yr 35 Ramesses II, -2645 (Osiropis) +(343*4) = Yr 11 Seti I, for Seti I = Sethos E. *-1327 which equals* Yr 1 : -2767 (Typhon = Seth) + (4*360) and *-1283 which equals* -1963 (end of Dynasty Four) +(4*170) = Yr 2 Ramesses I.

Where a pair of dated stele exists then, if both regnal years are different but the **d,m,y** is the same then the regnal years both apply to the ONE dynamic year e. g. -1225 equals Yr 42, Yr 44. Just for good measure we can also equate these years with regnal years 48, 49 and 21!!

The fact that a king cannot command the Army until he is forty years of age and that Ramesses the Second was coronated at age six gives us a framework within which to work. We can use the Africanus' reign lengths for Seti I and Rampses as our infill. These are 51/55, and 66/61. Ramesses I and Ramesses II end-to-ended in such a way as to explain the 61/66 years. The 55/51 is an artifact of the first four years.

The 74 years are back-calculated so we need to consider the reign overlap of Seti I and Ramesses II. It should be noted that Josephus (*J.*) GIVES END OF REIGN IN Y,M not date-of-death. This is end of 70-years active rule. Most Egyptian kings reigned actively 70 years. The 'notable' exception is Tuthmose III with 53/54 years.

Fact Base:

The start of Seti's reign is -1327. Add 55-years is -1272. Ramesses II's 66-years ends -1206. Going back 74-years in time gives us -1280 to his coronation.

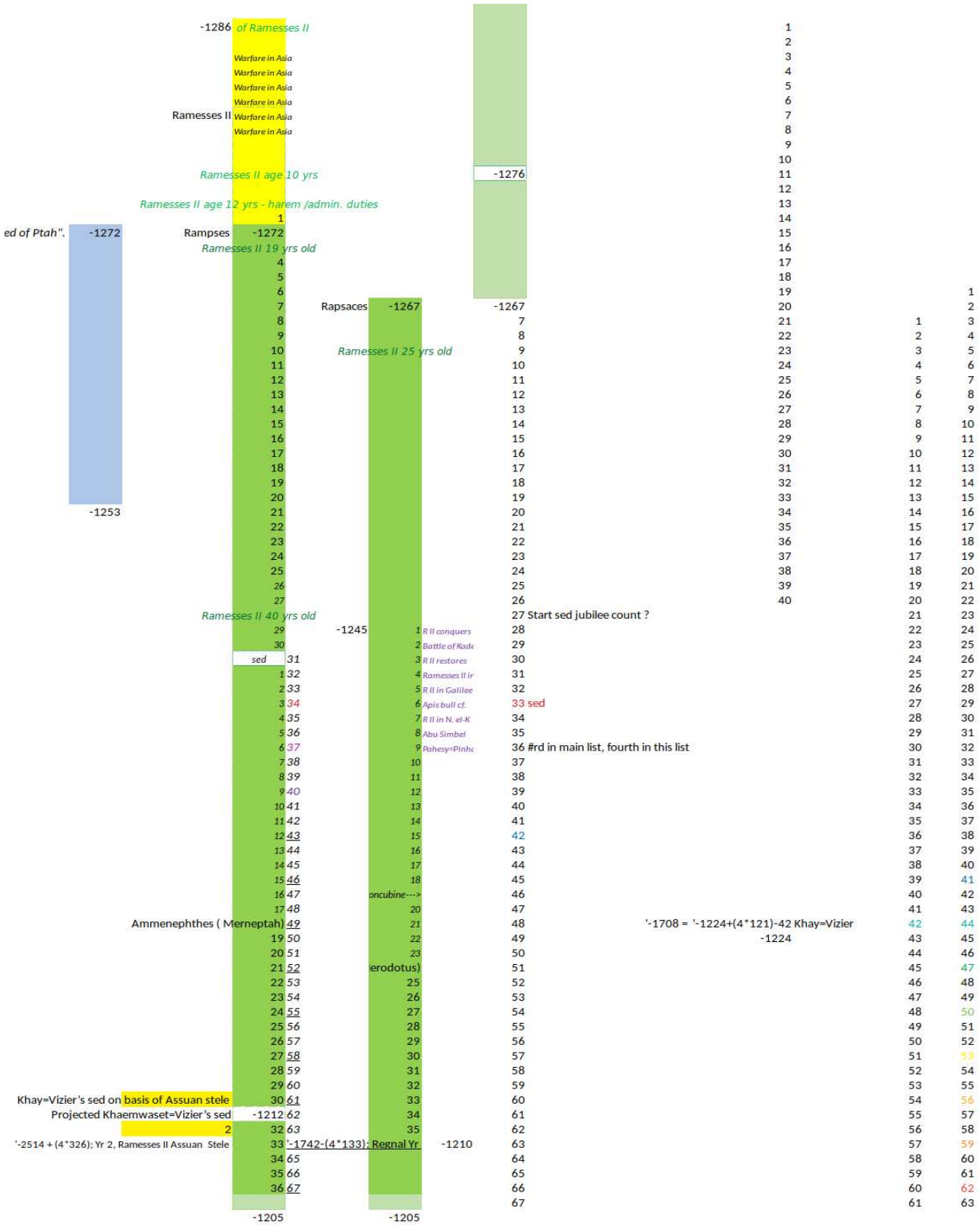


Illustration 1: Overview of Ramesses II's regnal year series.

From 6. The Late Eighteenth Dynasty in Art and Craftsmanship, p. 310-311, “The Scepter of Egypt”, by William C. Hayes (dec’d) we have

The Museum’s collection is rich in attractive small objects produced during the reigns of the Amarneh and post-Amarneh pharoahs. … These nonhistorical and occasionally frivolous works of art and craftsmanship are sometimes characterized by an elegance, taste, and technical virtuosity reminiscent of the court ateliers of Amun-hotpe III, sometimes by the informality and mannered naturalism of the Amarneh school, … by a rather pleasant combination of both styles.

Discussion:

Harmais ended -1341. Ramesses I has 74 years ending in -1267. The Afr. 61 years starts here and ends -1206. QED.

Since the coronation of Ramesses II was at age 6 yrs then we should add 6 to -1280 to get -1286 as his birth year. Now his command of the Army starts in -1246. Our 35-year dated stele is thus -1742 - (4*133); Regnal Yr 35 Ramesses II or -1210.

=-1210-(4*133) is -1742, a boundary between dynasties *in the records*.

-1210 – 35 = -1245.

Ramesses E. (= Ramesses I according to CUT) has 68 years allotted – ending -1273. The one year difference between -1272 and -1273 allows us to account for two of the reign series.

The parallelism between Dynasty Twelve and Dynasty Nineteen brings into the Afr. and Eus. Records an Ameres into Dynasty Nineteen/Dynasty Eighteen ruling from -1362 to -1296. This means that the succeeding king would be articulated in his rule via the start of the second sed festival -1297. Adding 4 years backwards gives -1301 start. It also gives the newby a -1267/-1266 sed year. This start of -1266 accounts for Vizier Khay’s regnal series starting -1266.

One more regnal starts needs to be found. It is that of Siptah. He starts a 30-yr sed count in -1238 and this is articulated to a end 30-yr first sed count for Ammenmesse (74-years, -1272 to -1198) i. e. -1268.

The series of sed’s is first sed year -1243/-1242, -1240/-1239, followed by 11 repetitions 5– over-riding the -1212/-1211 second sed which indicates Ramesses II decided to do away with second sed festivals. Vizier Khay may have been assigned the ‘grisly deed’. Nevertheless, the second sed is the articulation point for Certos = Amurthartaeus (Eratos.) -1216 to -1212 as four-year admin. Training then -1212 to -1142 full rule.

The atelier that produced the works above3 worked for perhaps some twenty-two years from -1425 to -1403, covering the tail-to-start date A III/Horemheb of -1415. This confirms the 70-year rule of kingship in Egypt.

Ameres,[i] with the connotation of Ethiopian, relates to Dynasty Nineteen by means of the Nubian focus of Seti I and successors who were co-eval. Following this we have the connection between Amendes of Nineteen and Ammenemhet VI of Dynasty Thirteen. To explore this we need to look at the following illustration4; the E. and A. represent Eusebius and Africanus. Sothis is clear. The -1238 is a calculated value that is not relevant. Ammenemhet VI starts at -1120 - 74 = -1194. Four years of admin. Gives -1190. Ammenemhet VI has 3 years of rule. Since these are not of the d,m,y

format these, we speculate, apply to -1187. This is the end of 40-yrs of Meneptah. Shetepibre rules 1 year and Ramesses Seti II rules to -1125. Twenty-five years and twenty-six years suggests a sed articulation. So (17 yrs Thouris, 8 yrs Amenophis) and Ammenemmes *E.* of 26 years gets to mate to Certos' second sed of -1151 / -1150. Thus -1125 is accounted for as Ammenemmes A. of 5 years yields -1120. QED.[1]

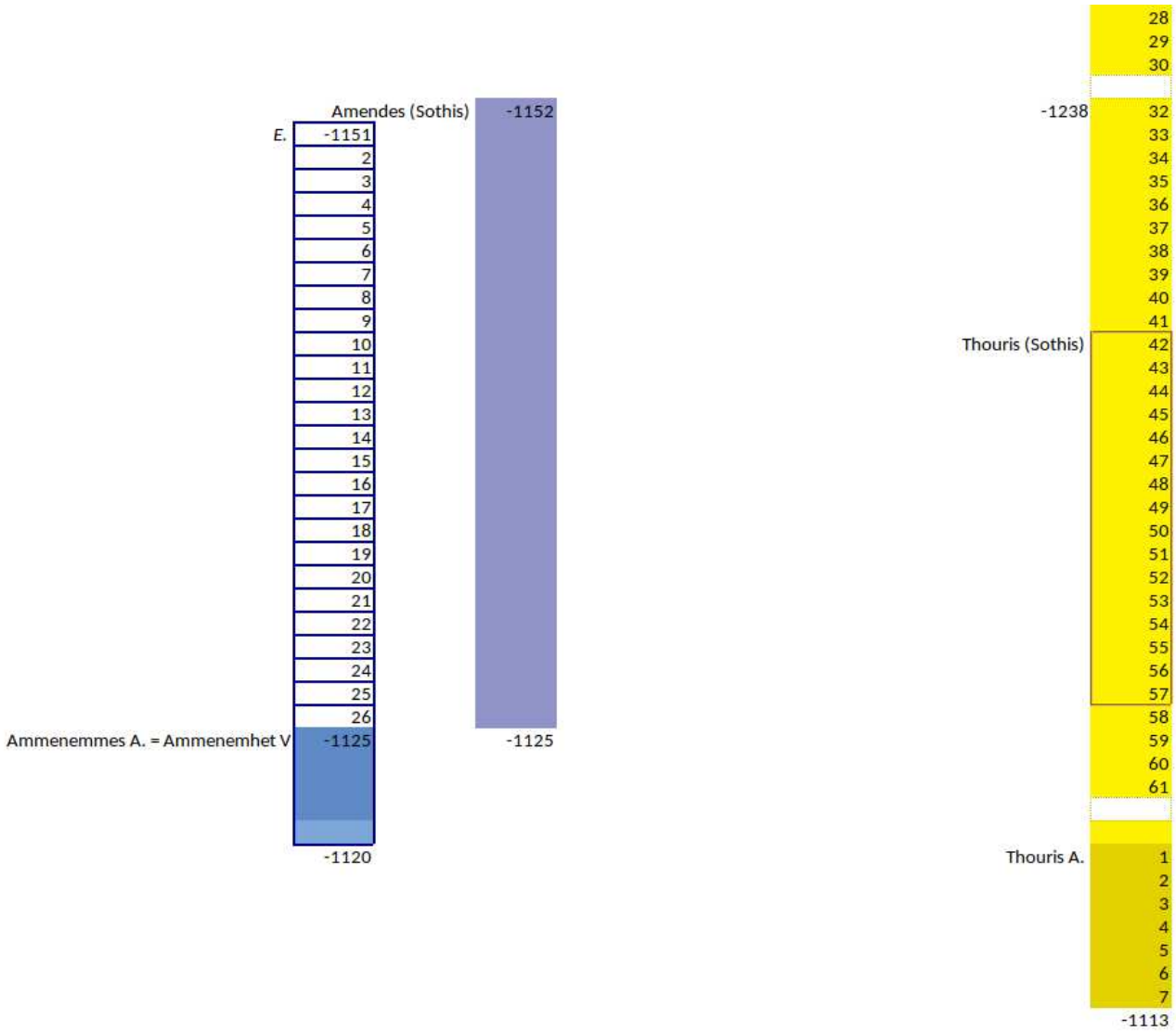


Illustration 3: Ammenemmes of Dyn #19 = Ammenemhet V of Dyn #13

Conclusion:

The main point to take away from all this is that even the innovations/novelties of the various pharaohs NEVER over-rules the relentless consistency of the Egyptian bureaucracy.

1 Woserkare Khendjer is a Thirteenth Dynasty analogue of Meneptah. See Ryholt 'SIP' pp.

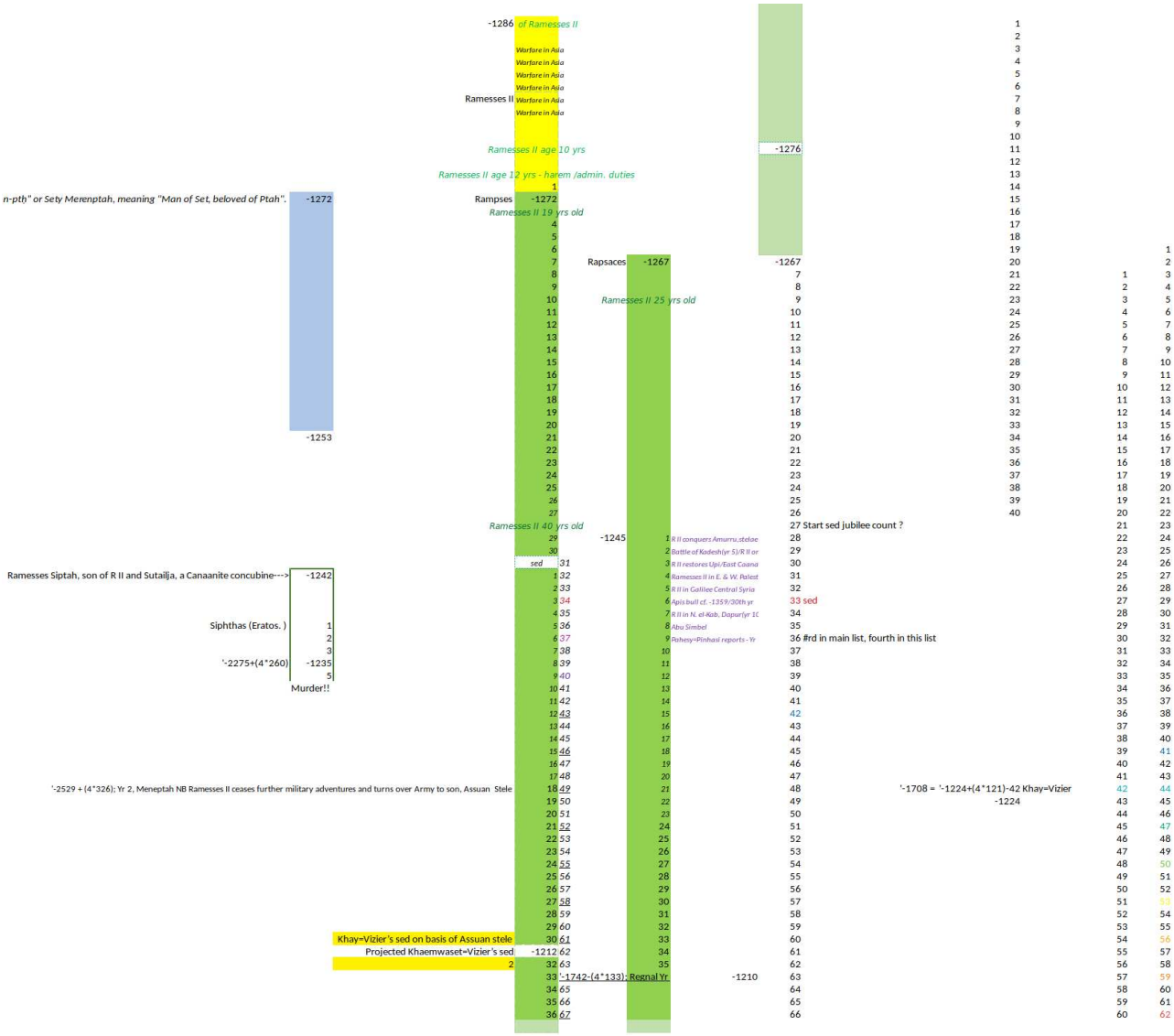

-1286 of Ramesses II
Warfare in Asia
Ramesses II
Ramesses II age 10 yrs
Ramesses II age 12 yrs - harem /admin. duties
n-pth" or Sety Merenptah, meaning "Man of Set, beloved of Ptah". -1272
Rampses -1272
Ramesses II 19 yrs old
-1253
Rapsaces -1267
Ramesses II 25 yrs old
Ramesses II 40 yrs old
-1245
sed
Ramesses Siptah, son of R II and Sutailja, a Canaanite concubine---> -1242
Siphthas (Eratos.) 1
2
3
'-2275+(4*260) -1235
5
Murder!!
'-2529 + (4*326); Yr 2, Meneptah NB Ramesses II ceases further military adventures and turns over Army to son, Assuan Stele
Khay=Vizier's sed on basis of Assuan stele
Projected Khaemwaset=Vizier's sed -1212
2
'-1742-(4*133); Regnal Yr -1210
-1276
-1267
27 Start sed jubilee count ?
33 sed
36 #rd in main list, fourth in this list
'-1708 = '-1224+(4*121)-42 Khay=Vizier
-1224

Illustration 4: Replacement for illus. 1 above. Underscores indicate the eleven repetitions

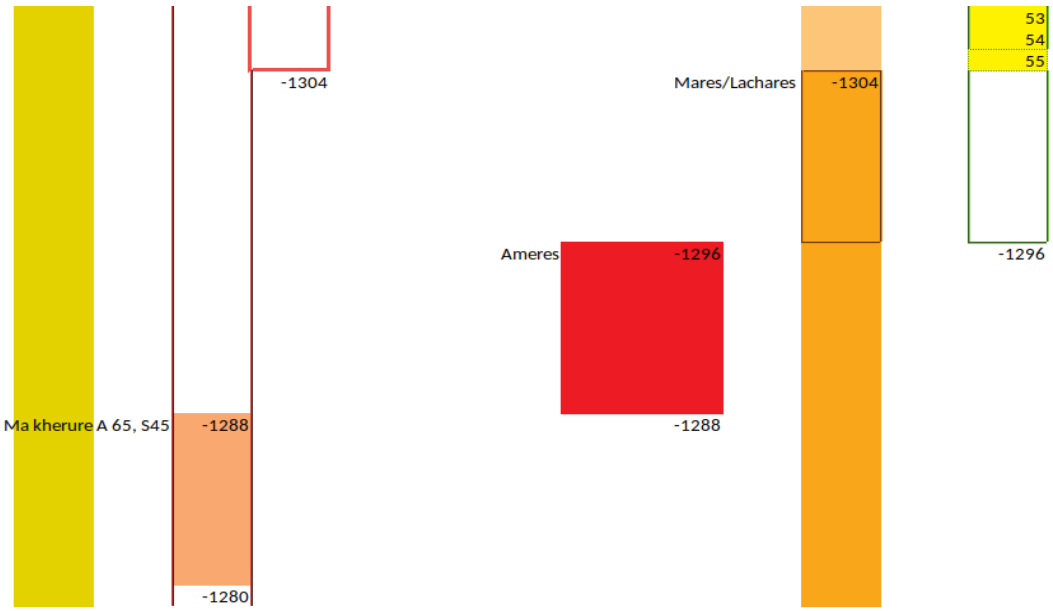


Illustration 2: Dynasty Twelve co-eval with Dynasty Nineteen

A Few Correlations

Abstract:

Random associations based on CUT spreadsheet correspondences of reigns.

Amurthartaeus (Eratos.)

https://pharaoh.se/pharaoh/Neferhotep-I

HORUS NAME
Gereg tawy
grg-t3wi
The founder of the Two Lands

NEBTY NAME
Wep Maat
wp-m3ʿt
The one who has inaugurated Maat

GOLDEN HORUS NAME
Men merut
mn-mrwt
Enduring of love

Is Eratosthenes' character Amurt **hartaeus** really a name for Neferhotep I? Could it be made from the Greek's efforts to get a handle on this Prince? The highlight/bolding are CUT's suggested arrangement.

Certos (Book of Sothis)

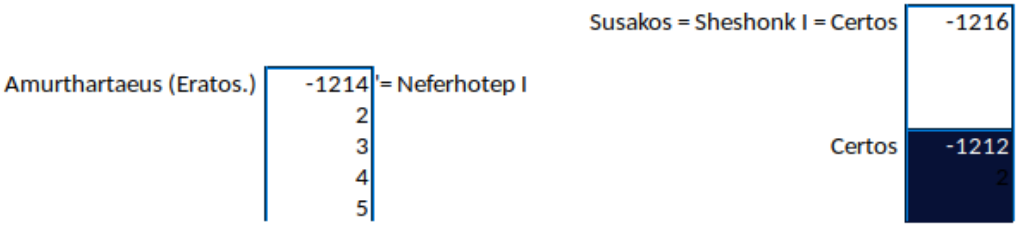


Illustration 1: Fragment of Nineteenth Dynasty

https://pharaoh.se/pharaoh/Shoshenq-I

HORUS NAME

Ka nakht mery Ra, sekhaef em nesu er sema tawy
kꜣ nḫt mry rᶜ sḫᶜ.f m nsw r smꜣ tꜣwy
Strong bull, beloved of Ra, whom the latter caused to appear as king in order to unite the Two Lands

NEBTY NAME
Kha em sekhemty mi hor sa Aset sehetep netjeru em Maat
ḫᶜ m sḫmty mi ḥr sꜣ ꜣst sḥtp nṯrw m mꜣᶜt
Who has appeared in the Double Crown like Horus, the son of Isis, and pacified the gods with Maat

Susakheim derives in part from ...**sekhaef em ….** of the Horus Name and in part and from ...**sa Aset** …. of the Nebty Name.

OR

Susakheim derives in part from ...**Kha em** …. of the Nebty Name and in part and from ...**sa Aset** …. of the Nebty Name.

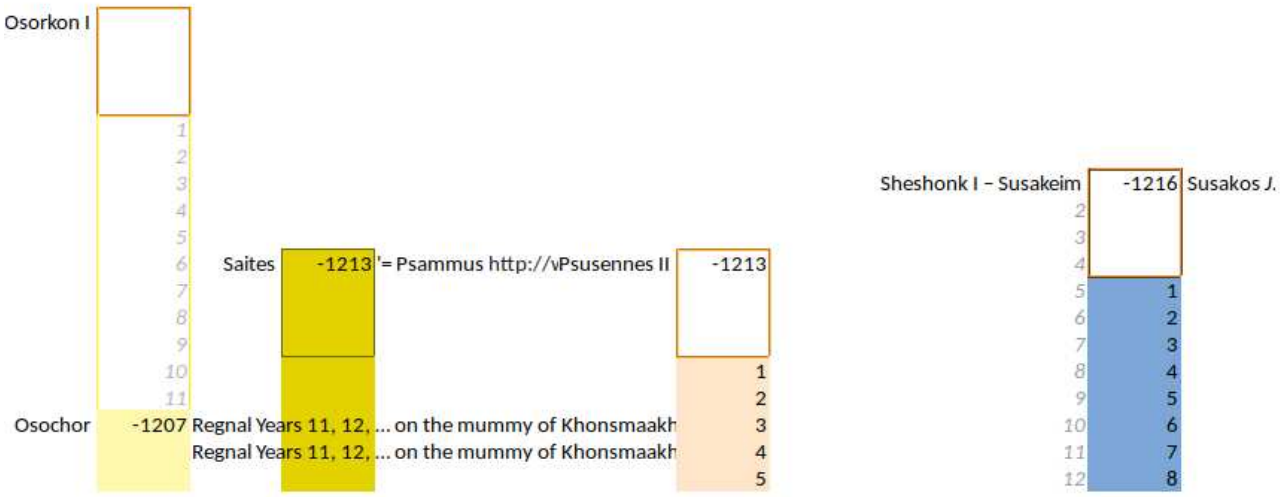


Illustration 2: Sheshonq I = Sheshonk I = Susakos J. = Susakheim = Certos

Susakos (Josephus) derives as per Susakheim except the *Kha em* is reduced to *Kha* yielding kos instead of Kheim.

Certos (Sothis) is possibly from ... **wer nakhtu em tau… as in the following breakdown;**

Cer = wer
tos = tau

from the following GHN;

GOLDEN HORUS NAME
Sekhem pehty, hui pedjut 9, wer nakhtu em tau nebu
sḫm-pḥty ḫwi pḏwt 9 wr-nḫtw m tꜣw nbw
Powerful of might, who has struck down the Nine Bows, great of victories in all lands

All of which is tied to

BIRTH NAME
Birth name: Shesheneq mery Amun
Shesheneq mery Amun
šš nḳ mry imn
Shoshenq, beloved of Amun

Ramesses

Seti II ruled to cover this Princes' sixty years.

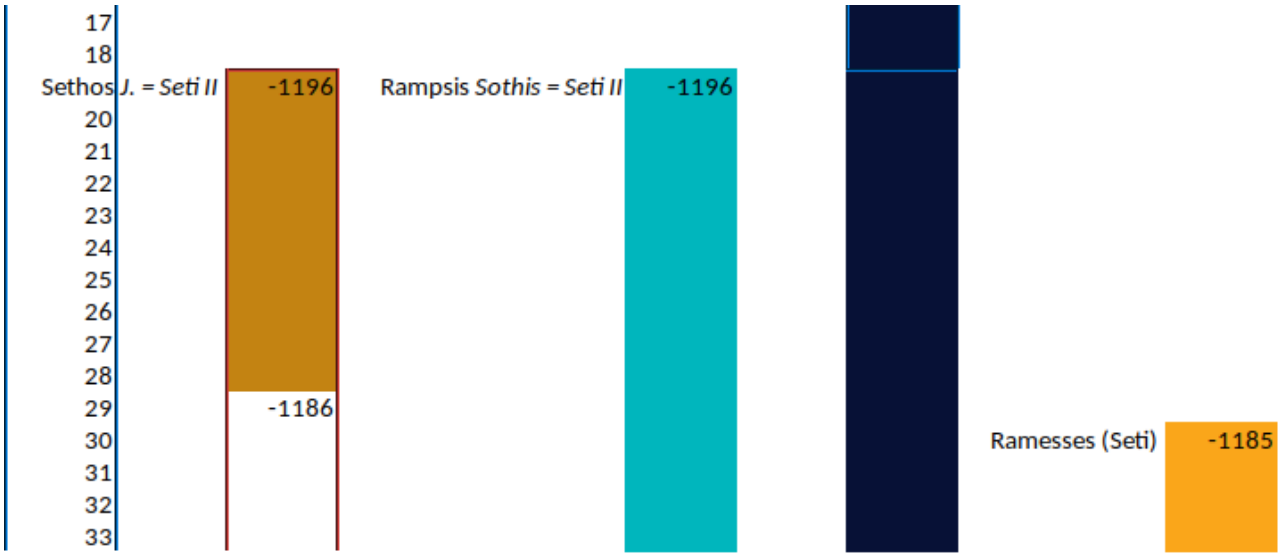


Illustration 3: Nineteenth Dynasty

Ochyras

Best CUT can do is Amenemnisu.

Prenomen (Praenomen)

Neferkare Heqawaset
Nfr-K3-R$^{\varsigma}$ Ḥq3 W3s.t
Perfect is the Ka of Ra, ruler of Thebes

Roughly, at a wild guess; Ochyras.

Amendes

CUTs best guess is very weakly-supported so we will put our reasoning, such as it is, forward. Psusennes I and Menkhepperre 9HP) run parallel from -1268. Smendes II is the son/son-in-law of same. Smendes rules fro -1213 to -1139. His father appears in Nubian king list reigning from -1213. Amendes and Smendes are only an ‘A’ and an ‘S’ from each other.

Re-conciliation of the Chronology of Herman L. Hoeh, Th. D./CUT with that of M. Christine Tetley, Th. D. - a Chronological Masterpiece

Abstract;[i]

M. Christine Tetley has laid a firm foundation for real advances in Egyptian Chronology through an Israel/Judah timeline and lunar/Sothic dating. Unfortunately Shishak has, once again, undone almost flawless work. The Egyptological community's mad insistence on the mantra "Shishak is Sheshonk" unravels a great scholar. Shishak is NOT Shoshenk – not today, not tomorrow and not ever. CUT hopes to eliminate this 'Artemis, Artemis-like two hour chant', as at Ephesus, raised in the context of opposing Paul - the Apostle's – teaching, from ever being heard again in the annals and journals of learned men of Egyptology. It IS over!

Introduction;

Christine Tetley offers us a view of the SDA position on Chronology that is both refreshing and illuminating. A little light is good for the soul so-to-speak. And good for re-assessing the Assyrian Eponymous Chronology (AEC). This sacred cow needs to be given a good airing after beating out the dust of false history.

This then will allow us to unravel the mystical -722 and in the longer term -604. This will cause prophecy buffs apoplexy and ClearingUp-Times (CUT) 'thy name shall be mud'. So what?

It may also lead to a rough date for Boaz and Ruth. Boaz being the eponym for Israel in one of the two kingdoms, as in Boaz and Jachin, the Temple's outer pillars.

The significance of -747 will be somewhat revealed. And the Fall of Nineveh will be shown basically to have never <u>really</u> taken place.

Most of what follows regarding Israel and Judah and thus Taharqa, Sabako and Bocchoris will be a conjecture due to the Masoretic Text being the only source post-Jehu's killing of the kings of Israel and Judah on the same day.

Facts;

In CUT's opinion, in Christine Tetley's dissection of the 'first' section of the Chronology of the Divided Kingdom (down to Jehu – above) we have only one serious flaw. This flaw makes us miss the mark of Shishak by the difference in a Yr. 5 of Rehoboam counted from the start of a forty-year reign(!) - -976 + 5 = -972 to -971 - or reverse counting from -**936**[1] to -953. That is, -949 to -948 is the Yr. 5 of Rehoboam. A figure of some twenty-three (23) years. In itself this will adjust matters 'at the bottom end' by almost a half the 'gap' between CUT and Tetley.

We have therefore to seek out the remaining difference in the *magical world* of the Masoretic Text. The MT has been seen as a source of errors such as; the figure 9 fell of the page; Hebrew letters for numbers are a problem and the mild suggestion that Josephus is a bit 'you know.. hint, hint, nudge ...'. CUT avoids the MT like the plague but not like a victim of it so much, more like a doctor to fix it.

Again, the principle is one of *overlaps*, *40-year testing* and *70-year* reigns. Just as the first seventeen of Abijah plus Asa are overlapped with Rehoboam, so, for example, Jehu is overlapped by Jehoahaz [2] who starts at Athaliah/Joash-J's relative year 105 position. This pattern repeats as a sequence to the Fall of Samaria.

CUT shall proceed to conjecture the sequence of relatively UN-divided kingdoms and try to re-produce a MT-simulation which can be compared with the actual MT (post-Jehu to the Fall of Samaria).

A speculation to start; Rehoboam ruled out a seventy years from -982 to -912[3]. Solomon ends his time in -976 or a six years co-rule.

Abijah occupies relative positions 18 to 24, -959 to -953 as delimited by Rehoboam/Abijah and Abijah/Asa.

Jeroboam rules relative positions 1 to 24 as above.

Rehoboam comes back in CO-RULE with Asa following Jeroboam's step down. He and Asa rule relative position (from now on rp) 25 to 40, therefore the start of rp 41 is 936 (see footnote above).

The impact of Shishak in rp 28 or -949 is that Baasha, in the other stream takes up rule one year previous (by ousting Nabab), is in danger of being forever remembered for treachery by perhaps turning a blind eye? In order to confirm the conjecture above we should see that relative positions 41 and 50 represent the best guess (for Asa's sole rule post-Rehoboam) that is his 10-years of peace. Thus rps 52 and 53 are Zerah or Erda Amen Awseya (CUTSM -944 to -870) according to Scripture.

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1 The Old Chronicle, by Syncellus, the great scholar of Egypt and Bible, gives -2168, -1978, -1875, -1527, -1333, -1105, -984, -**936**, -917, -873, -829, -652, -475, -351, -345, -306 and -288. Clearly, Syncellus is considering Rehoboam and Shishak in picking -936 which neatly co-incides with the end of Nimlot of Hermopolis 'D' *ie* from the end of a Saite Dynasty (see Tefnakht who has a CUT standard model of Kingship (CUTSM) from -1058 to -984.

2 Jehu starts from Joram/Jehu's relative year 99 position (see Tetley Table 2.1-2.4)

3 MT has 41 years for Asa (cf. tetley's 38 years) thus he ends -912 with Rehoboam's 70-years.

The Ben Haddad issue then fits in -923 to -916.

We need to finally consider the 70th year of Asa, assuming he was an associate of Abijam, which is -959+70 = -889 then taking one step back or -890 = Ahaziah-I/Joram switch over. This suggests that the first full year of Joram was the year following the 70th of Asa.

Rps 46 to 115 cover a period whose main contender is, surprisingly, Zimri – the seven day wonder.

This 70-years is followed immediately by Amaziah who occupies rps 116 to 185. Rp 156 is the start of Ahaz's 70-years because it is the end of Amaziah's 40 years of testing (rps 116 to 155). And to complete the passage to the Fall of samaria as far as Ahaz goes we have Ahaz exercising his 40 years of testing during rps 186 to 225 or -791 to -751 exclusively counted. In terms of rps our MT-simulation might cover 211 and up to and including 222 for Ahaz.

The next king to consider if Elah a 40-year testing of rp 44 up to and including rp 67. This is a bit of a conundrum since he is universally appointed rp 44 and rp 45. So we need to step up to Ahab before returning to Zimri/Omri in order to solve the conundrum.

Ahab is given two numbers for a reign;

1. 17 years and

2. 24 years.

The first assumption we need to make to avoid Christine Tetley's 18 years for Ahab as a calculated figure (which is correct in itself) is that we are only looking at completed years – whatever that means. On this we may construct an end rp of 84, 85. Thus Yr. 1 is rp 68. See above for Elah's Yr. 41!! Again, if we take the first option then Ahab's other start is rp 62 which is the end of Baasha's 40-years of testing *ie* rp 67. Ahab's 24-year Yr. 1 is thus Jehoshaphat's Yr. 1 or rp. 62 and co-incides with Omri's last year of rp 62.

The next big question is why rp 85 for Ahab/Ahaziah-I? Well this is the link to Zimri/Omri. Ahaziah-I starts a rule of uncertain type in rp 85, following 40-years of testing for Zimri, the *seven days honcho* and the usurped for first five years king. This period is covered by rp 46 to and including rp 50 whence comes a seventy (70) years of rule, mostly in the background, for Omri based on Samaria. That is, delimited by rp 51 and rp 120.

During all this time Baasha has not been quiet. He has been setting up elsewhere than Samaria finally building Ramah in rp 59. His notion is 'I am getting on but young Ahab looks a goer'. Hence Ahab, behind the scenes begins forty (act. 41) years ie rp 59 to and including rp 99. So Jehoshaphat and Ahab succeed in ousting Omri in rp 63 making Ahab Israel's public face.

Ahaziah-I has his first full year in rp 86, Yr. 41 of Zimri and Jehoshaphat/Jehoram interchange. The following year rp 87 the Ahaziah-I/Joram takes place. Christine Tetley on p. 27, says "This anomaly must have been noticed by a redactor (copyist) at some stage, but instead of returning Asa's reign back to 38 years, he changed the synchronism so that Jehoshaphat began to reign in the fourth year of Ahab (I Kings 22:41)". So how is this possible? Well Jehoshaphat didn't have clear

air until his father Asa had finished his 40/41 years in rp 64 *ie* Asa started in rp 24. So Yr. 4 of Ahab, which is rp 65, co-incides with Yr. 1 of Jehoshaphat and on the counting of four we have rp 68. On p. 28 (ibid) Tetley has in Table 2.2 MT Azariah-I commencing in YR. 16 and Yr. 18 then rp 85 will need to correspond to either 16 and/or 18. Rp 68 + 17 (incl. Count for Yr. 18) = rp 85. QED.

A possible 16th year synchronism can be considered two ways;

1. Jeroboam ends 70 years at rp 70 if he has a -976 start but Tetley suggests a -977 start so this would end in rp 69. This leaves rp 70 for Yr. 1 of Jehoshaphat and allows rp 85 to end 16 years to the start of Azariah-I.

2. this the obvious option of clear air for Azariah-I. However, this is the lesser of the two options.

While we have noted Azariah-I's rp 86 above it is instructive to note that Elah had a Yr. 41 in rp 84 so we would expect on that basis the baton thing between Ahab/Ahaziah-I in rp 85. This leads to why rp 68 is so significant for Jehoshaphat and Ahab. The kings side-lined were Elah and Zimri and Omri in rp 68. Elah was jumped by Zimri who a year later was firmly on the sidelines due to usurper Omri's efforts. But Omri is not 'legit' until rp 51. Still it is from this initial 'full usurpation year position (rp 47) that the ancients gave Jehoshaphat a Yr. 11/Omri absolute satrt ie rp 47 = 10 (incl.) to rp 57 or -920. We can confirm this conjecture by showing that rp 57 +40 = rp 97 (incl.) is the Jehoram/Ahaziah-J baton change.

The story then is that only when Asa completes 41 years is Jehoshaphat and Ahab a bit relieved from entrenched kings and finally when Baasha does his 41 years fully relieved to now have to only contend with the three 'lesser' kings of Israel. Hence rp 68 is a common start year for clear air rule for both House's king. A final point on Asa; Christine Tetley says on p. 31 "After six years at Tirzah, Omri moved to Samaria in the 27th of Asa...but it has been replaced by the 31st of Asa...Elah's accession is given for the 26th year of Asa (16:8)."; this package of *synchronisms* seems at first glance frightening but steady-as-she-goes; rp 51 is Omri at Samaria and Yr. 27 of a co-rule with Nadab, Baasha and Asa had a co-rule which started in rp 27 leading to a Yr. 31 of rp 57 or the part in Omri's rule when he started a co-rule with Jehoshaphat, Elah is rp 44 and Yr. 26 is that of Asa from his absolute Yr. 1 of rp 19.

In this regard it is interesting to note that both Jehoshaphat and Ahab complete 40 years before Jehu is let loose in rp 99. Jehu it should be said is a watershed.

Jehu begins a 70-years at rp 100. In rp 140 Azariah (not Azariah Chamberlain taken by a Dingo at Uluru National Park and the cause of a great injustice in Australia) along with Jeroboam II starts an absolute count. This is Jehu's 41st year. Azariah next year starts a visible count at 1 again in parallel with Joash-I's, equal to Yr. 37 of Joash-J – rp 141, accession or absolute start.

In the other House Athaliah/Joash-J change batons in rp 105 – the exact year Jehoahaz starts an absolute start. Jehoahaz gets visible in rp 127 or Yr. 23 of of Joash-J. Joash-J/Amaziah swap batons in rp 145 giving 40-years of testing to Joash-J. Joash-I picks up from Jehoahaz in rp 145. It

should be noted that rp 145 is Yr. 41 of Jehoahaz. Azariah and Joash-J rule together for Azariah's absolute first five years.

About Amaziah and Jeroboam II we should note at this time, in particular, both commence 70-years (an absolute start in CUT terminology) in rp 140. This does not preclude a rp 146 count of 15 years for Amaziah (MT, Tetley, p. 36, Table 2.3) based on a post-Yr. 41 for Jehoahaz – the fifteenth year or rp 160 visible accession for Jeroboam II. Pekahiah also starts 70-years in rp 160. Azariah takes up rule following Amaziah in a visible way of an accession in rp 179 as Shallum of the other House does. (Christine Tetley's Table 2.3 shows Yr. 39 of Jeroboam II for Shallum – excl. Zechariah mths). In CUT chronology Jeroboam II and Azariah start a 'co- rather or parallel- rule in rp 141, so Yr. 39 of Jeroboam II is rp 179. The rp 182 denoted as Azariah's visible accession is 14th and 27th of Jeroboam II. To align these correctly we need to see Ahaz's 70-year start which is rp.156. Adding 26 to 156 we have rp 182 which happens to be Jotham's 70-year start (absolute). The fourteenth year synchronism is based on a 'sole' rule of Jeroboam II free of co-ruling with Joash-I (Joash-i ends 41 years in rp 168, allowing a count (incl.) of 14 years to rp 182 from rp 169).

We next see Menahem start a 41-year count to the accession the following year of Hoshea. That is, in rp 190. Of course Menahem has to share these rps like most of his predecessors. Menahem has an accession year in rp 179 or 39th of Azariah. He completes 10 regnal years to (incl.) rp 189. It happens that Menahem's 10 years covers the time when, post-41 years of Azariah, Jotham arises to start 70-years in rp 182. But Azariah does [not?] hand over the baton until rp 193 the year that follows Azariah's 52nd year *ie* rp 192. Now the MT (Tetley table 2.3) gives Pekah Yr. 2 for this accession of Jotham. Therefore Pekah takes over from Pekahiah and as it happens Hoshea (absolute Yr. 1 same as Pekahiah) in rp 192 or 52nd year of Azariah (see table 2.3 ibid) and confirms the rp 193 start for Jotham.

We have already mentioned Pekahiah's 70-year (absolute) start and now we consider his accession year which is Yr. 50 of Azariah. We have already placed Yr. 52 as 192 so Yr. 50 is rp 190. This leads us to note that, unsurprisingly, with God's intervention and watching over Israel/Judah Hoshea is done over by the Assyrians exactly as he completes 40 years of rule(!!) in rp 229 or the whole year -748 to -747. This largely dispels the "angry, murderous psychopath/sociopath God" meme currently extant in the MSM and among Internet trolls.

Jotham's first full year after his accession corresponds to a first year of a parallel rule by Pekah; counting 17 years to (incl.) rp 210 we arrive at the MT's (ibid) Yr. 1 accession of Ahaz, whom we have seen started a 70-years in rp 156. Thus the MT's 16 years for Ahaz take him from rp 210 to rp 225 (incl.) or his 70th year. This 70th year point also factors to the accessional rise of Pekahiah in Jeroboam II's 50th year for Shallum had just completed 70 years in rp 189. We note that Shallum's brief *1 mth* of rule is an honorific as it takes place in his 40th year (by conjectured co-rule to Jeroboam II's forty-testing years).

Ahaz is a bit unusual in that he has 40-years of testing as his last 40 years and this explained by saying that Ahaz in rp 156 is starting after Zechariah's 40-years of testing (rp 116 to rp 155) and

when Zechariah's rule of 70-years ends in rp 185 (incl.) then Ahaz starts a testing period starting in rp 186. We may say that Hoshea's failure to cough up tribute to the Assyrians took place during the last three years of Saifay Harsiataw II, -754 to -752 (incl.). This corresponded to the last three years of Ahaz and one can't help but wonder whether Ahaz egged on Hoshea in his with-holding efforts. As it happens in -751 Ramhay Nastossanan started to rule in place of Saifay so it maybe that Hezekiah was not the fly-in-the-ointment and Hoshea was left to suffer the consequences as Ramhay no doubt had withdrawn the offer from Nubia. Ramhay had been in power in a co-rule at times with Saifay for the entire time from Ahaz's accession in rp 210.

Rp 201 is the year following Pekahiah's 40-years testing. Pekah is the king – by way of accession in this rp. However, his first unequivocal year is rp 202. Counting then from rp 201 twenty years lands us at rp 220 (incl. counting). Thus the next year rp 221 is the accession year for Hoshea. Because Ahaz's accession is rp 210 then the accession year for Hoshea is Yr. 12 of Ahaz which the MT demands.

Of course, we have to resolve this same event in the reign of Jotham.

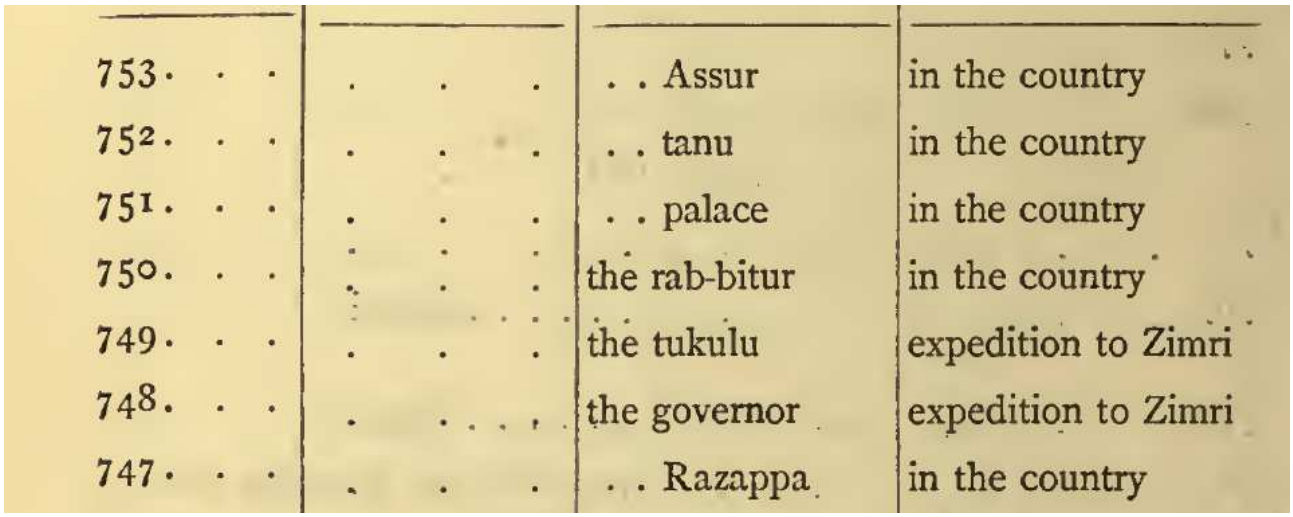
In Pekah's (2 Kgs 15:27) Yr. 2 of rp 201 following Yr. 12 of Pekahiah's acceded period we have a parallel rule in the other House ie Jotham. Jotham's Yr. 1 is therefore rp 202. Adding 20 years and (inclusively counting) we come to rp 221. As above we have Hoshea's accession year. The third year of Hoshea is therefore rp 223 and this is Hezekiah's accession.

Final word is that in rp 230 Israel is no more.

Discussion;

We shall step out onto a limb. A very thin and weak limb.

If we look at the AEC, as expressed in Rawlinson online p. 60/222 (pdf format), we see



753. . .	. . .	. . Assur	in the country
752. . .	. . .	. . tanu	in the country
751. . .	. . .	. . palace	in the country
750. . .	. . .	the rab-bitur	in the country
749. . .	. . .	the tukulu	expedition to Zimri
748. . .	. . . .	the governor	expedition to Zimri
747. . .	. . .	. . Razappa	in the country

Illustration 2: AEC p.48 Rawlinson

in the years 749 and 748 (post-763 eclipse) “expedition to Zimri” which on first glance is the country of King Zimri - which is Israel. From the **Facts** section above we see Zimri rules -931 through -862. However, the most telling ‘fact’ is that Zerah = Erda Amen Awseya is also an Urdamane = Erda Amen in Assyrian mindset, and Biblically Awseya = Zerah. His date, vis-a-vis Asa is -925 / -924. Well within Zimri’s reign.

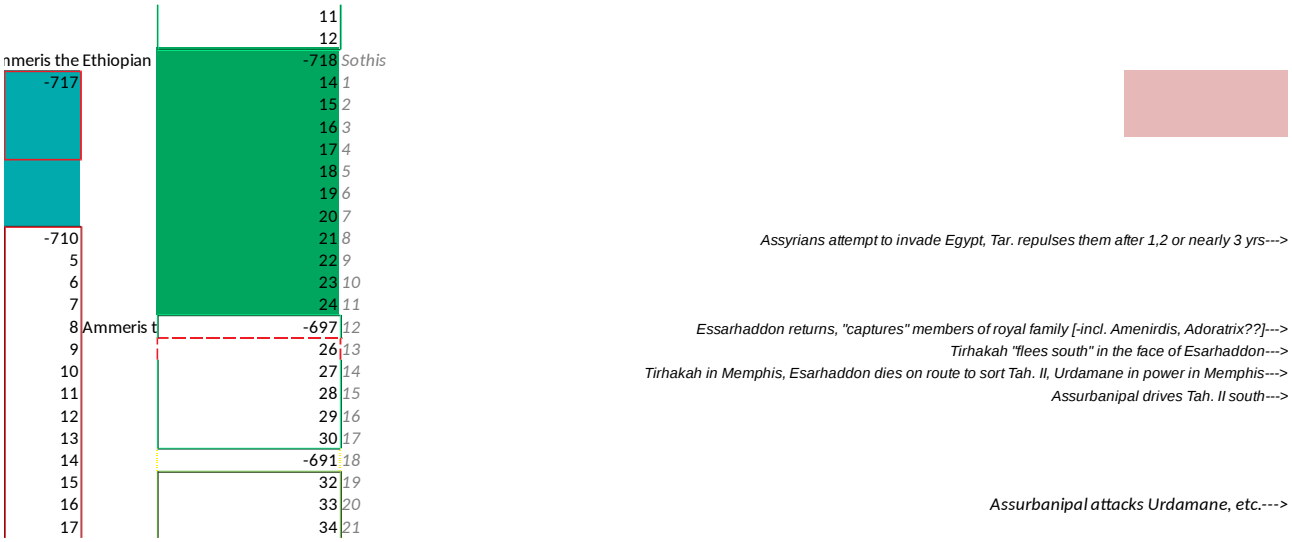


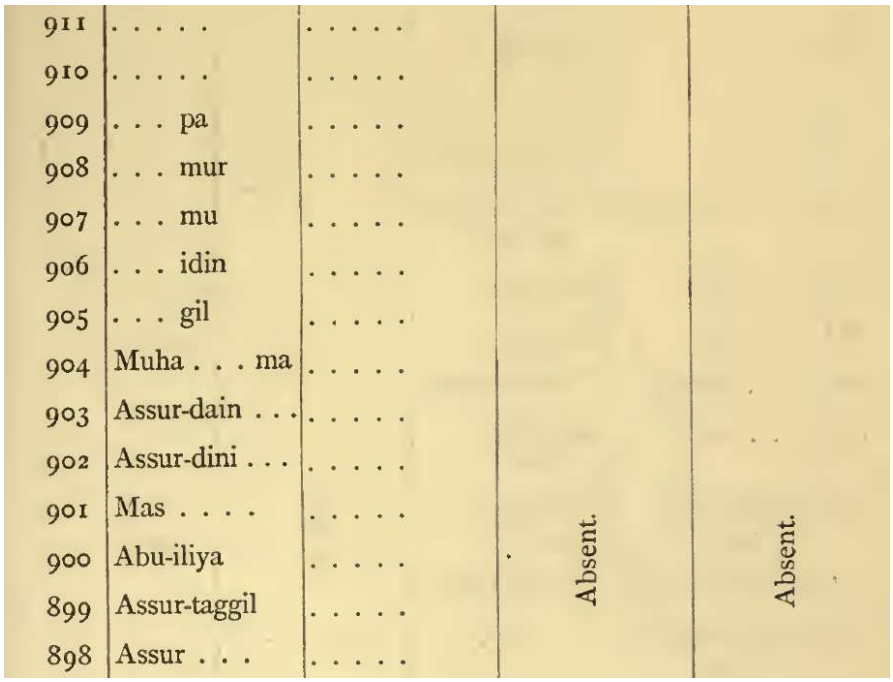
Illustration 3: CUT S/sheet - see Urdamane

In Illustration 7 we see *not* Taharqa I (-947 to -873) co-incident with Zerah but Taharqa II (Awseya Tarakos) being referred to in the context of the Biblical Tirhakah, Assurbanipal AND Urdamane.

So it seems that the expedition to Zimri is – by a series of arcane connections as set out – completely linked to Israel. Tetley has pointed out “...A king-list known as the Assyrian Eponym Canon (AEC) mentions a solar eclipse that is reliably dated to the year 763 BCE. Egyptian synchronisms with Assyrian or Babylonian rulers, or kings of Israel and Judah, can be validated after this date. But there is no proof that the years before 763 BCE constitute a continuous list. ...This Assyrian Canon is compiled from fragments of eponym lists found on tablets in the ruins of three sites, Nineveh, Assur, and Sultantepe that were copied in the seventh century BCE from earlier records ...Another list, the Babylonian king list, begins in 747 BCE and together with the AEC and other records [of] the chronology of Assyria is securely linked to the Babylonian king list from 747 forward. ...Thiele realized that the regnal year numbers given for the kings of Israel for the period of the divided kingdom, from the accession of Rehoboam of Judah and Jeroboam I of Israel until the fall of Samaria in the reigns of Hoshea of Israel and Hezekiah, were about 23 years higher for Israel than for the concurrent period of Assyrian history, and for the kings of Judah 46 years higher, based on the dates allocated to the AEC.”

Assyrian records confirm therefore Hoshea being attacked by Assyria in, at least, the last two years of his rule.

Dr. Herman L. Hoeh refers to Ahab in p.149, Vol 1, Compendium “But what of Ahab? In the Assyrian account this king of Israel is allied with the Arameans against the Assyrians. He contributed a contingent of troops to fight against Shalmaneser III at Karkar near the Euphrates.” Pritchard’s “Ancient Near Eastern Texts” p.278 gives us more “...In the year of (the eponym) Dain-Asher, the month of Aiaru...I departed Nineveh…..I departed from Argana and approached Karkara. I destroyed, tore down and burned down Karkara, his royal residence. He brought along to help him… (Hadad-ezer) of Damascus … 10,000 foot-soldiers of Ahab, the Israelite … 1,000 soldiers from Musri”. From the following AEC extract we see this year is -903.



911	. . . . .	. . . . .		
910	. . . . .	. . . . .		
909	. . . pa	. . . . .		
908	. . . mur	. . . . .		
907	. . . mu	. . . . .		
906	. . . idin	. . . . .		
905	. . . gil	. . . . .		
904	Muha . . . ma	. . . . .		
903	Assur-dain . . .	. . . . .		
902	Assur-dini . . .	. . . . .		
901	Mas	. . . . .		
900	Abu-iliya	. . . . .	Absent.	Absent.
899	Assur-taggil	. . . . .		
898	Assur . . .	. . . . .		

The rp for -903 is 74. Rp 74 is Ahab’s 16th year. But the interesting point is the Assyrians had faced Musri at this time. If Musri was, in fact, Ethiopia/Nubia then no wonder the Assyrians were familiar with Taharqa I (-947 to -873).

801	Niri	governor of Nisibin	expedition to Media
800	Maruduk-tar . .	governor of Amidi	expedition to Media
799	Mutaggil . . .	the rab-saki	expedition to Lulima
798	Bel-tarzi-anva	governor of Calah	expedition to Zimri
797	Assur-bel-uzur	governor of Kirruri	expedition to Manzua
796	Maruduk-sadua	governor of Sallat	expedition to Deri

Illustration 4: Record of Menahem and Pul; rp 179

https://books.google.com.au/books?id=-JdxBAAAQBAJ&pg=PA70&lpg=PA70&dq=Bel-tarzi-anva&source=bl&ots=qWZglIMRJZ&sig=KFHOeZj0DVtIQJHz2BMoilCXZvo&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwidkYS-n7rcAhWCdd4KHeH-B7wQ6AEwAHoECAEQAQ#v=onepage&q=Bel-tarzi-anva&f=false

p. 69-p. 75

As a check on our Assyrian King's dates we can apply a known and somewhat piquant incident-report. It involves Assur-bel-kala. This incident has remained in this writer's mind over many years. In Yr. 3 of Assur-bel-kala, which according to a Wikipedia-sourced run of Assyrian kingly entries, would be -1072, a gift arrived from the King of Musri. It was a crocodile and a large ape. Kitchen has speculated as follows "crocodile and large ape – gift from king of Musri, - i. e. Ramesses XI ..." Kitchen, TIP, p.252. But CUT believes that the king was Sheshonk V (S V). Let's take a quick tour to anchor our Assyrian King-List.

Most kings around this -1071 date are a bit *past it,* long-in-the-tooth or just in their Admin. phase (see CUTSM definition elsewhere). The one active king, who is not attested in Thebes, is attested at Tanis and Bubastis and Tel-el Yahudiyah. The potentially re-colonised Tel el-Yahudiyah suggests contact with King Saul and the young King David – Goliath having just been disposed of some 4-5 years earlier.

He is well-attested on the monuments, for example, "Then, his name appears again on a stela from Atfih [Busiris[4] – site of an animal necropolis], dedicated to the goddess Hathor in Shoshenq's Year 22" - source below. However, this is more significant than just a stele. *It turns out, from a donation stele by Tefnakht - a donation that was given to him in his Yr. 38 - (see discussion at Wikipedia, 18:20, AEST, 26th July, 2018) that Pami and Sheshonk V started a co-rule in -1093.* This is Pami's second sed count start year (CUTSM). This is a very suitable articulation between father and son. So, by counting forwards, the Yr. 22 Hathor stele of S V is dated to -1072 *i. e.* Yr. 3 of Assur-bel-

4 Possible source of large ape and crocodile. Maybe Yr. 22 was when the expedition to Assyria with assorted animals was assembled at Atfih.

kala. These two kings are connected through contact 1). with Israel and and 2). Sheshonk V's attempts to shore up some support from Assyria in the face of, and in anticipation of, the rising power and reputation of Saul and David. We, therefore, speculate that the cause of the gift was to complement an Assyrian king's menagerie[5] with rare species in the hope of a counter-veiling response from Assyria if Egypt was attacked by David.

Our Assyrian chronology *seems* therefore to be on-track.

https://www.khanacademy.org/partner-content/metropolitan-museum/82nd-and-fifth/power/v/hyperreality

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amarna_letters

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zimredda_(Sidon_mayor) [6]

https://www.jstor.org/stable/25152935?read-now=1&loggedin=true&seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

http://www.crystalinks.com/dynasty23.html

https://books.google.com.au/books?id=4ZRsAAAAQBAJ&pg=PA39&lpg=PA39&dq=known+Apis+stele&source=bl&ots=qGtkDcu2PR&sig=AoJkJBSL6QXEl0fpBWJvcmpKkP8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiDwtXhxrHcAhWGJ5QKHUmfBakQ6AEwEHoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=known%20Apis%20stele&f=false

http://ib205.tripod.com/apis_3.html

Discussion Point: Sheshonk I = or != Shishak

It should be obvious that Sheshonk I is at least 112 years difference with Sheshonk V. So we should be thinking Saul in -1090 (Samuel anoints Saul after Joshua = 450 years later). Then Sheshonk I even at the worst (-1154) is in advance of even Jephthah (see s/sheet fragment13).

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5 Ex Wikipedia, 13:50, AEST, 27th July, 2018; "Ashur-bel-kala (1073–1056 BC) kept the vast empire together, campaigning successfully against Urartu and Phrygia to the north and the Arameans to the west. He maintained friendly relations with Marduk-shapik-zeri of Babylon, however upon the death of that king, he invaded Babylonia and deposed the new ruler Kadašman-Buriaš, appointing Adad-apla-iddina as his vassal in Babylon. He built some of the earliest examples of both Zoological Gardens and Botanical Gardens in Ashur, collecting all manner of animals and plants from his empire, and receiving a collection of exotic animals as tributes from Egypt."

6 The notion of Zimri being Israel is based on the Sidonian/Tyrian connection with Samaria. Dan had moved to the area between Israel's northern boundary so-to-speak. Hiram, a king of Tyre , was half-Danite. He built the Temple with his men. Jezebel had deep connections and a slighted king of Israel was named Zimri. So kings of Zimri who lack Israelite names fit the profile in the sense of being local to Sidon (Mayors?). Since Israel itself was for the period of the Judges just a kingless bunch of rowdies the Assyrians would naturally see them as part of the Zimri hinterland. A PART OF THE WORLD WITH A SUBSTANTIAL PAIR OF CITIES AT ITS CORE.

Asa--→	1	-958	19 Abijam	
	2	-957	20 Abijam	
	3	-956	21 Abijam	
	4	-955	22 Abijam	
	5	-954	23 Abijam	
	6	-953	24 Abijam/Asa	1
	7	-952	25 Asa	2
	8	-951	26 Asa	3
	9	-950	27 Asa	4
	10 Shishak	-949	28 Asa	5
	11 Shishak	-948	29 Asa	6
	12	-947	30 Asa	7
	13	-946	31 Asa	8

Illustration 5: True Yr. 5 of Rehoboam as per CUT

Since *ššnq* is probably Shishak then Sheshonk I, who is Susakeim *ie* brought Nubians, troglodytes, Libyans, etc before Jerusalem BUT did not take it as it was still a bit provincial, is not our man but **a** Sheshonk is. The candidate is therefore a king in Egypt at the appropriate moment11. If CUT articulates Sheshonk VII to Nimlot of Hermopolis ['D']'s second sed count start, having completed his Admin. 4-yrs by then, he will set the scene for the swap (from Afr./Eus.) Sabako to Shebitku in -905 as occurring at the end of a CUTSM for Sheshonk VII. This makes Sheshonk VII as the senior monarch *cf.* his partners-in-crime; Shabako, Taharqa and Shebitku (later on). This brings in the question of did Susakheim really bring to Jerusalem troglodytes, etc? In other words was the *Shishak = Sheshonk I* meme actually started with this association? Perhaps *Shishak = Sheshonk VII* was the real object of the above qualification.

Therefore CUT conjectures Sheshonk VII (-979 to -905 CUTSM) is Shishak. He has no monuments yet discovered – probably the reality is the temple of Kawa12 is where we see the results of Sheshonk VII and his auxiliaries.



Illustration 6: Temple Treasure from Shishak's raid on Rehoboam's Temple

Oppression	-1166
Jephthah	-1148
Ibzan of Zebulon	-1142

Illustration 7: Israel under Judges

Sheshonk I enters Palestine in -1177. This was during the time of *Jair, a Gileadite* before the Oppression relieved by Jephtah. He does not seem to have done much except revisit Egyptian strongholds and only cities NOT taken – as recorded in Judges Chap. 1-2. CUT believes that Israel escaped any violence from Sheshonk I.

It would seem that Sheshonk I had some information prior to his visit, celebrated at the temple of Karnak on the Bubastite Portal, that led him to believe Egypt's interests in Canaan were being threatened. For example Beth Shean remained an Egyptian stronghold for many years and was probably a Canaanite centre, under tribute to Israel nominally, but under Egypt's influence actually. Any incursion by Ammon would have, had it succeeded, *over-run* Beth-Shean without a doubt.

See following;



Illustration 8: Philistia and Sharuhen

Below is a translation of the 156 names on the inscription.[5]

Section One

Book of Judges cities failed to be taken are marked with an *

Row I - Listing of the Nine Bows

1. tirsy- Southern Land (i.e. Upper Egypt)

2. ti mhw = Northern Land (i.e. Lower Egypt)

3. iwn.tiw = Tribesmen

4. thnw = Libyans

5. sht[-iimw\ - Sekhet[-Iam]

6. mn[.tiw] = Beduin

7. pd[.tiwswi\= Bow[men of the feather]

8. Sit = Upper Nubia

9. /tf[.wwi]<b.w = Northerners

15

Section Two[7] - Coastal plain, Shephelah, Meggido plain and Jezreel plain ...

10. mi.ti Tr.f] = Copy of the [scroll]

11. St 1

12. m[ ]i[] = Makkedah

13. rbt = Rubate

Row II

14. r<7i*/ = Ta'anach *

15. Snmi = Shunem

16. btSnri = Beth-Shean *

17. r#H = Rehob *

18. hprmi = Hapharaim

19. idrm = Adoraim [6]

20. destroyed

21. Swd

22. mhnm - Mahanaim

23. <7&<7i = Gibeon

24. bthwrn = Beth-Horon

25. qdtm = Kiriath-jearim or Gath-Gittaim

26. iywrn = Aijalon (Amorites withstood Israel) *

Row III

27. mkdi = Megiddo

28. Wr = Adar

29. ydhmrk = Yad Hammelek

30. [ ]rr

31. hinm = Henam

7 We should note that, shortly after Sheshonk I, the Philistines – as well as the Ammonites – started to flow into Israel. Sheshonk I probably, therefore, thought better of a stoush with the five *growing-in-power* cities and as we see he avoided them.

16

32. c rn = Aruna
33. brm = Borim
34. ddptr = Giti-Padalla
35. y[]h[]m = Yehem
36. bfrm = Beth 'Olam
37. kqr
38. £/* = Socoh
39. bttp = Beth-Tappuah

Row IV

40. ibri
41. [ ]htp
42. destroyed
43. destroyed
44. destroyed
45. btdb[ ]
46. nbk[ ]
47. [ ]/[ ]
48. destroyed
49. destroyed
50. destroyed
51. [\ssd[\
52. destroyed

Row V

53. [p]nir = Penuel
54. hdSt
55. pktt / pi-wr-ktt

56. idmi = Adam

57. dmrm = Zemaraim

58. [ ]</r = Migdol

59. [ ]/tf/ = Tirzah

60. [ ]/ir

61. [l/[]

62. destroyed

63. destroyed

64. [ ]#m

65. pi- r mq = The Valley

Section Three - Negev area[edit]

Row VI

66. r W/ = Ezem / Umm el-Azam

67. inr

68. pihqri = the fort

69. ftiSi = Photis

70. irhrr = Jehallel / El-Hallal

71. plhqri

72. ibrm

73. Sbrt = stream

74. ngbry = of (Ezion-)Geber

75. Sbrt = stream

76. wrkt

77. pihqri

78. n c dyt

79. dd[ ]/

80. dpqi = Sapek

81. m[Vl 1

82. tp[ ]

Row VII

83. gnit

84. /?4ng6 = TheNegev

85. r dht

86. tSdnw

87. pi hqr[t]

88. Snyi

89. he/

90. pi ng[b] = The Neg[ev]

91. whtwrk[ ]

92. pi ngb = The Negev

93. tfM'l

94. plhgri

95. hnnl

96. pihgri

97. irqd = El-Gad

98. [id\mmt

99. hnni

Row VIII

100. Wr/ = Adar

101. plhgri

102. [trw]n

103. hydbi

104. 5rnrm

19

105. [ ]y[ ]
106. dwt
107. hqrm
108. r rd/r = Arad
109. [rbt] = Great
110. r r<// = Arad
111. nbtr
112. yrhm = Yeroham
113. [1/
114. destroyed
115. destroyed
116. /rf[r]/

Row IX

117. [idr]
118. [bi\
119. [M
120. [ ]ryk
121. frtmi = Peleth
122. \i\br
123. brrd
124. bfnt = Beth-Anath *
125. Srhn = Sharuhen
126. irmtn = El-mattan
127. g/ri = Goren
128. idmm
129. [lr/j/
130. [ ]r

131. mr[ ]

132. irr[ ]

133. yd 1

Row X

134. destroyed

135. destroyed

136. destroyed

137. destroyed

138. destroyed

139. yrhm = Yehoram

140. /<rt = Onam

141. destroyed

142. [ ]g[ ]

143. destroyed

144. destroyed

145. m[k]

146. i[]d[r]

147. destroyed

148. destroyed

149. [ ]3

150. yrdn

Row X extension

la. Srdd

2a. rph = Raphiah

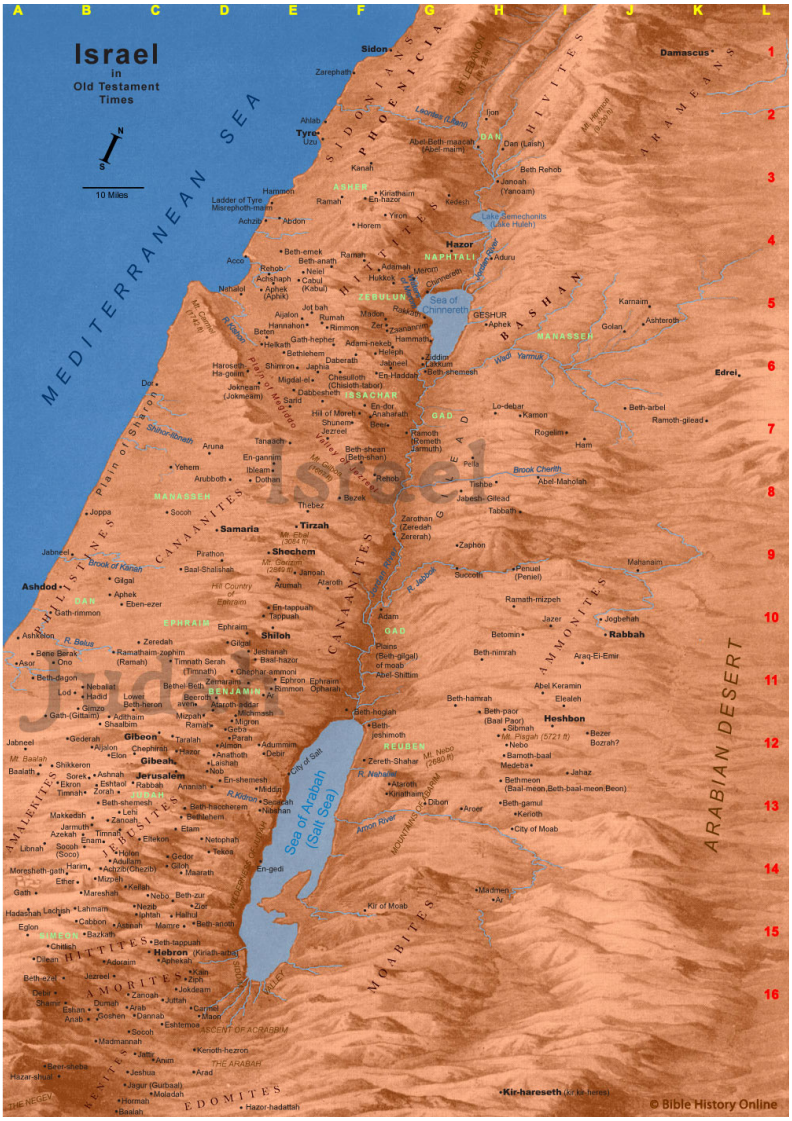
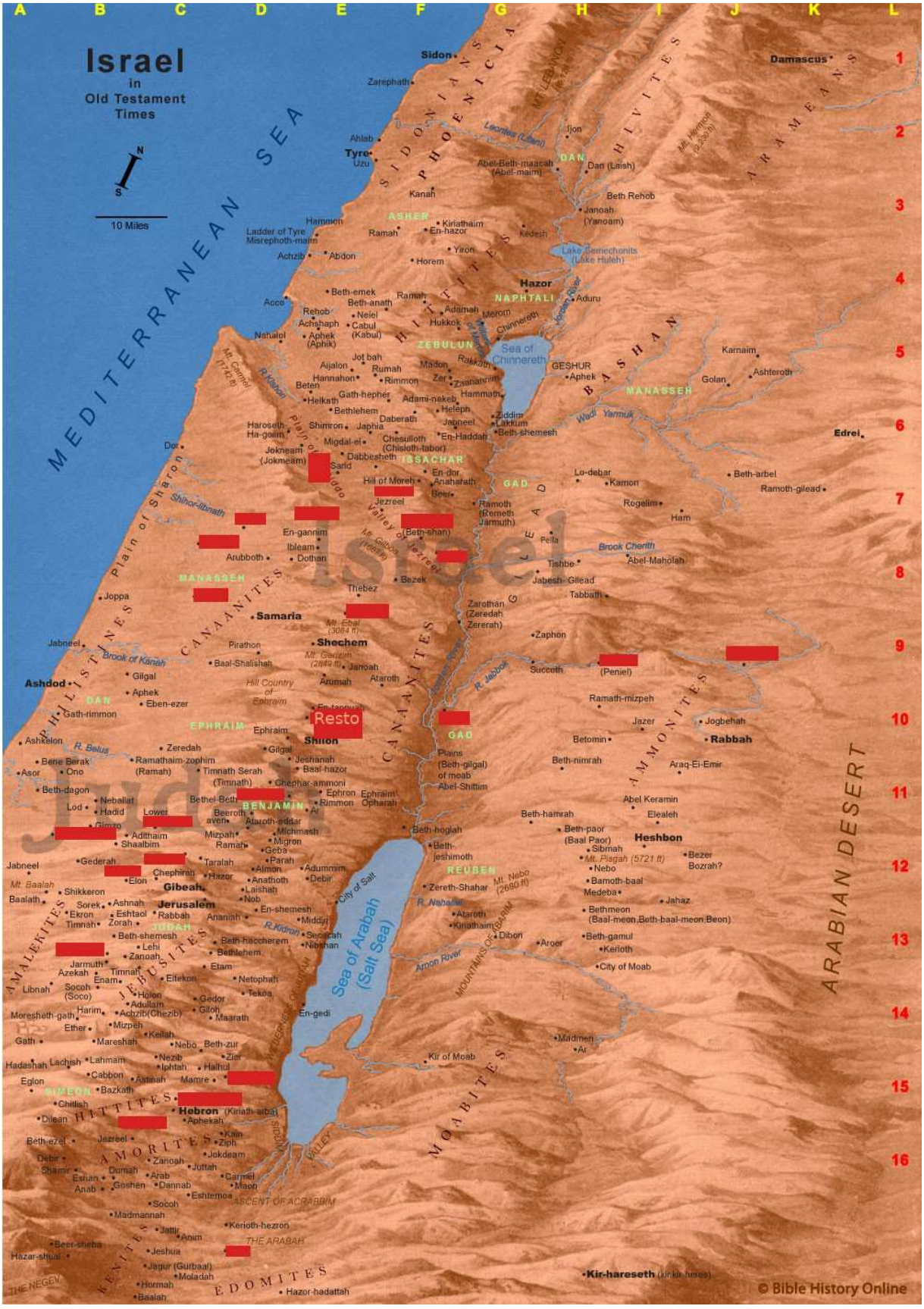


Illustration 9: OT Israel

3a. r&n = Laban

4a. c ngrn

5a. hm


Israel
in
Old Testament
Times
10 Miles
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sea of Arabah (Salt Sea)
ARABIAN DESERT
Sea of Chinnereth
Israel
Resto
Jud
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Hazor
Samaria
Shechem
Jerusalem
Gibeah
Hebron (Kiriath-arba)
Rabbah
Heshbon
Edrei
Kir-hareseth
ASHER
NAPHTALI
ZEBULUN
ISSACHAR
DAN
EPHRAIM
MANASSEH
BENJAMIN
JUDAH
REUBEN
GAD
GESHUR
SIDONIANS
PHOENICIA
HIVITES
ARAMEANS
HITTITES
PHILISTINES
CANAANITES
AMMONITES
MOABITES
EDOMITES
AMORITES
AMALEKITES
JEBUSITES
KENITES
GILEAD
BASHAN
Plain of Sharon
Plain of Jericho
Valley of Jezreel
Hill Country of Ephraim
Jordan River
R. Kishon
R. Jabbok
R. Arnon
R. Kidron
R. Nahaliel
Brook of Kanah
Brook Cherith
Wadi Yarmuk
Mt. Carmel (1742 ft)
Mt. Gilboa (1696 ft)
Mt. Ebal (3084 ft)
Mt. Gerizim (2849 ft)
Mt. Hermon (9,230ft)
Mt. Nebo (2690 ft)
Mt. Pisgah (5721 ft)
Mt. Baalah
Lake Semechonitis (Lake Huleh)
Sea of Galilee
Dead Sea
Wilderness of Judah
Mountains of Abarim
Ascent of Acrabbim
The Arabah
The Negev
Valley of Siddim
Amon River
City of Salt
City of Moab
Kir of Moab
Madmen
Ar
Aroer
Dibon
Beth-gamul
Kerioth
Bezer
Bozrah?
Jahaz
Bethmeon
(Baal-meon,Beth-baal-meon,Beon)
Bamoth-baal
Medeba
Nebo
Sibmah
Elealeh
Abel Keramin
Beth-paor
(Baal Paor)
Beth-hamrah
Beth-hoglah
Beth-jeshimoth
Zereth-Shahar
Ataroth
Kirjathaim
Plains
(Beth-gilgal)
of moab
Abel-Shittim
Betomin
Beth-nimrah
Araq-El-Emir
Jazer
Jogbehah
Ramath-mizpeh
(Peniel)
Succoth
Zaphon
Zarthan
(Zeredah
Zererah)
Tabbath
Jabesh-Gilead
Tishbe
Abel-Mahólah
Pella
Rogelim
Ham
Lo-debar
Kamon
Beth-arbel
Ramoth-gilead
Karnaim
Ashteroth
Golan
Aduru
Ramoth
(Remeth
Jarmuth)
Beth-shean
Ibleam
Arubboth
Dothan
Thebez
Bezek
Jezreel
Jokneam
(Jokmeam)
Dabbesheth
Sarid
Hill of Moreh
Taanach
Megiddo
Gilgal
Aphek
Eben-ezer
Ashdod
Ashkelon
Joppa
Jabneel
Pirathon
Baal-Shalishah
Arumah
Ataroth
Janoah
Shilon
Ephraim
Timnath Serah
(Timnath)
Ramathaim-zophim
(Ramah)
Zeredah
Gilgal
Jeshanah
Baal-hazor
Chephar-ammoni
Ophrah
Ephron
Rimmon
Beeroth
Ataroth-addar
Michmash
Migron
Geba
Parah
Almon
Anathoth
Laishah
Nob
En-shemesh
Middin
Secacah
Nibshan
Beth-haccherem
Bethlehem
Elam
Netophah
Tekoa
Gedor
Giloh
Maarath
En-gedi
Beth-shemesh
Lehi
Zanoah
Jarmuth
Azekah
Timnah
Eltekon
Holon
Adullam
Achzib(Chezib)
Mizpeh
Keilah
Mareshah
Nebo
Beth-zur
Nezib
Iphtah
Halhul
Zior
Cabbon
Eshtaol
Zorah
Ashnah
Sorek
Ekron
Timnah
Shikkeron
Baalath
Jabneel
Gederah
Chephirah
Elon
Taralah
Hazor
Adummim
Debir
Ashtaroth
Edrei
Beth-arbel
Ramoth-gilead
Kamon
Rogelim
Ham

Discussion Point: Amarna letters

Another means of certifying so-to-speak CUT chronology is to refer to the fall of Israel *initially* to Chushan-rishathaim of Aram-naharaim. This is a king from the area of the Orontes River in Syria. His identity can be determined by considering the Amarna letter *EA176*[8]. Abdi-risha of the city of Esazi (Enišasi) writes to King of Egypt in this letter. Asi is the Orontes. By looking at this his record in Scripture from CUT's dating this king (no name) is -1427 to -1420 (incl.) This corresponds to Akhnaten, Amenhotep IV at the least. A more likely candidate is Amenhotep III for the reason that Nefertiti is in her first year, Tutankamun doesn't start to rule till-1413 and Amenhotep III is in his 25th to 32nd year (*incl.*) and Akhnaten is just starting to build Akhetaten. Israel's saviour was Othniel.

Kings in Amarna letters are; Amenhotep III (A III) = Nibmuaria[ii] ([iii]Nibmuareya Great King the king of Egypt), Nimutria, Nimmuria (Nimmuwarea[iv] the king of Egypt my brother Thus Burra-Buriyaš the king of Karaduniyaš), or Mimmuria[v] is Amenemhet III, and Naphururia (Napḫurureya[vi], king of Egypt, my brother Thus Burra-Buriyaš Great king the king of Karaduniyaš) is Smenkhare, Naphuriria[vii], or Naphuria. From Wikipedia, 13:50pm, AEST, 2nd August, 2018;

> *Amenhotep III is known to have married several foreign women:*
>
> *Gilukhepa, the daughter of Shuttarna II of Mitanni, in the tenth year of his reign.[11] Tadukhepa, the daughter of his ally Tushratta of Mitanni, Around Year 36 of his reign.[12][13] A daughter of Kurigalzu, king of Babylon.[13] A daughter of Kadashman-Enlil, king of Babylon.[13] A daughter of Tarhundaradu, ruler of Arzawa.[13] A daughter of the ruler of Ammia (in modern Syria).[13]*
>
> *1. Aakhepesh-husetiu*
>
> *Great of valour, smiting the Asiatics*
>
> *2. Nebmaatre*
>
> *The Lord of Truth is Re*
>
> *3. Nebmare*

8 Abdi-Riša letter...
EA 363, title: "A joint report on Amqu (4)"

"Say to the king-(i.e. Pharaoh), my lord, my god, my Sun: Message of Abdi-Riša, your servant, the ruler of E(ni)šasi. I fall in the dirt under the feet of the king, my lord, 7 times and 7 times. Look, we ar(e) in Amqu, in cities of the king, my lord, and Etakkama, the ruler of Qinsa-(Kadesh), assisted the troops of Hatti and set the cities of the king, my lord, on fire. May the king, my lord, take cognizance, and may the king, my lord, give archers that we may (re)gain the cities of the king, my lord, and dwell in the cities of the king, my lord, my god, my Sun." -EA 363, lines 1-23 (complete)

The actual written name used for Enišasi in this letter is: Ešasi.

Amenemhat III, also spelled Amenemhet III, was a pharaoh of the Twelfth Dynasty of Egypt. He ruled from c. 1860 BC to c. 1814 BC, the highest known date being found in a papyrus dated to Regnal Year 46, I Akhet 22 of his rule.

Nimaatre

Nj-m$^{\varsigma}$3t-R$^{\varsigma}$

He who belongs to the Maat of Ra

Seti I

Menmaatre (Minmuria?)

Ramesses XI

Menmaatre

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neferneferuaten

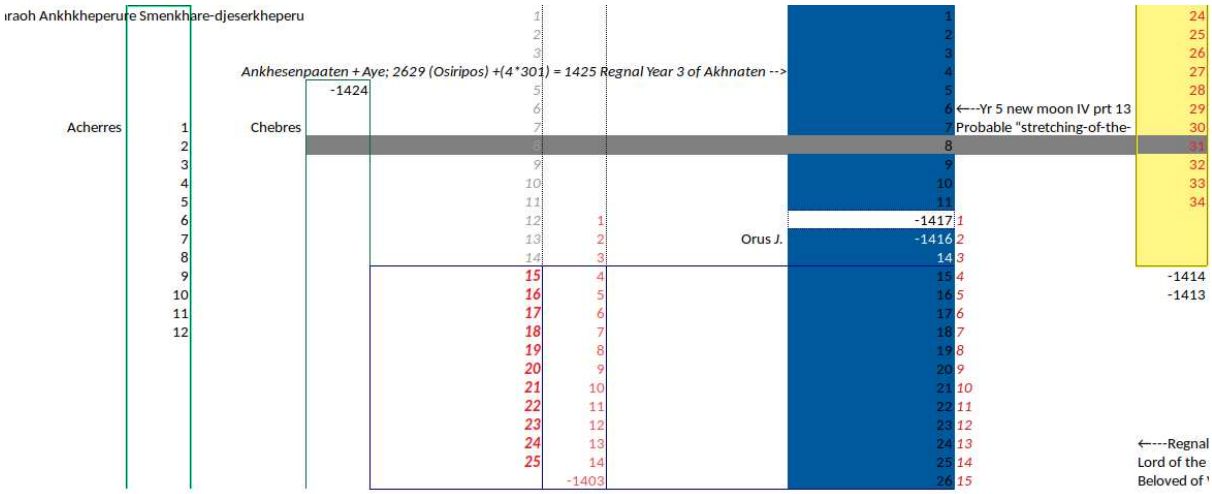


Illustration 11: Period in CUT Chronology covered by Amarna '30' Years

9

EA 16 relates to the King of Assyria, Ashur-uballit I who starts a regnal count, as opposed to seventy years, after Ashur-nadin-ahhe I's completed 70 years. CUT believes

9 The letter, title: "A daughter sent to the Pharaoh"

"Sa[y to the kin]g, my lord, [my god, my Sun: Mess]age of Šatiya, the ruler of [Enišasi], your [ser]vant, the dirt und[er the f]eet of the king, my lord. I [fa]ll [a]t the feet of the king, [my] lord, my god, my Sun, 7 times and 7 times.

As I am the loya[l] servant of the king, my lord, my god, [my Sun], in this place, and Enišasi is a city of the king, my lord, [my] god, my [Sun], I am guarding [the pl]ace of the king, [m]y lo[rd, my god, my Sun, where I am]. ...

...

...And I herew[ith s]end my daughter to the [pa]lace, [t]o the king, my lord, m[y] god, my Sun." -EA 187, lines 1-22 (16-21 lost-lacuna)

that this is the king referred to in EA 16. He therefore would have sent/received presents with Amenhotep III say in -1435 or an A III regnal count of 16, 17, … . Naphuria would be Amenhotep IV. So the letter can reasonably assigned to -1392 on the basis that the start of Ashur-uballit I's 70 yrs is -1400 in parallel to Ashur-nadin-ahhe II. This would mean Eriba-Addad was a co-ruler with Ashur-uballit I and -1392 is a reasonable start for the two. This corresponds with Yr. 28 in a A IV regnal count and a Yr. 39 in another parallel A IV regnal count.

We next do some numbers on *EA 144: "Zimreddi of Sidon"...*

EA 144, letter one? of two. (Not a linear, line-by-line translation, and English from French.)[2] (Obverse & Reverse):

(Lines 1-5)--Say to the king, my lord, my god, my Sun, the breath of my life: Thus[1] Zimreddi, the mayor of Sidon.

(6-12)--I fall at the feet of my lord, god, Sun, breath of my life ((at the feet of my lord, my god, my Sun, the breath of my life)) 7 times and 7 times. May the king, my lord, know that Sidon, the maidservant of the king, my lord, which he put in my charge, is safe and sound.

(13-21)--And when I heard the words of the king, my lord, when he wrote to his servant, then my heart rejoiced, and my head went [h]igh, and my eyes shone, at hearing the word of the king, my lord. May the king know that I have made preparations[2] before the arrival of the archers of the king, my lord. I have prepared everything in accordance with the command of the king, my lord.

(22-30)--May the king, my lord, know that the war against me is very severe. All the cit[i]es that the king put in [m]y ch[ar]ge, have been joined to the 'Ap[ir]u. May the king put me in the charge of a man that will lead the archers of the king to call to account the cities that have been joined to the 'Apiru, so you can restore[3] them to my charge that I may be able to serve the king, my lord, as our ancestors (did) before.--(complete EA 144, only minor, restored lacunae, lines 1-30)

Discussion Point: Habiru = 'Apiru = Hebrews != Sa-Gaz people

This was possibly shortly after Deborah & Barak; -1300 and A III(?) but maybe wasn't Hebrews at all.

Argument #1: It seems that with diplomatic correspondence extended to -1330 (potentially) with a letter from/to Assur-uballit I42. So with this alone we have *ca.* 100 years not the whimsical '30' years for the coverage of the diplomatic effort. Again, why do we not extend to 130 years to include Deborah and Barak? After all, Zimreddi of Sidon was lucky to be in power as Israel was supposed to take Sidon not put it into tribute. [viii]

Argument #2: But we still have to reckon with a possible mis-identification; namely Sa-Gaz with Habiru. Habiru IS Hebrews. Sa-Gaz are people from the Syrian Desert taking

advantage of Egypt's shattered state post-Exodus – due to the plagues. If we go to the Luxor edition of "The Tel el-Amarna Tablets", by Samuel Mercer we find the peoples referred to here are NOT Hebrews (NOT Deborah and Barak) but Sa-Gaz.

Taking argument #2 as reasonable, we can take our upper and lower letter numbers of 176 and 16 as definitive of a 31-yr period. By simple (and possibly simple-minded) proportion we can roughly assign this 150 letters into small chunks by dividing in a binary chop; at one sixteenth we get 10 letters/2-yr. Time block. Letter 144 being different to 176 by 32 'means' 32/10*2 = 6-yrs from -1423 or EA 144 should be 'dated' to -1416 or Yr. 1 of Josephus' Oris count *ie* the first year in Akhnaten's second sed count (CUTSM).

See diagram below for Karduniash and Assyrian synchronismsError: Reference source not found.

	-1428	
	-1427	King of Aram-naharaim, Chushanrishathaim oppresse
	-1426	
	-1425	
Aššur-nērārī II	-1424	
	-1423	
	-1422	
	-1421	
	-1420	
	-1419	
	-1418	
Aššūr-bēl-nīšēšu	-1417	
	-1416	
	-1415	
	-1414	
	-1413	
	-1412	
	-1411	
	-1410	
	-1409	
	-1408	
	-1407	
	-1406	
	-1405	
	-1404	
	-1403	
	-1402	
	-1401	
	-1400	
	-1399	
	-1398	
	-1397	
	-1396	
	-1395	
	-1394	
	-1393	
Eriba-Adad	-1392	
	-1391	
	-1390	
	-1389	
	-1388	
	-1387	
	-1386	
	-1385	
	-1384	
	-1383	
	-1382	
	-1381	
	-1380	
	-1379	
	-1378	
	-1377	
	-1376	
	-1375	
	-1374	
	-1373	
	-1372	
	-1371	
	-1370	
	-1369	
	-1368	
	-1367	
	-1366	
Ashur-uballit I	-1365	
	-1364	

Illustration 12: Israel is in Palestine from -1539 (-1541 is when Joshua begins) – a small slice of time

From Yohanon Aharoni; in *https://books.google.com.au/books?id=AMtoyNxWw0UC&pg=PA144&lpg=PA144&dq=%27Arqat+in+the+Bible&source=bl&ots=cCGfr0_avc&sig=MkW3luBF6BR48UxxU8pwz3kBIMU&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjcypSK18_cAhUKfbwKHaKeDu0Q6AEwAXoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q='Arqat%20in%20the%20Bible&f=false* we have the following quote (minus the wikis below)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilead

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arqa

> *The picture of a caravan arriving in Egypt, perhaps via the king's Highway, is preserved in a wall painting from a Twelfth Dynasty Egyptian tomb at BeniHasan … . The group is comprised of thirty-seven Asiatics ('Amu …) from the land of Shutu who are delivering black eye-paint to Egypt. Their leader has an apparently Semitic name, Ibsha …, and bears the standard Egyptian title of "ruler of a foreign country" [CUT=Hyksos]. It is probable that the land of Shutu is the ancient term for Gilead and that the Cushites were in possession of southern Transjordan. Gilead was famous for various types of resins (Jer 8:22, 46:11), and the caravan of Ishmaelites (or Midianites) that carried Joseph down to Egypt was on its way from Gilead via Dothan loaded with "gum, balm and myrrh"(Gen 37:25). The "sons of Sheth" appear in poetic parallelism with Moab (Num 24:17), and in like manner Cushan is parallel to Midian (Hab 3:7). Evidently these passages preserve the names of the ancient population in those regions…. At present only one expedition to Retenu[ix] is known, and that from a single Egyptian source, namely the tomb inscription of an Egyptian official named Khu-sebek[x], dating from the reign of Sen-Usert III[10] [Senusert] … This record, more or less contemporary with the later execration texts, refers to Egyptian penetration as far as Sekmem, … , which is evidently Shechem, "then Sekmem fell, together with the wretched Retenu".*

So Kadashman-Enlil is ruling from, say, -1415 to -1382, or 51 years. Burna-Buriash II from, say, –1381 to -1354. Assur-uballit I from -1365 to -1331. Correspondents are Amenhotep III & IV, Tutankhamun, Seti I, Ramesses XI, Senusert III, Neferneferuaten, Nefertiti[xi] and Amenemhet III. In the above quote we have an interesting connection. The evidence for this lies in the famous S III statue defined by an angularity that, while not full Akhenaten style, was strong – from https://ehistory.osu.edu/biographies/amenhotep-iv-akhenaton "*This period of change during Akhenaton's reign has become known as "The Armana Revolution" or "The Armana Interlude". Besides the changes involving the king's position and title, the religious movements and the capital there was a new artistic style used as well. Bek, Akhenaton's "Chief Sculptor and Master" proclaims in a stele that the king told the artists to create "what they saw". This led to the development of a more realistic style in the official art that in many cases continued on after Akhenaton's time*." If S III follows Akhnaten then surely this sculpture of S III was a "*what they saw*" style portrait.

From Wikipedia, 22:55pm, AEST, 3rd Aug, 2018 we have

> *"The translation of the name as "Mesopotamia" was not consistent - the Septuagint also uses a more precise translation "Mesopotamia of Syria" as well as "Rivers of Syria". Josephus refers to the subjects of Chushan, king of Aram Naharaim, as Assyrians."[try Syrians or White Assyrians – see Dr Herman L. Hoeh]*

10 Dates for S III's excursion to Asia and Thrace are; -1329, -1328, -1327, -1326, -1325, -1324, -1323, -1322, -1321; this is deduced from Yr. 14, CUT benchmarked to -1757, which is based on a co-rule with S II *ie* from his second sed count start of -1348. Yr. 16, *cf.* Khu-sebek above, is therefore the second of nine years counted from Sesostris.

This says that the Chushan of Chushanrishathaim is a Cushite denominative. It also says that Abdi-Risa of the Amarna letters was easily able to fit the Cush denominative because he was from a river of Syria called the Orontes. He was probably a Midianite confederate.

Discussion Point: Temple of Amen-Re

Regarding the temple of Amen-Re (https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ap-art-history/ancient-mediterranean-ap/ancient-egypt-ap/a/karnak, 12:47pm, AEST, July 31st, 2018);

> *"The site was first developed during the Middle Kingdom (2055-1650 B.C.E.) and was initially modest in scale but as new importance was placed on the city of Thebes, subsequent pharaohs began to place their own mark on Karnak. The main precinct alone would eventually have as many as twenty temples and chapels.[1] Karnak was known in ancient times as "The Most Select of Places" (Ipet-isut) and was not only the location of the cult image of Amun and a place for the god to dwell on earth but also a working estate for the priestly community who lived on site. Additional buildings included a sacred lake, kitchens, and workshops for the production of religious accoutrements."*

This quote leads us to speculations as follows;

1. Mut is a reflection of Sekhmet [11].

2. Sekhmet is a lion-headed 'god' also found at Leontopolis. This site was originally Tel el-Yahudiyah or a relic of the time (early post-) of Joseph. Joseph saved or healed Egypt in his actions to overcome a drougth according to the divine revelation – given in/through his gaol experience. Sekhmet, as well as being a war entity, is a 'god' of healing.

3. Joseph was a active -2037 to -1949 (dying in -1939).

4. The Temple of Mut, as in its original construction or early extension, with its North-South orientation co-incident with Amon-Re alignment thus probably relates to ca. -2010.

5. The re-construction/construction therefore bears witness to CUT's dating of Joseph in that Professor Dodwell gives its construction vis-a-vis an Axis Tilt as -2045. This date is perhaps its initial alignment festival date.

From https://books.google.com.au/books?id=qml9AgAAQBAJ&pg=PA7&lpg=PA7&dq=Menkaure+and+Karnak&source=bl&ots=KcYBkQ2TSN&sig=3zaB-lFr-0wkI6q3OChtnHiGxfc&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiQl8ic5sjcAhVHM94KHR44CKkQ6AEwHnoECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=Menkaure%20and%20Karnak&f=false

11 Mut was the consort of Amun, the patron deity of pharaohs during the Middle Kingdom (c. 2055–1650 BC) and New Kingdom (c. 1550–1070 BC). Amaunet and Wosret may have been Amun's consorts early in Egyptian history, but Mut, who did not appear in texts or art until the late Middle Kingdom, displaced them. In the New Kingdom, Amun and Mut were the patron deities of Thebes, the great city in Upper Egypt, and formed a cultic triad with their son, Khonsu. Her other major role was as a lioness deity, an Upper Egyptian counterpart to the fearsome Lower Egyptian goddess Sekhmet.[2]

pp. 7-8 we have a statement showing Menkaure and Karnak, in the Theban nome, are connected through some statuary vis-a-vis the Nome god and Menkaure. Menkaure we should remember was a prince from -2063 to -1999. So he may have been involved with Temple's predecessor.

> *"Without doubt, the god Montu, the local deity, was worshipped at Thebes and had a temple in the vicinity from an extremely early, though unknown, date; but the founding of a temple to Amun at Karnak is even more shrouded in uncertainty. There are some snippets of evidence which, while not amounting to anything very positive in themselves, are none-the-less worthy of consideration. … since there is a reference to a 'house of Amun' in a tomb at Qurneh dating to the reign of Intef II (-1567 to -1493). … Statues attributed to the Archaic Period and the Old Kingdom periods – Khasekhemui (-2414 to -2340) (Dynasty II), Khufu (-2137 to -2063) (Dynasty IV) and Neuserre (-1875 to -1801) (Dynasty V) – are used to argue the case for there having been some form of sanctuary or temple at Karnak ...".*

Khasekhemui could have spent his last five years on planning/laying out the building; Khufu was a provider of men/materiel. Most likely Menkaure actually set the orientation *ca.* -2045.

Discussion Point: Lunar dating

The first matter with lunar dating is that there is a 25-year period in which moon's rise and set on similar days. Tetley's 30th and 31st year of Ammenemhet III is -1937 and -1936. CUT's equivalent Yr. 30/31 pair that can be rationalised with some other change is the A III/S IV articulation in -1262 / -1261 counted on a A III / Smendes co-rule keyed of Seti I's post-second sed start. This pairing is 27 periods of 25-year intervals. We would expect Casperson's data given in Tetley's Table 4.5 to EXACTLY represent the later situation i. e. *without two deviations. This will need to be confirmed. However, the two earlier days can be explained by the fact that there is a great interval, between Tetley's and CUT's Amenemhet III dates, that is, 500 years - the trigger for a one day early sighting (Tetley, p. 78).*

Tetley states, on p.106 the following "But we observe that the dates given above for the Epiphi feast do not fall on IV smw 1 and III smw 1 indicating that Epiphi is not a fixed feast set on day one. Therefore, there must be a different explanation for the dates of the Epiphi feast falling in both III smw and IV smw." so what does CUT make of this . What is CUT's explanation?

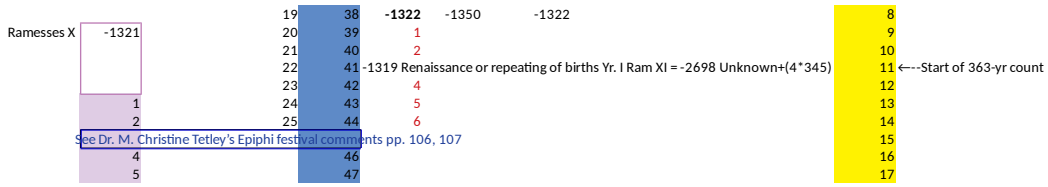

Ramesses X
-1321
See Dr. M. Christine Tetley's Epiphi festival comments pp. 106, 107
-1322
-1350
-1322
-1319 Renaissance or repeating of births Yr. I Ram XI = -2698 Unknown+(4*345)
←--Start of 363-yr count

Illustration 13: CUT data for Explanation of First and Last 'High' Day analogue

Before we introduce an analogue, BY WAY OF EXPLANATION only, to the annual high holydays of the Church of God we need to see Gardiner's defence. He is quoted thus "he

referred to new evidence from an oracle inscription from Karnak[25] in which the feast of Epiphi started on III smw 28 and finished on IV smw 2 in the seventh year of the Renaissance, which was the 25th year of Ramesses XI. ...[see p. 107 for the translation] Furthermore, Gardiner ***assumed*** *that the feast of Epiphi occurring in the third year of Ramesses X and dated to IV smw 2 … He thought it was impossible to give a reason for the dates of festivals...". The way out for Gardiner would have been therefore as follows; The Renaissance occurred in -1322 with not too much argument. It was repeated - as in Ramesses II's endless series of Sed festival repeats – that is, in -1319. This latter date started a 363-yr count to the re-establishment of authority in Thebes. The -1322 date started a 7-yr count to--1315. By CUT protocol this is Yr. 25 of a co-rule with Ramesses I (Harmesses Miamum) of Dynasty Nineteen. See Eus. Ramesses for 60 yrs. Therefore Ramesses X, taking advantage of a CUTSM articulation, at Nubkhaure A 61, S 4's second sed festival and beginning his CUTSM admin. in -1321 has a 3-yr count to -1315. In other words the IV smw 2 date for Ramesses X was for the SAME festival recorded for Ramesses XI. It was a COMBINED affair for both kings. But the festival had two 'high' days for want of a better term – one at the start (see Karnak quote) and one at the end. At the Church of God's annual Feast of Tabernacles we include an eighth day as a high day as well as the first day as a high day. Both are celebrated with joy and perhaps misguidedly or not the last day is regarded as the best Feast high day of the year. Those not well for the first day make great efforts to be at the last great day holyday.*

Parker has no case for lunar dating based, at the least, on R X / R XI' s Epiphi festivals.

As Dr Tetley develops her argument it becomes clear she is absolutely locked into Middle Kingdom dynasties PRECEDE New Kingdom dynasties. In fact she does not acknowledge that her argument is so dependent. CUT chronology has the following non-Bietek, non-Tetley and somewhat Hoflmayer arrangement of dynastic relationships;

----------*oo00 00oo*----------

Dynasty Eighteen (based on CUTSM of kingship; 4,30,1,30,1,8)

- *Tuthmose I CUTSM* *-1645 to -1571*
- *Ahmose I CUTSM* *-1624 to -1550*

'r. unknown Ahmose I; Feast of Khoiak, IV ahket 1 1 -1604

Illustration 14: Thoth Calendar

- *Tuthmose II CUTSM* *-1579 to -1505*
- *Hashepsowe CUTSM* *-1571 [-1562] to -1497 [1488]*
- *Amenhotep I CUTSM* *-1558 to -1484*

Tuthmosis | Feast of rkh wr, New kingdom II prt 1 | -1495 | Mephres | -1495

Illustration 15: Thoth Calendar

-
- *Tuthmose III CUTSM* *-1536 to -1462*

Sothis = 1 | Amenophis, Yr 9, Memphis? Or 3° South? | *-1536* *Heliacal rising*

Illustration 16: Ebers Calendar

- *Amenhotep II CUTSM* *-1529 to -1455*

Mephres | -1495 *7* | III šmw 28, 1558 | *Kadesh & Arvad*
43 *8* | Hathor feast IV ahket 4 | *Ullaza & Retennu = Petra (Petrie)*

Illustration 17: Mesore calendar

-

Dynasty Twelve (based on CUTSM)

- *Ammenemhet I* *-1452 to -1420 (cont'd later)*

- *Tuthmose IV CUTSM* *-1521 to -1447*

Nebmare Amenhotep | -1488 | 8 | *Nehi*
Tomb Khaemhet, A III, Feast of Renenutet; I smw 1 | 9 | *Nehi*

Illustration 18: Mesore Calendar

- *Amenhotep III CUTSM* *-1488 to -1414*
- *Amenhotep IV CUTSM* *-1451 to -1377 (-1379(?))*
- *Neferneferuaten* *-1437 to -1363*
- *Nefertiti* *-1424 to -1350*

Dyn #12 cont'd

- *Ammenemhet I* *-1420 to -1378*

- *Smenkhkare* *-1420 to -1346*
- *Aye* *-1420 to -1346*
- *Tutankhamun* *-1417 to -1376 or -1375 … -1373 ??????*
- *Horemheb* *-1414 to -1340*

Dyn #12 cont'd

- *Senwosre I* *-1420 to -1378*
- *Ammenemhet II* *-1386 to -1312*

Feast of rkh wr, Middle kingdom III prt 1 5

Illustration 19: Mesore Calendar

- *Senwosre II* *-1382 to -1308*
- *Senwosre III* *-1370 to -1296*

Dynasty Twenty (based on CUTSM of kingship; 4,30,1,30,1,8)

- *Ramesses XI* *-1363 to -1295 / -1294*

-1343 Dyn's 18, 19 and 20 – Khoiak feast lasts 7 days; IV ahket 1 - 7

Illustration 20: Thoth Calendar

Dyn #12 cont'd

- *Ammenemhet IV* *-1352 to -1278*

Dynasty Nineteen (based on CUTSM of kingship; 4,30,1,30,1,8)

- *Ramesses I* *-1344 to -1270*

Dyn #12 cont'd

- *Sebeknofru* *-1335 to -1261*

Dynasty #19 (cont'd)

- *Seti I* *-1327 to -1253*

Dynasty #20 (cont'd later)

- *Ramesses X* *-1321 to -1247*

ee Dr. M. Christine Tetley's Epiphi festival comments pp. 106, 107

Dyn #12 cont'd

- *Ammenemhet III* *-1312 to -1238*
- *Ramesses VII* *-1301 to -1227*
- *Ramesses III* *-1289 to -1215*

Dynasty #19 (cont'd)

- *Ramesses II*[12] *-1279 to -1205 CUTSM or -1276 to -1206*

12 CUT is inclined to accept the following from Lee W. Casperson; "From the eighteenth line of the table one finds that the observers would have to have missed a marginally visible crescent (visibility 107) on II prt 27. This is not

Dynasty #20 (cont'd later)

- *Setnakhte* *-1267 to -1193*

-1262 Yr. 35, A III?, 'uniting of *kas*'; I prt 1
-1261 48 36 Senusert IV -1261

Illustration 21: Mesore Calendar

Dynasty Thirteen (based on CUTSM of kingship; 4,30,1,30,1,8)

- *Senwosre IV* *-1261 to -1187*

enusert IV -1261
Feast of *wp rnpt Middle Kingdom/Late Nineteenth on 1 ahket 1*

Illustration 22: New Year Festival on I Ahket 1

Dyn #12 cont'd

- *Ammenemhet V* *-1259 to -1185*

Ramesside period; Khoiak feast on I prt 1-7, Ostracon P. 12635 Ramesses VIII -1259 59 Ramesses IV -1259 *Illustration 23: Mesore Calendar*

Dynasty #20 (cont'd later)

17 New moons dated to IV prt 16 30 10 12 3 20

Illustration 24: Mesore Calendar (wp rnpt)

- *Ramesses VIII and IV* *-1259 to -1185*

Dynasty #13 (cont'd)

- *Ammenemhet VI* *-1253 to -1179*

Dynasty #20 (cont'd later)

- *Ramesses IX* *-1242 to -1168*

Dynasty #19 (cont'd)

Cairo Calendar dated to 1244 – 1163 BC (Ramesside Period); Feast of Renenutet, IV prt

Illustration 25: Thoth Calendar

- *Ramesses Siptah* *-1242 to -1233(?)*

---

an unlikely error, and thus a 1279 B. C. accession date is almost consistent with the text." Presumably a JNES, p.184, 'The Lunar Date of Ramesses II'.

- *Merneptah* *-1231 to -1157*

Yr. 13(?) of R IX; 'the birthday of Re Horakhty' = I akhet 1
60 21 14
Yr. 15(?) of R IX; 'the birthday of Re Horakhty' = I akhet 1

Dynasty Twenty One (based on CUTSM of kingship; 4,30,1,30,1,8)

- *Osorkon I* *-1222 to -1148*

Feast of Renenutet; R II / R III; I smw 1; -1229 38 40

Illustration 26: Mesore Calendar

-

Dynasty Twenty Two (based on CUTSM of kingship; 4,30,1,30,1,8)

- *Sheshonq I* *-1216 to -1142*

Dynasty #20 (cont'd later)

- *Ramesses V I* *-1214 to -1140*
- *Ramesses V* *-1214 to -1180 (smallpox)*

Dynasty #19 (cont'd)

- *Ammenmesse* *-1209 to -1135*
- *Seti II* *-1196 to -1122*
- *Ammenemhet VII* *-1194 to -1120*
- *Twosret* *-1187 to -1113*

----------*oo00 00oo*----------

Dr Tetley on p. 123 quotes Dr Heidi Jauhiainen as follows re Hathor feast "It would seem that the feast of Hathor took place on IV ahket 1-2 within the period of the work-free days at the end of the third month/beginning of the fourth month."

While Dr Jauhiainen rightly points out the time for the swap of names of the I prt 1 feast lies at (or between?) either -1259 or -1205 as there is a cross-over period of rule as in -1276 to -1259 R II alone; -1259 to -1205 R II and R IV; -1205 to -1185 R IV alone there is the problem of the potential for both names to be used. This suggests the two feasts are not the same or there were two calendars – a Thoth Calendar and a Mesore Calendar co-eval.

Again the Feast of Renenutet has a Thoth and Mesore Calendar in the period -1244 to -1229 or ca. *20 years apart.*

The most likely explanation for Dr Tetley's statement set out on p. 131 and the month and eponymous month controversy lies in two points – one the dynastic position of Dyn #12[13] following Dyn #18 and thus paralleling Dyn #19 which itself paralleled Dyn #20 and the other a geological/celestial event called the Second Axis Tilt in -2345. That the Axis Tilt affected the calendar – not the Earth - is obvious from Aseth (-2276 to -2256) who added 5 or 6 epagnonal days to compensate the change from a 360-day yearly zodiacal cycle to a new secular three hundred and sixty-five and a quarter days per year. We might be tempted in the direction of the 'Mesore calendar (which starts with ***wp rnpt****) is then rationalised to Dyn #4 of the Old Kingdom vis-a-vis the Axis Tilt'. Again, since the Axis tilt is -2345 we might expect some evidence of* ***wp rnpt*** *to emerge from Dynasty Three (Necherophes from -2380) but no earlier. Much of the post-20th Dynasty could be said to be "empty", as in: Nubian and poorly recorded, but this awaits a full consideration of Dr Tetley's Era of Menophres (Memphis).*

See tetley, Chapter 10.

The explanation of two calendars based on Upper and Lower Egypt works a treat for CUT chronology;

1. The number of days is 339! A good start. The translation to a CUT drift benchmark is therefore now in sight.

2. The end of Ahmose I in -1550 CUTSM provides one start. The others are -1554 / -1545 for a co-rule with

- *Tuthmose II (CUT equates to Chebros) 13-yr start / A. 26 and E. 25-yr end of Ahmose I*
- *Tuthmose II (CUT equates to Chebros) articulated to end of first sed count / sed festival year beginning.*

*3. The Yr. 9 of Amenhotep I is therefore -1541, -1545 and -1536. The calculations are therefore 4 * 339 = 1536 starting from -1541 or -2897. Bingo we have it first go!!!! The motion of the Great Pyramid is shown to have stopped only in -2897 ie from its stretching-the-cord date of -2915. Some 1° plus ^{w}as accounted for but Sardinia does better at 20° from an earlier start. Thus for any reliable heliacal sightings the geology's tectonics would have to settled and Peleg born -2898 / -2897 and named to the* ***division's*** *completion sets the benchmark date.*

As M. C. Tetley Th. D. rightly points out (though for somewhat different reasons) "the Ebers [Papyrus] calendar is probably the most valuable chronological tool from Egypt that we are ever likely to possess".

For a treatment of obliquity and other potential calendar-wrecking astronomy see these video;

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=82p-DYgGFjI then Malcolm Bowden's Dodwell video.

13 Anthony Spalinger has already hinted, as per Tetley, that he is aware at some level of this dynastic possibility.

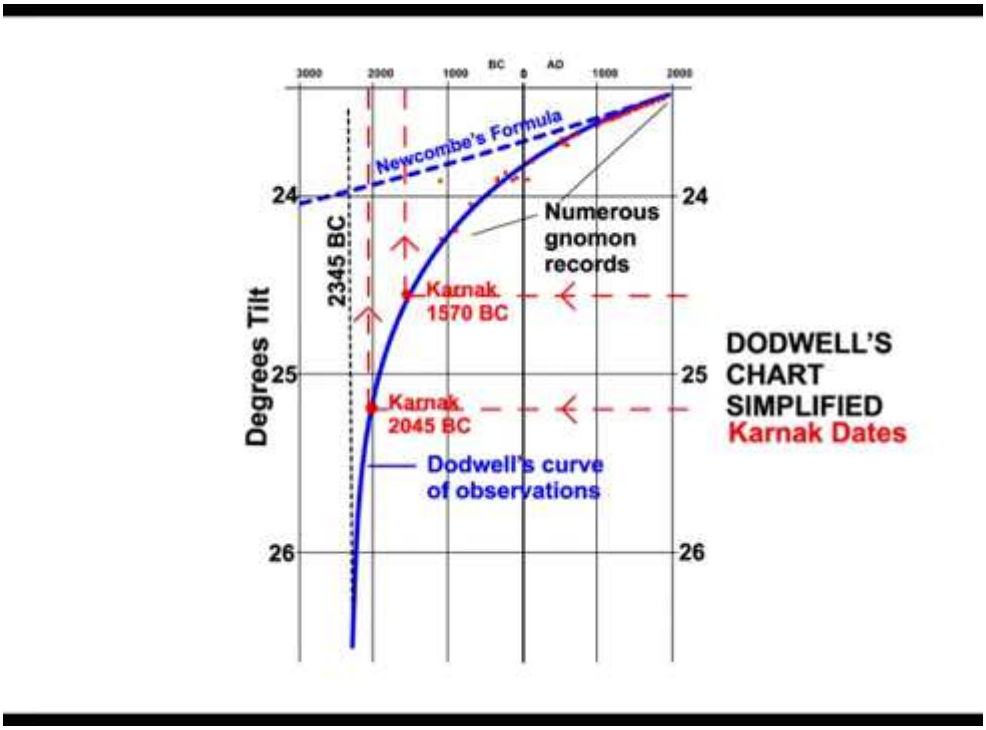


Illustration 27: From Malcolm Bowden's Axis Tilt Video

Wikipedia has a Sothic Cycle item from which we extract the following;

> Mechanics
>
> The ancient Egyptian civil year, its holidays, and religious records reflect its apparent establishment at a point when the return of the bright star Sirius to the night sky was considered to herald the annual flooding of the Nile...However, because the civil calendar was exactly 365 days long and did not incorporate leap years until 22 bc, its months "wandered" backwards through the solar year at the rate of about one day in every four years. This almost exactly corresponded to its displacement against the Sothic year as well. (The Sothic year is about a minute longer than a solar year.)... The sidereal year of 365.25636 days is only valid for stars on the ecliptic (the apparent path of the Sun across the sky), whereas Sirius's displacement ~40˚ below the ecliptic, its proper motion, and the wobbling of the celestial equator cause the period between its heliacal risings to be almost exactly 365.25 days long instead. This steady loss of one relative day every four years over the course of the 365-day calendar meant that the "wandering" day would return to its original place relative to the solar and Sothic year after precisely 1461 civil or 1460 Julian years.

The Era of Memphis is a successor to the Era of Ishtar. Given that a 1459 period prior to -1314 could end in -2773 as per above article[14] *from ttps://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sothic_cycle but taking into account that Djer's heliacal rising related to Amenhotep I's benchmarked drift*

14 Three specific observations of the heliacal rise of Sirius are extremely important for Egyptian chronology. The first is the aforementioned ivory tablet from the reign of Djer which supposedly indicates the beginning of a Sothic cycle, the rising of Sirius on the same day as the new year. If this does indicate the beginning of a Sothic cycle, it must date to about 17 July 2773 bc.[6]

*start and not to -2773 then we have Ishtar or nearly so. Ishtar at -2765 is short 8 years of a full sothic cycle. The chart above gives a two degrees of latitude difference in 'measuring point' determined by a gnomon between -2345 and -1314. This, because of the direction of correction, shorts the sothic cycle by 1 day per degree of latitude or 2 * 4 = 8 years. Thus we correct 1459 for the sothic cycle by 8 to give 1451. Re-calculating the Era of Ishtar as a backward process we get -2765 – CUT's date for Era of Ishtar. QED.*

Ramesses III's heliacal rising would be the year before his coronation in -1245. See Tetley p. 167. That is in -1246 the heliacal rising took place.

On p. 168 Tetley argues as follows;

> "To determine when Amenhotep I's ninth year fell, we reckon the days between III and smw 9 and the last epagomenal, which is 57 days, and multiply it by 4 to bring it to years, which amounts to 228. Add 228 years to the date of 1414 and the ninth year of Amenhotep I is the year 1642!
>
> Table 10.9 reports the Egyptian-dated column showing II smw 9 and the Julian-dated column showing 13 July -1641. We have to convert II smw 9 (the Lower Egyptian date to which the table is aligned) to III smw 9 (the Upper Egyptian date).
>
> ….
>
> II smw 9 in the Lower Egyptian calendar equates to the Julian date of the 13th July of the year -1641 (1642 BCE), also confirmed by the HELIAC Program, which supplies the date of either the 12t or 13t July at Thebes using an altitude of 3 degrees for Sothis. Coincidentally, the table also shows that II smw 9 (10 9), the date given for the Sothic rising, is also the date of a new moon!
>
> The Ebers date also provides a means of dating other heliacal risings of Sothis that are attributed to a specific regnal year dated to an Egyptian calendar, when converted to the Julian calendar. A more signifiant date would be hard to find."

CUT provides the following commentary by way of rationalising. Why not use -1314 rather than -1414? The result would be -1542. This is the 9th year according to Tetley's (and most other chronologists) year for Amenhotep I (in CUT protocol it is Year 8). The new year is still possible as the gulf between Tetley and CUT at this juncture is 100 years or four 25-year cycles of lunar data. We note that -1422 or the time of the Renaissance for CUT-oriented chronologists is -1451 after -2873. This is a foundation date with reference to Uennephes or Job[15] in CUT and – in the Levant at least – radiometrically (see Hofflmayer, specific paper, Bayesian outlier that is in question) for settled dynastic life, taking into account the two-day Axis Tilt compensation. In this regard we may state that the heliacal rising of Yr. 9, Amenhotep I was observed at Elephantine. Latitude is about 2° south of Thebes.

15 Job ends regnal count in -2873.

With regard to Sesostris III his CUTSM is -1370 to -1296. There are three obvious Yr. 7s. Regnal count start CUT-normal -1366, -1335 and -1304. There also three non-obvious Yr. 7s. Sistosichermes, -1359, Sesostris -1344 and -1303 (with a complicated history). So Yr. 7 calculates to;

1. *-1366 - 904 = -2270 + 6 = -2264* *Aches*
2. *-1335 – 904 = -2239 +6 = -2233* *Achaes=Dyn. #3 Aches=?Arhcles of Armenian only*
3. *-1304 – 904 = -2208 + 6 = -2202* *Aches*
4. *-1298 – 904 = -2202 + 6 = -2196* *Aches*
5. *-1359 – 904 = -2263 + 6 = -2257*
6. *-1344 – 904 = -2248 + 6 = -2242*
7. *-1303 – 904 = -2207 + 6 = -2201*

Since Achaes is Greek for 'Opener' we assume there is a connection to a Sothic start. We cannot particularly pick which one. Tetley is very detailed on a range of dates in the 20th century B. C.. Because of the discrepancy with CUT's 14th century B. C. dating of Dynasty Twelve ie of 600 years the re-conciliation cannot be carried out in any sensible manner.

Finally, as to Raneferef and his w3gy festival date Tetley gives

> "The date of 2750 BCE meets the criteria for a w3gy feast in Neferefre's reign. A date 25 years later is not applicable because in the year 2725 the new moon fell on III 3ht 10; therefore, not an exact date."

In my chronology, Raneferef has a CUTSM of -1822 to -1748. See diagram40 (Raneferef is green. The cattle count for Tancheres is relevant. The w3gy *feast is -1800, see p. 200. The difference is 950 years. The number 950 when divided by 19 then by 25 = 2 so we can be sure that metonic cycles times lunar cycles gets back to the Casperson tables for -2750. In other words, with a certain degree of confidence, we can use the conclusions of Tetley above but applied to CUT's Raneferef dating.*

Conclusion;

CUT concludes that the lunar dating, the history of Israel, the AEC and Nineveh are all rather out of sorts with chronology as presented in the academic world. CUT feels that we can reconcile at one level; Rehoboam dated to -982, significance of Ebers, and Casperson's Raneferef data with Tetley but finds nothing in her work that would invalidate CUT chronology more generally. We believe that **ClearingUp-Time Team's Elderly Research Staff** (CUT) as a 'fun' name for the original three contributors to this chronology, apart from Herman Hoeh, is now transfigured to the world of

serious denomination. M. C. Tetley is perhaps pilloried for points of error that are not germane to her central argument and her contribution to true chronology is enormous. Sadly, some may never see this point because CUT, Tetley and Claggett are the unwashed vis-a-vis academic Egyptology / History.



Illustration 28: Raneferef

Resources;

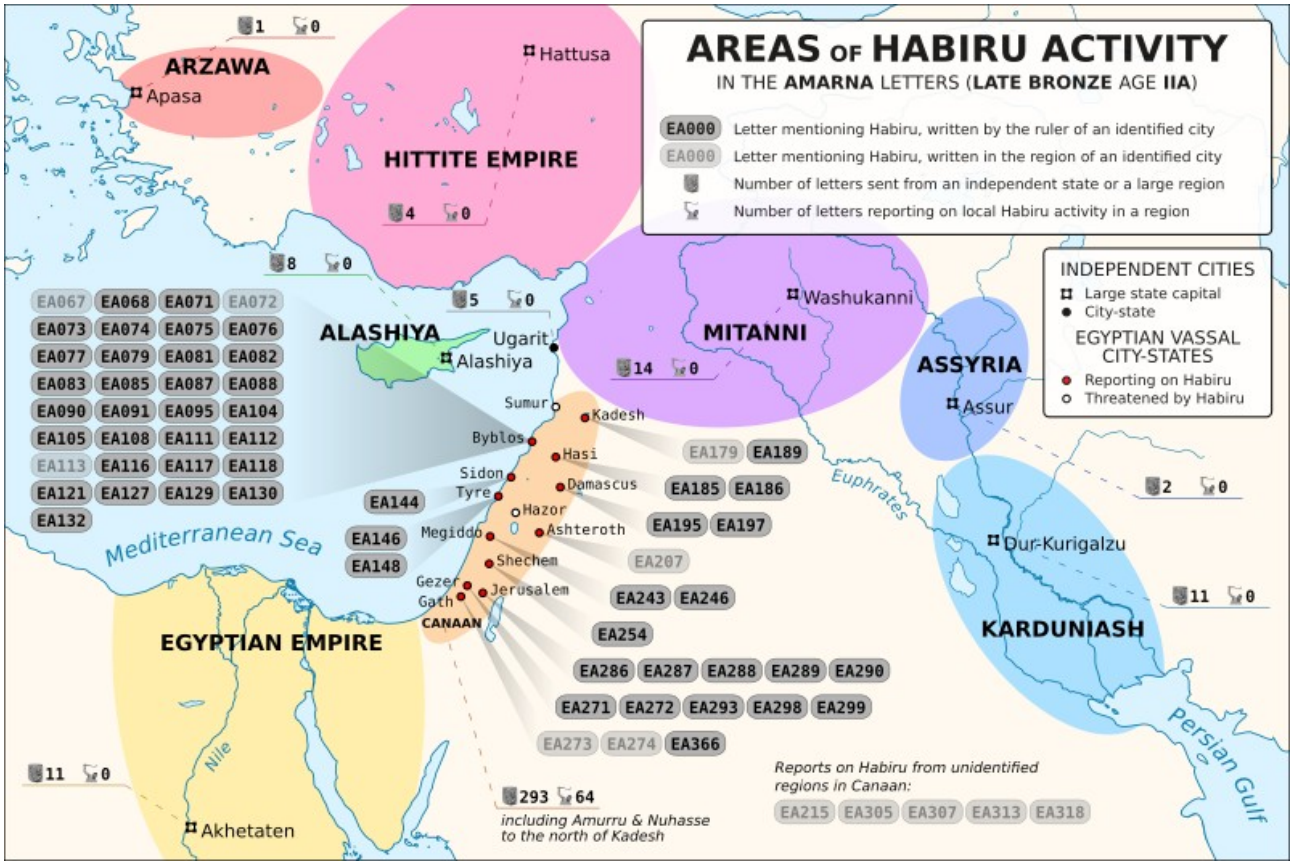
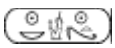
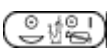
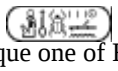


Illustration 1: By PioGal; © Sémhur / Wikimedia Commons / CC-BY-SA-3.0; © Sweet Publishing / CC-BY-SA-3.0; the Metropolitan Museum of Art / CC-Zero - Own work.Files used to create this map:File:Middle_East_topographic_map-blank.svg (base map) by Sémhur (Wikimedia Commons), CC-BY-SA-3.0 or Free Art LicenseFile:Cuneiform_tablet-_inventory_MET_ME11_217_20.jpg (tablet) by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, CC-Zero [1]File:Book_of_Joshua_Chapter_6-7_(Bible_Illustrations_by_Sweet_Media).jpg (warrior) by Jim Padgett, CC-BY-SA-3.0 [2]Primary sources:Rainey, Anson Frank (2015) Schniedewind, William M.; Cochavi-Rainey, Zipora , ed. The El-Amarna Correspondence, 1 & 2, BRILL ISBN: 9789004281547.Goren, Yuval; Finkelstein, Israel; Na'aman, Nadav (2004) Inscribed in Clay, Tel Aviv: Emery and Claire Yass Publications in Archaeology ISBN: 9652660205.Bryce, Trevor; Birkett-Rees, Jessie (2016) Atlas of the Ancient Near East, Routledge, pp. 113-138 ISBN: 9781317562108.Additional sources:Knudtzon, Jørgen Alexander , ed. (1915) Die El-Amarna-Tafeln mit Einleitung und Erläuterungen, 1, Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs'sche BuchhandlungStiebing, William H., Jr (2016) Ancient Near Eastern History and Culture, Routledge, p. 181 ISBN: 9781315511160.Bryce, Trevor R. (2005) The Kingdom of the Hittites, Oxford University Press, p. 43 ISBN: 9780199279081.Gabriel, Richard A. (2002) The Great Armies of Antiquity, Greenwood Publishing Group, p. 82 ISBN: 9780275978099., CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=67380852

ii **Amenhotep III** Neb Maat Ra, tit Ra 
nb-mȝᶜt-rᶜ tit-rᶜ
The possessor of the Maat of Ra, the (very) image of Ra
a:nb-C10A-ra*t:D17
iii **Nefertiti** Ankh kheperu Ra, mery nefer kheperu Ra 
ᶜnḫ-ḫprw-rᶜ mri nfr-ḫprw-rᶜ
The (very) life of the manifestations of Ra, beloved of Neferkheperura
ra-anx-xpr-Z2:N37-ra-nfr-xpr
iv **Nefertiti** Nefer neferu Aten, mery wa en Ra 
nfr-nfrw-itn mri-wᶜ-n-rᶜ
Perfect is the perfection of Aten, beloved of Waenra
v **Amenhotep III** Neb Maat Ra, iwa Ra 

nb-mȝᶜt-rᶜ iwȝ-rᶜ
The possessor of the Maat of Ra, the heir of Ra
ra:nb-C10A-ra:t:F44
vi **Amenhotep IV** nfr-ḫprw-rᶜ wᶜ-n-rᶜ 
The beautiful one of the manifestations of Ra, the unique one of Ra
C2A-nfr-xpr-Z2*ra:T21:n
vii **Tutankhamun** Neb kheperu Ra 
nb-ḫprw-rᶜ
Lord of the forms of Ra

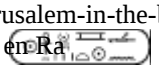
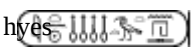
viii**EA 15: "*Assyria Joins the International Scene*"**...

EA 15, letter one of two from Assyria. (Not a linear, line-by-line translation.)[2]

(Lines 1-6)--**Say to the king of the land of E[gypt]: Thus Aššur-ubal[lit, the king of the land of (the god) A]ššur. For you, your household, for your land, your chariot-forces, your armies, may all be well.**
(7-15)--**I have sent my messenger to you to visit you and to visit your land. Up to now, my predecessors have not written; today, I have written to you. [I] send you a splendid chariot, 2 horses, and 1 date-stone of genuine lapis lazuli as your greeting gift (shulmani).**
(16-22)--**Do [no]t delay the messenger whom I have sent to you for a visit. He should visit and then leave for here. He should see what you are like and what your land is like, and then leave for here.**--(complete, with minor lacunas, lines 1-22)

ix From Wikipedia, 18:12 pm, AEST, 4th Aug, 2018; Retjenu (rṯnw; Reṯenu, Retenu), was an Ancient Egyptian name for Canaan and Syria. It covered the region from the Negev Desert north to the Orontes River. The borders of Retjenu shifted with time, but it generally consisted of three regions. The southernmost was Djahy, which had about the same boundaries as Canaan.[2] Lebanon proper was located in the middle, between the Mediterranean and the Orontes River.[2] North of Lebanon was designated Amurru, the land of the Amorites.[2]

x https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shechem
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senusret_III
https://archive.org/stream/stelaofsebekkhue00peetuoft/stelaofsebekkhue00peetuoft_djvu.txt
https://www.jstor.org/stable/3855742?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Story_of_Sinuhe
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Idrimi
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nefertiti
https://egyptmanchester.wordpress.com/2014/04/10/texts-in-translation-13-the-stela-of-sobek-khu-acc-no-3306/
http://www.bible.ca/archeology/bible-archeology-maps-conquest-amarna-tablets-letters-akhenaten-habiru-abiru-hebrews-1404-1340bc.htm
https://books.google.com.au/books?id=nkPIAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA244&lpg=PA244&dq=Naphururia&source=bl&ots=hLmvL0p7i6&sig=z2sMqNOHM0vMajL5vAVw8gFGqAk&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiW9JujidrcAhVRat4KHf4YD4wQ6AEwA3oECAcQAQ#v=onepage&q=Naphururia&f=false
http://www.awitness.org/contrabib/history/joshua.html
http://mikamar.biz/Pensee%20V/0503-el-amarna-letters.htm
https://thetorah.com/the-israelite-conquest-of-jerusalem-in-the-bible/

xi **Neferneferuaten** Ankhet kheperu Ra, meryt wa en Ra 
ᶜnḫt-ḫprw-rᶜ mri-wᶜ-n-rᶜ
The (very) life of the manifestations of Ra, beloved of Waenra
ra-anx:t-xpr:Z2-N36:t*ra-wa:n
Neferneferuaten Nefer neferu Aten, akhet en hyes 
nfr-nfrw-itn ȝḫt-n-h(i).s
Perfect is the perfection of Aten, effective for her husband
i-t:n:ra-nfr-nfr-nfr-nfr-t&G25&t-n:O4:z
Ramesses XI Menmaatre Setepenptah 
Mn-mȝᶜt-Rᶜ-stp-n-Ptḥ
The justice of Ra is enduring, the chosen one of Ptah

Zodiacal and Tectonic Considerations

Introduction

A relatively impossible mission to sort the discrepancy between Anno Mundi and General Cosmic Year as starts for Zodiacal precession *ie* does angelic rebellion result in precession?

Data

An interesting source;

https://www.dymocks.com.au/book/history-of-ancient-mathematical-astronomy-by-o-neugebauer-9783642619106?utm_source=googleps

From;
https://www.livescience.com/4667-astrological-sign.html

Astrology: Why Your Zodiac Sign and Horoscope Are Wrong

> It's a great conversation starter: "What's your sign?" But before you ask or answer that question, consider this: Your Zodiac sign corresponds to the position of the sun relative to constellations as they appeared more 2,200 years ago! The science behind astrology may have its roots in astronomy but don't confuse these two disciplines. Astronomy can explain the position of the stars in the sky but it's up to you to determine what, if anything, their alignment signifies. In short, as you'll see below, your Zodiac sign is not what you think it is, and your corresponding horoscope can't be right. [Related: Wobbly Earth Means Your Horoscope Is Wrong]

The constellations of the Zodiac

> The ecliptic, or the path of the sun as it's perceived from the revolving Earth, passes through the constellations that formed the Zodiac: Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius and Pisces. Astrologers skip a 13th constellation that also resides on the ecliptic: Ophiuchus.
>
> Babylonian astrologers, and later the Greeks, originally determined Zodiac signs by which constellation the sun was "in" on the day you were born. Early astronomers observed the sun traveling through the signs of the Zodiac in the course of one year, spending about a month in each. Thus, they calculated that each constellation extends 30 degrees across the ecliptic.
>
> Ancient astrologers grouped the 12 signs according to the classical elements. The elements represent certain personality traits and are used in conjunction with the star signs, as well as with the position of the sun, moon and known planets at the time, to determine a horoscope, according to Astro.com:
>
> Fire — Aries, Sagittarius, Leo (spontaneous and impulsive)

Water — Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces (imaginative and emotional)

Air — Libra, Aquarius, Gemini (quick and animated, tendency to intellectualize feelings)

Earth — Capricorn, Taurus, Virgo (quiet and slow reactions, slow to change emotionally)

However, a phenomenon called precession has altered the position of the constellations we see today and has resulted in a shift of the zodiac constellations.

Precession and astrology

The first day of spring in the Northern Hemisphere was once marked by the zero point of the Zodiac. Astronomers call this the vernal equinox and it occurs as the ecliptic and celestial equator intersect on approximately March 21.

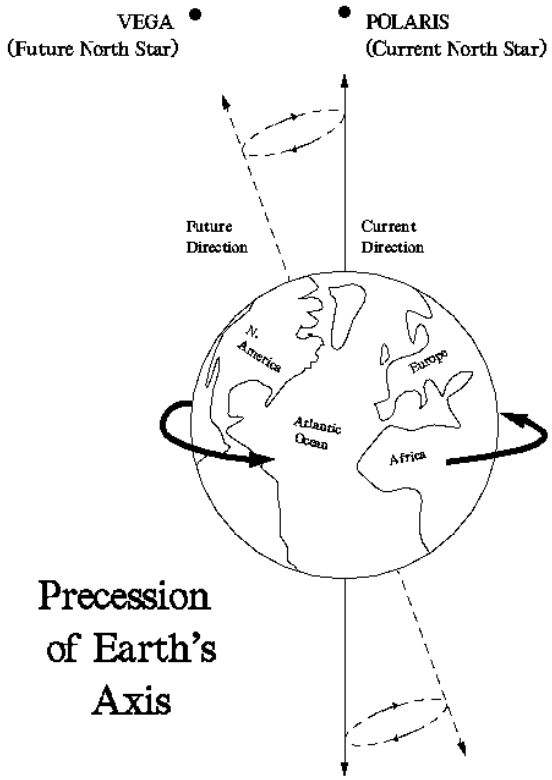
Around 600 B.C., the zero point was in Aries and was called the "first point of Aries." The constellation Aries encompassed the first 30 degrees of the ecliptic; from 30 to 60 degrees was Taurus; from 60 to 90 degrees was Gemini; and so on for all 12 constellations of the Zodiac.

From WIKIPEDIA;

Due to Earth's axial precession, this point gradually moves westwards at a rate of about one degree every 72 years. This means that, since the time of Hipparchus, it has shifted across the sky by about 30°, and is currently located within Pisces, near its border with Aquarius. Currently, the closest major star to the First Point of Aries is λ Piscium, located at (23h 42m 03s, 01° 46′ 48″).

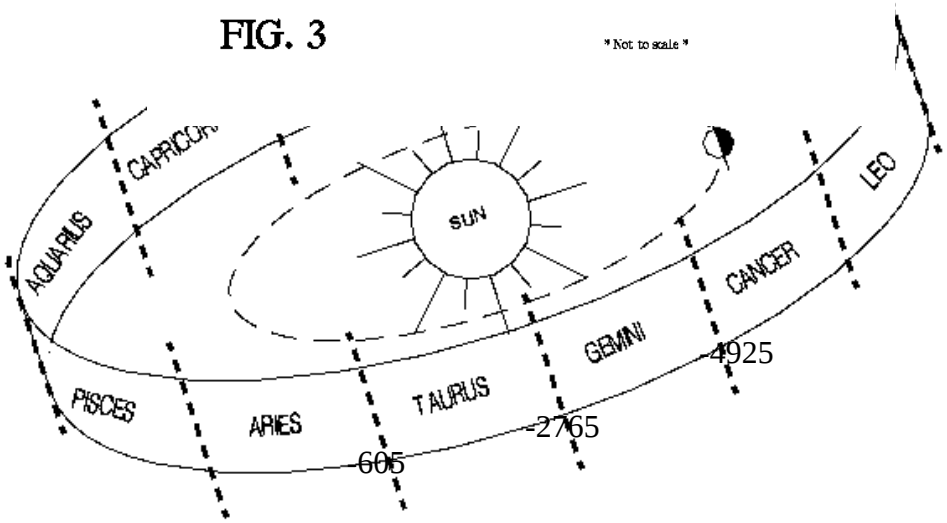
From the following website:
https://www.astro.com/astrology/in_praezession_e.htm
It takes about 26000 years for the vernal equinox to make one complete revolution around the ecliptic, i.e. through all of the twelve constellations. It takes around one twelfth of this time - roughly 2160 years - to traverse one sign of the zodiac. In antiquity the vernal equinox was situated between the signs of Pisces and Aries, and because of its retrograde movement through the zodiac is at present situated in the border zone between the constellations of Pisces and Aquarius, moving slowly towards Aquarius. Because the constellations lack clear boundaries, it is difficult to say exactly when the vernal equinox will move from the constellation of Pisces into that of Aquarius, i.e. when the so-called Age of Aquarius will begin. Depending on where the boundary is drawn this will occur somewhere between 2100 and 2500 AD.

From;
http://cse.ssl.berkeley.edu/lessons/indiv/beth/beth_intro.html



Precession of Earth's Axis

FIG. 3



The Zodiac and its Constellations

FIG. 2

* Not to scale *

The Earth's rotation on its axis has caused the Earth's shape to diverge from a sphere, and has caused the Earth's equatorial regions to bulge out, in the same way that a skater's skirt spreads outward as she spins rapidly on the ice. Because the Earth's equator is tilted with respect to the orbital plane of the Earth around the Sun, the so-called Ecliptic plane, the Earth's equatorial bulge is also tilted with respect of the plane along which the Sun and Moon travel. The Moon and the Sun exert a gravitational "tug" on the Earth's equatorial bulge, trying to pull the Earth's equatorial region to be aligned with the Ecliptic plane. This tug, along with the rotational motion of the Earth on its axis, the revolution of the Earth around the Sun, and the revolution of the Moon about the Earth, cause the Earth to wobble about its axis of rotation, similar to the motion of a spinning top. This motion is called Precession. An extension of the Earth's axis out into space traces out a conical figure with a time cycle or period of 26,000 years. Figure 3 [above] shows a schematic of the Earth's precession. The Earth's precession implies that although Polaris is currently the star above our North pole, in about 13,000 years Vega will become our North star; only, after yet another 13,000 years, will our North pole will once again point towards Polaris.

Tectonics

There are no tectonic anchors in the numbers -605, -2765 and -4925. However, CUT has regularly postulated -4915 as the 'rebellion' of the angels as those who left their first estate. Maybe. Certainly the picture given by Dave Talbot and the EU community would, in CUT's view, be synchronous. Certainly an angelic rebellion seems to be involved.

From CUT; 5,718,179,805 yrs ago = -4,925 or ca. 4,925 BC.

/A			Orbital Years		
		T=1, to T=0	2691	-5589	
$t_{e=}$	2.05E+09	0.3552829687	956	-3854	Asteroid Hits
$t_{e=}$	4.30E+09	0.6270190332	1687	-4585	
$t_{e=}$	3.80E+09	0.5748774127	1547	-4445	Start of Archaen
$t_{e=}$	3.02E+09	0.4846128328	1304	-4202	
$t_{e=}$	2.80E+09	0.4570354814	1230	-4128	First Cratons
$t_{e=}$	2.50E+09	0.4178168183	1124	-4022	Start of Proterozoic
$t_{e=}$	8.50E+08	0.1634654722	440	-3338	Start of Cryogenian
$t_{e=}$	8.40E+08	0.1616916292	435	-3333	
		Snowball Earth			
$t_{e=}$	8.30E+08	0.1599145494	430	-3328	
$t_{e=}$	6.30E+08	0.1236774354	333	-3231	Start of Ediacaran
$t_{e=}$	5.82E+08	0.1147779195	309	-3207	
$t_{e=}$	5.42E+08	0.1072998441	289	-3187	
$t_{e=}$	4.88E+08	0.0971138739	261	-3159	
$t_{e=}$	4.43E+08	0.0885448057	238	-3136	
$t_{e=}$	4.16E+08	0.0833676062	224	-3122	
$t_{e=}$	3.59E+08	0.0723485412	195	-3093	
$t_{e=}$	2.99E+08	0.060616132	163	-3061	
		Permian Extinction			
$t_{e=}$	2.51E+08	0.0511296937	138	-3036	Start of Triassic
$t_{e=}$	2.00E+08	0.0409505	110	-3008	Start of Jurassic
$t_{e=}$	1.46E+08	0.03005819	81	-2979	Start of Cretaceous
		Cretaceous Tertiary Extinction Event			
$t_{e=}$	6.55E+07	0.0135968936	37	-2935	
$t_{e=}$	6.35E+07	0.0131844463	35	-2933	
		Ice Age			
$t_{e=}$	30,004.32	6.271E-06	0.0	-2,898	

Discussion

To discuss what we (CUT) have marked up on figure 2, so-to-speak, we need to reference previous papers in this series of CUT papers, ie -605, -2765, -4925. Since they are many I will leave it to an *academia.edu* search on the Reader's behalf.

So at the approximate Aries boundary with Taurus we have placed -605 to clarify the 'about 600' BC. This lets us move to the Taurus and Gemini boundary at -2765 – the Era of Ishtar. Next we reach the Gemini and Cancer boundary or -4925. This is our benchmark based on the work of the Librarian at Alexandria, Eratosthenes. Some kings are based on this benchmark – see Waddell's **Manetho**.

Typically CUT regards Eratosthenes' General Cosmic Year start (-4925) as astronomically-based and prefers than the calculated date of -4915 / -4914.

To support this contention of CUT, we take a look at a series of numbers linking various rules;

- -2345 (Second Axis Tilt)
- 443 for the first fifteen dynasties of the Old Chronicle, ie for native kings. The Hyksos dynasty runs -2168 to -1978.
- -2788 (end of Dynasty One – see revised 'baton pass' Illus. 6)
- the alternate baton pass is -3047 + 252 = -2795 Gebel Tjauti Rock Inscriptions 11, 12
- 217 yrs to -3005[1] Sosus and Osiris – see Barbarus
- 322 yrs to -3327 – The Flood.
- 83 for Helios and the start of a second 2160 years from -5570, ie -3410? This contradicts GCY and emphasizes Anno Mundi plus one metonic cycle to allow sloar system formation to complete c*f*. Barry Setterfield.

Again,

- -2168 OC Dynasty Sixteen
- 375 (= 15 * 25 Ptolemy) + 20 Afr. Adjustment = 395
- 2563 Binothris 'usurpation post Yr 21 – see Otto Vendall'
- 217 yrs to -2780 Boethos (Betus)
- 323 yrs to -3103 post-Babel ? (-3115)
- 83 yrs to -3186 Gomer and Tuitsch; commencement of the Cambrian.

We may postulate that 2160 from -5570 is a revision or no precession from AM to GCY 1.

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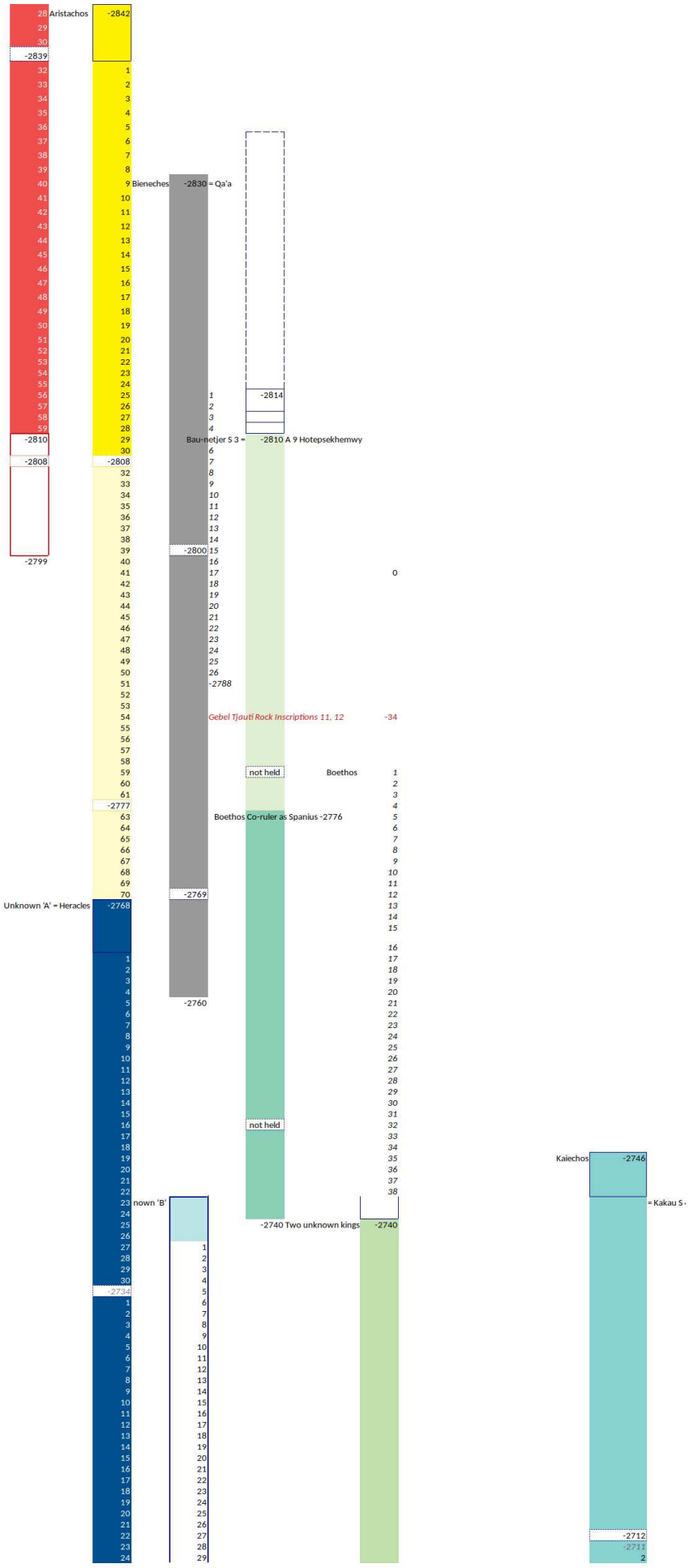
1 -4500 Garden expulsion
-4482 18 yrs of Afr.'adjustment
-4082 400 yrs

-3402 Hephaestus
-3325 Helios

-3005 Sosus and Osiris

-2977 Orus
-2932 Typhon

Illustration 1: CUT revised Dyn. One/Boethos/Dyn. Two 'passing of the baton'



Conclusion

There is only one possible answer – though it is questionable – the famous ‘586 yrs that are as nothing’ has something to do with it. Did the rebellion set the precession back 8.13 º or start then?

Re-interpreting the Scriptural Accounts of the Kings of Israel and Judah: A New Chronology

Caveat: This paper should be read a) for itself, b) as an Excursus to Reconciliation paper and c) as a backgrounder to CUT[1]'s *Daniel* treatise. Updated 25/8/2019. Major update 25/9/2019.

Abstract

NB: This is the final version. Readers should replace copies of spread-sheeting downloaded before 7th Aug, 2019.

This paper addresses the role of prophet in the church of God in our times. The last prophet is William Miller, since his is the prophecy of Christ's return to Earth to establish a paradise here.

It also addresses the Daniel dating so often confused by the teaching of the SDA professor Edwin Thiele. SDA teaching on the seventy weeks prophecy of Daniel is altered radically.

Further, the Astronomical Diary is used to establish the Israel/Judah chronology. The chronology is further anchored through Ahaz and the Olympic Games.

Assyrian kings are somewhat included but insubstantially treated here.

The identity of "Artaxerxes" and Ahasuerus are dealt with.

The role of Biblical scholarship, as often referred to By Dr Herman L. Hoeh, is established through the Isaiah revelation that a king has 70 years of rule. A 40-year time of testing so prevalent in religious circles is shown in its appropriate application vis-a-vis the Israel/Judah chronology.

Finally, Bill and Shelley Houser's wonderful efforts (which the writer highly recommends) in their drive to strengthen their SDA young (old too) people's faith are highlighted. A great day's Sabbath School experience for those who are bored on Friday night/Saturday daylight.

Introduction:

The work of Shelley and Bill Houser is a good representation of the contrasting Chronology (esp. Jona Lenderling) to the material to be presented in this paper. As an example of this contrast the self-declared private researchers 'Clearing-UpTimes' (CUT) present a small point by way of illustration:

Shelley's paper[2] has the following connection spelled out at p.7;

1 Clearing-UpTimes or CUT.

2 How the ABC 4 and ABC 5 Chronicles of Babylon Establish Bible Prophesy and Events in Daniel, II Kings, II Chronicles, Esther, and Jeremiah.
Rochelle A. Houser
June 1, 2017

B. Nabopolassar's Twenty-first Year: The Battle of Carchemish: Nebuchadnezzar is Crown Prince in Jehoiakim's Fourth Year

Illustration 5: Map Showing Carchemish and the area of Hamath.

Source unknown.

To begin finding what year Daniel was taken captive, we will have our first data point that correlates an event that Nebuchadnezzar did with a year of the reign of Jehoi[a]kim. It is the Battle of Carchemish, which is during the twenty-first year of Nabopolassar, while Nebuchadnezzar is still the Crown Prince. It is also listed as Jehoikim's fourth year in Jeremiah 46:2. We find the Battle of Carchemish in the ABC 5, but the beginning of the story is found on the ABC 4.

This can be set against CUT if we build a context for CUT's assertion of a different way of calculating Year Four. In CUT Chart #1 we see that the 25 years pre-Jerusalem reign are counted from Josiah's Year 12/13 break. These 25 years are not his age or years of life.

Thus Year Four in Jerusalem – ignoring Necho II's interfering - is -616 using CUT protocol (a spreadsheet necessity). This corresponds to Nabopolassar's 21st year (not using CUT protocol – see later).

Jehoahaz ruled out-of-Jerusalem for 23 years from Josiah's Year Eight.

To confirm this arrangement, CUT suggests the Fifth Year of Jehoiachin occurs as the 30th year from Josiah's Great Passover, as per Ezek 1:2. In CUT Chart #1 we see Year 18, CUT protocol (from now on to be used unless excepted), of Josiah is -639 and Year Five of Jehoiachin is -610 giving Jehoiachin's surrender as -615. Also, in Jer 36:8 - 9 we have the highest year number for Jehoiakim i.e. Year Five. QED.

In CUT Chart #2 we see that Necho II's 54th year corresponds to the Battle of Carchemish in -616. It is likely Nechao II was ca. 23 years-of-age when he commenced a CUTSM[3] in -673. He assumed power as a Commander of the Army (40 years minimum for Egyptian kings) ca. -652. Most probably he commenced the pre-Suez Canal, at this time using Corvée and the Army. In -627 / -626 Josiah was killed by Nechao II;

> *In the month Tašrîtu the army of Egypt and the army of Assyria went after the king of Akkad as far as Gablini but they did not overtake the king of Babylonia. So they withdrew. (Yr 10)*

Some have suggested his circumnavigation of Africa preceded Carchemish by a year so we might try -617 and with a planned return by Nechao II's second sed festival i. e. -608 to -607.

Since Jehoahaz, when in Egyptian custody, is still technically king of Judah we may assume he died after 7 years of incarceration – either literally or metaphorically – in Egypt freeing Jehoiakim to rule 'in Jerusalem' for five years (the last of his theoretical eleven years).

3 CUT Standard Model of Egyptian Kingship; 4,30,1,30,1,8 years.

Data Base / Fact Base:

-645	*Jehoiakim*	*1*		Josiah	13
-644		*2*			14
-643		*3*			15
-642		*4*			16
-641		*5*			17
-640		*6*			18
-639		*7*			19
-638		*8*			20
-637		*9*			21
-636		*10*	*Cf. exactly Zedekiah/Nabopolassar*		22
-635		*11*			23
-634		*12*			24
-633		*13*			25
-632		*14*			26
-631		*15*			27
-630		*16*			28
-629		*17*			29
-628		18			30
-627	Jehoahaz/Jehoiakim			3m	
-626		20		1	
-625		21		2	
-624	Daniel taken to Babylon – see Rochelle A. Houser			3	
-623	Daniel taken to Babylon		70 yrs	4	
-622	Amel-Marduk=Nabuna'id=Labynetus			5	
-621		25		6	
-620				7	
-619				8	
-618				9	
-617				10	
-616	Great Image dream			11	
-615	Jehoiachin		10d or 3m	*1*	
-614	Zedekiah		2	*2*	
-613			3	*3*	

NB: **Q**: I am a bit confused in your paper when you mention Nabopolassar with Zedekiah in -626. I think Nabopolassar was already dead by that time, according to the ABC 5. Perhaps you mean Nebuchadnezzar?

A: … , your point about Nabopolassar and Zedekiah is relevant to the whole paper. To understand why a re-interpretation is necessary I need to explain that 2 Kings 24 : 17 is a reference to 'in Jerusalem' rule and 'out of Jerusalem' rule *ie* 21 years old is nonsense – the Greek Interlinear says he was 21 years!!!!! and he ruled in Jerusalem 11 years for a total RULE!!! of 32 years.

All through my paper the "8 year old Josiah" type references are myth. Specifically, Josiah was 8 years - NOT in Jerusalem - ruling before he stepped up in power/profile.

So getting back to Zedekiah; I think Zedekiah was under the eye of Nabopolassar from the day he took up background rule in -636 (possibly even being sponsored by Nabopolassar in the first place) and 21 years later, in 615, towards the end of the year he ruled from Jerusalem. The particular -636 was also Nabopolassar's Yr. 1 although I would put money on the possibility he, Nabopoloassar, had had his time behind the scenes too.

	-657				1			Josiah			
	-656				2						
	-655				3						
	-654				4						
	-653				5						
	-652				6						
	-651	*Jehoiakim accession*			7						
	-650	2			8						
Jehoahaz 1	-649	3			9						
Jehoahaz 2	-648	4			10						
Jehoahaz 3	-647	5			11						
Jehoahaz 4	-646	6			12						
Jehoahaz 5	-645	7		Josiah			13		13=1		
Jehoahaz 6	-644	8					14		14=2		
Jehoahaz 7	-643	9					15		15=3		
Jehoahaz 8	-642	10					16		16		
Jehoahaz 9	-641	11					17		17		
Jehoahaz 10	-640	12					18	*ver yr 18-->*	18		
Jehoahaz 11	-639	13					19		19		
Jehoahaz 12	-638	14					20		20		
Jehoahaz 13	-637	15					21		21		
Jehoahaz 14	-636	16 *Cf. exactly Zedekiah/Nabopolassar*					22		22		
Jehoahaz 15	-635	17					23		23		
Jehoahaz 16	-634	18					24		24		
Jehoahaz 17	-633	19					25		25=13 see II Chr 25		
Jehoahaz 18	-632	20					26		26		
Jehoahaz 19	-631	21					27		27		
Jehoahaz 20	-630	22					28		28		
Jehoahaz 21	-629	23					29		29		
Jehoahaz 22	-628	24					30	*ver yr 18-->*	30=18		
Jehoahaz 23	-627	Jehoahaz/Jehoiaki		3m					31		
	-626			1							
-516	-625			2							
	-624	Daniel taken to Babylon – see Rochelle		3							
ght Ninevehites and defeat them (yr 14)	-623	**Daniel taken to B**	70 yrs	4							
	-622	*Cf. exactly Jehoiachin/Nebuchadnezzar*		Amel-Marduk=Nabuna'id=Labynetus							
feated by Medes and Akkadians (yr 16)	-621			6							
attacking Harran; Pharaoh is Nechao II	-620	**Great Image dream:Opt A**		7							
Akkadians go to war?-Harran?	-619	Vassal -Neb. Yr 1		8							
	-618	Vassal -Neb. Yr 2		9							
	-617	**Babylon:Opt B = CUT**		10	Jerusalem Chronicle		See Rochelle A. Houser				
The date, Addaru [Adar] in	-616			11	Accession Yr Neb.		Obv. 13				
3023 Jews to Babylon Jer 52:28	-615	**Jehoiachin**	10d or 3m	1	Yr 1 Neb.		Obv. 14, 15 &16				
	-614	Zedekiah	2	2	Yr. 2 Neb.						
	-613	**dream:Opt B = CUT**	3	3							
	-612	**Image dream:Opt B**	4	4	Yr. 4 Neb.						
	-611		5	5		Belteshazzar (Daniel)	1				
	-610		6	6	Yr. 6 Neb.		2				
	-609		7	7			3				
	-608		8	8			4				
	-607		**09/10/2010**	*Jubilee -630 to -*	Yr. 9 Neb.		5				
	-606		**10**	10			6				
	-605		**11/04/2009**	11	Yr.11 Neb.		7				
832 captives Jer. 52:29	-604	Fall of Judah	1 11/05/2010	12	So Nebuzaradan the capt		8				

Illustration 1: CUT Chart #1

From https://www.ministrymagazine.org/archive/1978/04/new-light-on-nebuchadnezzars-madness, 11:38 am AEST, 22/7/2019

> *Another example of the lack of documentary records of Nebuchadnezzar's activities relates to a military campaign against Egypt in his later years. The prophets Jeremiah (43:10-13) and Ezekiel (29:19, 20) predicted such a campaign, but only a small fragment of a cuneiform tablet confirms that it occurred. The few broken lines of the fragment, owned by the British Museum, include information that in his "37th year [568/567 B.C.] Nebuchadnezzar, king of Bab[ylon], marched against] Egypt to deliver a battle. [Ama]sis of Egypt [called up his a]rm[y]." Amasis was defeated, despite his large force of chariots and horsemen, and help of allies. 2*

We see that there was a start of a regnal count different to the two already indicated in the CUT Chart #1. See CUT Chart #3 below; This accords with the Saite Dynasty of Egypt. See Chart #1a.

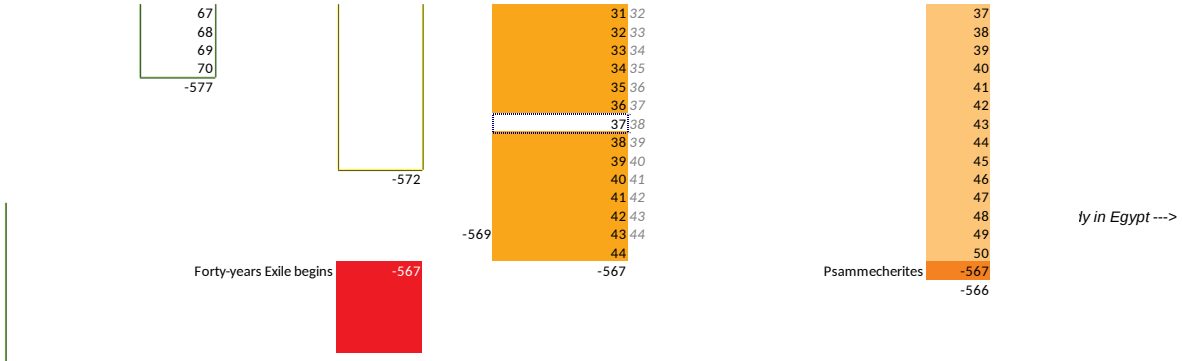


Illustration 2: CUT Chart #1a

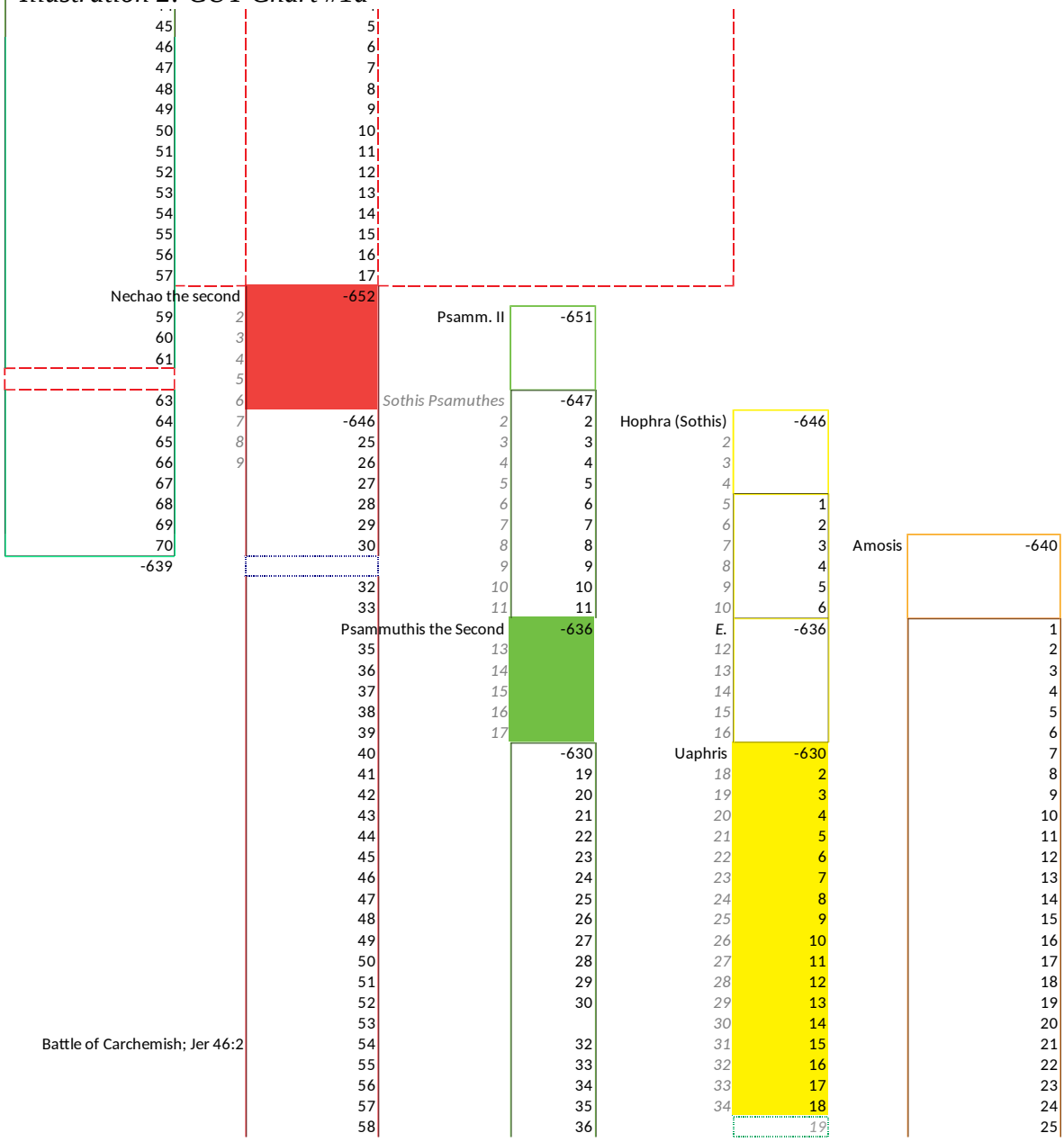


Illustration 3: CUT Chart #2

Babylon and Judah

From CUT Chart #1 we see that Nabopolassar had set up/sponsored Zedekiah in the background in Judah. Also Nebuchadnezzar was apparently according to the Masoretic Text, co-sponsoring Jehoiachin (with Nabopolassar). When time came for rule, post-Nabopolassar in Judah, it seems Nebuchadnezzar's acolyte got the running but was a flop and Nabopolassar's man Zedekiah took up the 'in Jerusalem' office after the three months of his predecessor.

If we take Charles van der Pool's Polyglot then it is, on the basis of two out of three in the case of a discrepancy, just so. However the Septuagint (CVOT) gives the following footnote to the translation of II Chr 36:9, or "Jehoiachin was eighteen years old when he became king ; and he reigned three months and ten days in Jerusalem...", of 36:9 --- **eighteen**; Heb **eight**; *cf.* Kings 24:8 (the words **and ten** may have dropped out here to reappear along with **days** in the next clause). The import is that Amon was not killed as per Scripture but ruled a full kingly 70 years – see Isaiah on 'the days of a king are 70 years' meaning rule NOT life - to allow Jehoiachin a post-70 and 18 year long pre-rule. Unfortunately, Amon cannot be so squeezed in his dates.

It thus appears that three Septuagints differ in the manner of two are eight and one eighteen years. CUT believes Charles van der Pool's rather dodgy approach is actually justified in this instance.

Babylon and Egypt

The battle of Nebuchadnezzar with the king of Egypt was one which ended the Pharaoh's career. This king was Pharaoh Hophra. The year was -612 to -611.

Babylon and Elam

Rochelle A. Houser has it that post Neb. Yr. 11 (-604 CUT protocol) Daniel is in Susa. So if the king Belshazzar rules in Susa post -604 then we have the start of a co-rule with Nebuchadnezzar. Yr.1 = -604 and Yr. 37 is -567 the end of Amasis in CUT chronology. Daniel therefore is in Susa (Dan 8:12) in -601, CUT protocol.

Babylon and Tyre

At this point we need to digress.

Daniel and Nergal-shar-usur

Rochelle A. Houser in her paper on Ea-Dayaan explains that the particular ABC 20 she is using suggests Simmigar or the Chief of the Magicians, a man below Daniel in authority, takes up a substantial office in Yr. 18 of Nebuchadnezzar. In another context she has proposed a regnal count based on Nebuchadnezzar's accession year. Combining both approaches, and applying Josepuus' account (see CUT Chart #4) we see that Belteshazzar (Baltasar) ends this account in -541. Thus we should point out that in Daniel 1:21 "Thus Daniel continued on until the first year of Cyrus king of Persia. Since Daniel was, in effect, a king he had seventy years of rule thus he commenced in -611. In the CUT Chart #5 we see that this year is immediately following the Great Image dream. QED.

Thus we have a need to correlate this with a known chronology – CUT Chronology – and Nebuchadnezzar's servants efforts to depopulate Egypt. On Rochelle Houser's regnal count (above) we see that Nebuchadnezzar's two end dates ie 43 and 45 years correspond to -573 and -571 CUT protocol.

The Canon of Ptolemy has Nergal-shar-usur ending 4 years rule in -573 and both the Ecclesiastical Canon and the Astronomical Canon have Nergal-shar-usur ending short reigns in -571. However, as a king Nebuchadnezzar went inactive for his last years of the seventy which, based on his other regnal count which includes crown prince period, ended in -552. So based on his joint rule with Belshazzar, as Rochelle Houser points out started in -604 post (CUT protocol) Neb. Yr 11 -Houser and counting to an ABC record for YR. 37 CUT protocol we have, by way of comment;

Nebuchadnezzar gives battle in his 37th year to Egypt (with Amasis?)

that is in -567[4]. See http://www.lavia.org/english/archivo/vat4956en.htm. This began a forty year depopulation, ending in -527.

And here we must bring in Egypt and Dr Herman L. Hoeh. On page 106, Vol. 1 of the 'Compendium' Dr Hoeh addresses Egyptian Dynasty XXVII called the Persian Dynasty.

Persian Kings of Egypt

Very little of the history of Egypt is known for the next century and a quarter. Most of what has been preserved comes from Greek sources. The chronology of the period is correctly preserved by Manetho. It is in full agreement with the Persian records. Minor controversial details that do not pertain to Egypt, but to Persia, will be treated there.

Manetho's history of Persian dominion begins thus: "Cambyses in the fifth year of his kingship over the Persians became king of Egypt." The fifth year was 525-524, spring-to-spring reckoning in Persian annals. Cambyses reigned over Egypt three years, according to Eusebius' extract, 525-522, EXCLUSIVE reckoning. He was followed by the Magi who seized the throne and reigned for 7 months in 522.

The account of Africanus differs considerably and has never been understood by historians. He records that Cambyses reigned over Egypt 6 years, INCLUSIVE reckoning, 527-522. The 8-year reign of Cambyses in Persia extentled from 529-521. Africanus reckons to the end of Cambyses' eighth year (December 31, 522 according to Egyptian reckoning) even though the Persian monarch died early in the eighth year, March 522. But what of the date 527 for the beginning of his reign in Egypt? The only possible answer is that Africanus — and

Manetho — considered the dominion of the Persian king in Egypt as beginning in the year that the Egyptian exiles returned. Africanus thus is a witness to the fulfillment of Ezekiel's prophecy of the 40-years' exile — 567-527! The kings of Persia, including illegitimate rulers (in parentheses), are now listed in chart form in the traditional Greek spelling. The dates are according to the Egyptian calendar, which regularly preceded the Persian by three to four months.

4 Tablet VAT 4956 netary. It details the position of the moon a he days and the months throughout the year 37 of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon; and the astronomical observations recorded in this tablet, can only correspond to the year 567 BC.
The fact of isolating a single observation in order to attribute the tablet to some other year would be naive and useless; the astronomers point out that an identical combination of astronomical positions repeats only every 40,000 years, so the observations recorded could only coincide with the astronomical sky of tens thousands of years before. The lunar eclipse in the 15th day of the third month, described on 14th line of the obverse side of the tablet, took place, according to modern calculations, in July 4th of 567 BC; this eclipse started in the evening and could not be seen from Babylon. The Babylonian astronomer computed it on the base of the eclipse cycle called Saros1), and then wrote "atalû Sin", or "calculated lunar eclipse", and "Sa Lu", or "unseen because of the weather", perhaps because the sky was cloudy.
1) The Word Saros means eclipse in Chaldean language. A Saros covers a period of 6585.32 days; 223 synodic months, nearly 18 years, after which the same solar and lunar eclipses repeat. In one Saros, there is a succession of 13 total moon eclipses and 15 partial; and 12 total solar eclipses, 16 annular and 15 partial. The synodic month is the time the moon takes to make one complete revolution around the Earth and return to the same conjunction point, taking the Sun for reference. The synodic month is of 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes and 3 seconds.

This tablet definitely confirms that the year 37 of Nebuchadnezzar's reign corresponds to 567 BC in our calendar,

NB The Armenian Version has “in the fifteenth year after his kingship...” NOT as in quote above.

Dynasty XXVII — Kings of Persia	Lengths of Reign	Dates (Egyptian reckoning)
Cambyses	6 (A)	Jan. 2, 527-Dec. 31, 522
	3 (E)	525-522 (Conquest to Magian revolt)
(Magi	7 months (E only)	522)
Darius	36	Jan. 1, 521-Dec. 22, 486
Xerxes “the Great”	21	Dec. 23, 486-Dec. 16, 465
(Artabanus	7 months (A only)	465)
Artaxerxes	41(A) 40 (E)	Dec. 17, 465-Dec. 6, 424 465-425
(Xerxes (II)	2 months	424)
(Sogdianus	7 months	424)
Darius (II)	19	Dec. 7, 424-Dec. 1, 405

So 14 years non-CUT protocol needs to be added (actually subtracted) to -527 to get the year both Cyrus and Cambyses began a co-rule in Persia *ie* -541. QED.

It thus appears Belteshazzar, Daniel, was hegemon in Susa down to his end of seventy years. He may have even read the riot act to Cyrus before God could use him to make his return decree of his, *ie* Cyrus’, Yr. 1[5]. See Scripture. This validates – to some- extent – Rochelle Houser’s deduction re Susa and Daniel’s vision *re* Ulai.

Taking Nabonidus as the king that carried through Nebuchadnezzar’s depop of Egypt then the seven years of madness according to ABC 7[6] took place while Daniel was in power during the years -561 to -554, at Tayma. It seems Nabonidus struck at power in -558 but was suppressed by Daniel. It is more than likely that The Chronicle of Nabonidus refers essentially to Nebuchadnezzar since Nabonidus was still in power up to -537.

5 “Cyrus, king of the world, great king, mighty king, king of Babylon, king of Sumer and Akkad, king of the four quarters, the son of Cambyses, great king, king of Anšan, grandson of Cyrus, great king, king of Anšan, descendant of Teispes, great king, king of Anšan, of an eternal line of kingship” CUT suggests this year was the year of the Lydian Conquest ie -547 and thus Cyrus’ Yr. 1 mentioned in Ezra is not -551 – the fall of Babylon – but -547 as stated.

6 https://www.livius.org/sources/content/mesopotamian-chronicles-content/abc-7-nabonidus-chronicle/

19:39, AEST, 23/7/2019.

With our digression now ended we can accept a -585 to -572 span of time, thirteen long years, for the siege of Tyre. The reason is -571 Nabonidus comes to power *ie* once Nebuchadnezzar has fulfilled his remit from on High.

	10	10			
	11/04/2009	11	Yr.11 Neb.		King of Awan capt
Fall of Judah	1 11/05/2010	12	So Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard sent Nebushasban, Rabsaris, Nerg		
	2	13			
	3	14			
	4	15			
	5	16			
	6	17			
	7	18			
	8	19			
	9	20			
	10	21			
	11	22			
	12	23	Yr. 23 Neb.		
	13	24			
	14	25			
	15	26			
	16	27			
	17	28			
	18	29			
	19	30			
	20	31			
	21	32			
	22	33			
	23	34			Nabopolassar
	24	35			Nebuchadnezzar I
	25	36			Amel-Marduk
	26	37			Neriglissar
	27				
	28				
	29				
	30				
	31				
	32				
	33				
	34				
	35				
	36				
	37			Nabonidus Yr 1	
				Yr 2	https://www.liviu

Illustration 4: CUT Chart #3

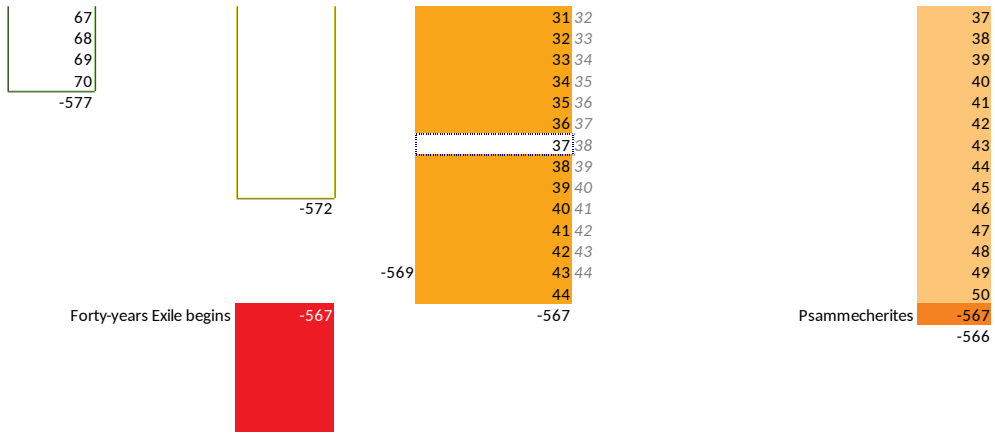


Illustration 5: CUT Chart #4

-617	as. 3 Daniel taken to Babylon:Opt B = CUT		10	Jerusalem Chronicle	See Rochelle A. Houser
-616			11	Accession Yr Neb.	Obv. 13
-615	Jehoiachin	10d or 3m	1	Yr 1 Neb.	Obv. 14, 15 &16
-614	Zedekiah	2	2	Yr. 2 Neb.	
-613	Great Image dream:Opt B = CUT	3	3		
-612	Great Image dream:Opt B	4	4	Yr. 4 Neb.	
-611		5	5	Belteshazzar (Daniel)	1
-610		6	6	Yr. 6 Neb.	2
-609		7	7		3
-608		8	8		4
-607		09/10/2010	Jubilee -630 to -	Yr. 9 Neb.	5
-606		10	10		6
-605		11/04/2009	11	Yr.11 Neb.	7
-604	Fall of Judah	1 11/05/2010	12	So Nebuzaradan the capt	8

Illustration 6: CUT Chart #5

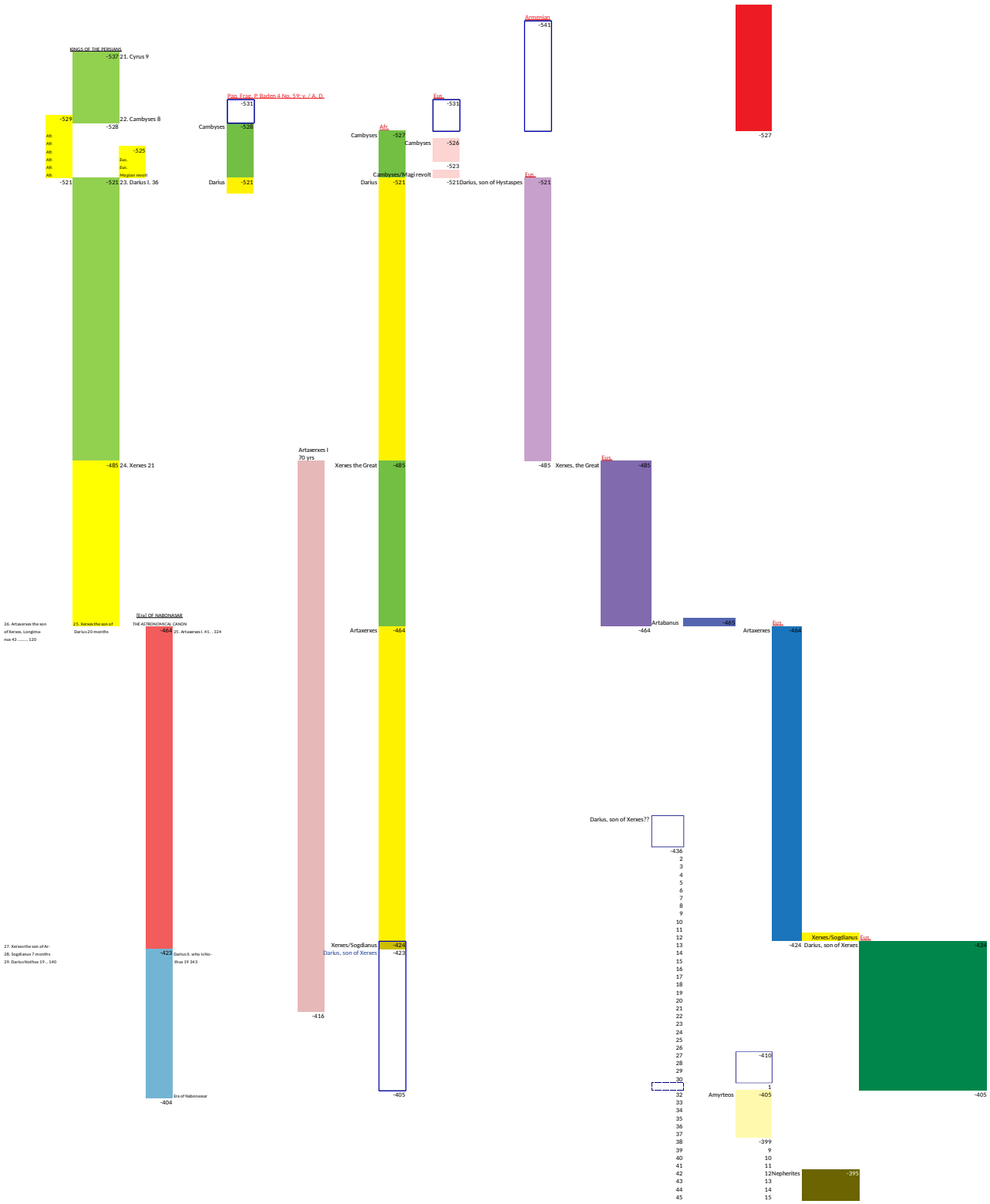


Illustration 7: CUT Chart #6

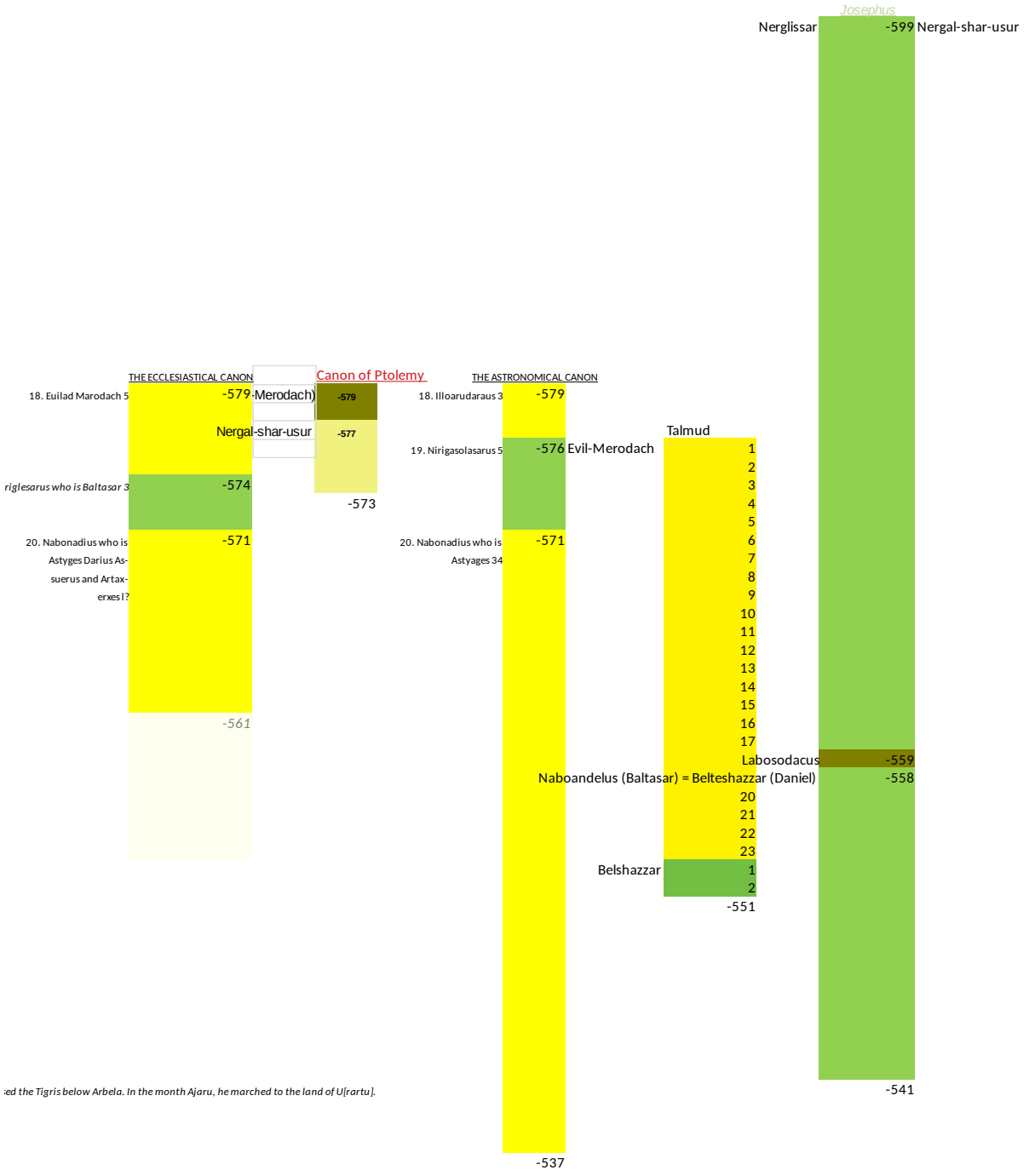


Illustration 8: CUT Chart #7

We must once again digress to complete our study of Tyre (and set the scene for the Persians).We will start with THE PERSIANS!! The following CUT Chart #6 will encapsulate all we will develop from here on in this digression:

- The Nabonidus Chronicle, illustrated in CUT Chart #8, ends with Nebuchadnezzar's seventy years end. This shows Nabonidus was a close ally of Nebuchadnezzar, all his life.
- Three are six sources for the reign of Cyrus in relation to the Egyptian Dynasty XXVII.
    1. Pap. Frag. P. Baden 4 No. 59: v. / A. D.
    2. Afr. (Julius Sextus Africanus)
    3. Eus. (Eusebius of Caesarea)
    4. Armenian (version of Manetho's Epitome)
    5. The Ecclesiastical Canon
    6. The Astronomical Canon

    The Canon of Ptolemy and Dr Hoeh (above) add to our picture but somewhat indirectly.

Using the same principle applied to the resolution of the four accounts of the Kings in The Alexander Chronicle including Herodotus, Ctesias, et al we shall resolve The Persian Kings in Egypt.

- The Astronomical Canon ends Babylon with Nabonidus and a -537 CUT date *ie* **20. Nabonadius who is Astyages 34**
- the next entry is **21. Cyrus 9** and here comes trouble
- the next entry *has to reflect* so-to-speak Cambyses who has to conquer, rule and put up with a bunch of Magi in a bad attitude at the end of his time over Egypt; so six and one half years plus seven months (and a half) just tips over to an 8th year. Thus Cambyses is/was allotted 8 years *ie* **22. Cambyses 8**
- the parallel six years from Afr. is a better guide, to interpret the previous point, ie six years which reflects a fifth year of reign as opposed to a fourth year and six and a half years - approximated to **seven years** - for Pap. Frag. P. Baden 4 No. 59: v. / A. D. If we calculate Cambyses' first year in Persia we have -528 – *[1]*3 = -541, and Darius at -521 (Dec, 522)
- Thus, the effective date for Cambyses should be -527, and Darius -521
- This date gives us a 14-year interval on the basis of the Armenian record of 15th year of Cambyses in power when he became king in Egypt. So -527 – 14 = -541 for the start of either a joint Cyrus/Cambyses or Cambyses-alone regnal-count
- this means now that we can confirm Neglissar of Josephus (Nergal-shar-usur) as Neb. Yr. 18 start of rule.

    Nergal-shar-usur (Nerglissar) -599 to -559
    - Labashi-Marduk (Labosodacus) -559 to -558
    - Belteshazzar=Daniel (Naboandelus (Baltasar)) -558 to -541

Clearly, see CUT Chart #7, Nabonidus has been partnered with Daniel (Baltasar) to stop a takeover of power from Nebuchadnezzar (madness -561 to -554) in -559 by Neglissar and his son (?)

Labosodacus when Neb. was incapacitated. This was also, in effect, a coup against the legitimate heir Amel-Marduk. Nabonidus had earlier stepped aside on Nebuchadnezzar's madness as evidenced by the Ecclesiastical Canon giving a 10-year reign from -571, the rise of Amel-Marduk, to -561.

Amel-Marduk, while presented in a negative light at times, is shown by his regnal counts to be a stable long-term prince. He commenced a forty-year reign in -573 after 43 yrs of Nebuchadnezzar, according to a synthesis of the Canon of Ptolemy and the Talmud[7]. Alterrnatively he had a regnal count co-ruling with Nabonidus by a synthesis of Talmudic data that give Nebuchadnezzar 45 years, ending in -571 and the Ecclesiastical and Astronomical Canons for Nabonidus.

The foregoing makes Belshazzar's taking up of power on the return from madness by Nebuchadnezzar seem less like a coup and more of a reward for loyalty.

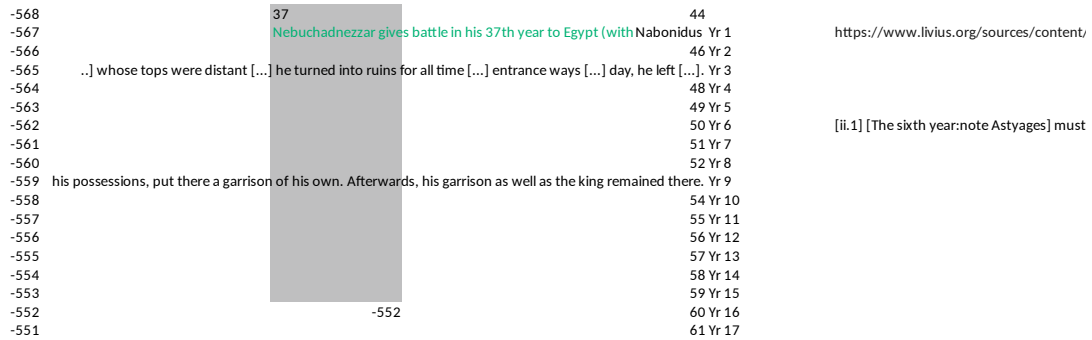

-568 37 44
-567 Nebuchadnezzar gives battle in his 37th year to Egypt (with Nabonidus Yr 1 https://www.livius.org/sources/content/
-566 46 Yr 2
-565 ..] whose tops were distant [...] he turned into ruins for all time [...] entrance ways [...] day, he left [...]. Yr 3
-564 48 Yr 4
-563 49 Yr 5
-562 50 Yr 6 [ii.1] [The sixth year:note Astyages] must
-561 51 Yr 7
-560 52 Yr 8
-559 his possessions, put there a garrison of his own. Afterwards, his garrison as well as the king remained there. Yr 9
-558 54 Yr 10
-557 55 Yr 11
-556 56 Yr 12
-555 57 Yr 13
-554 58 Yr 14
-553 59 Yr 15
-552 -552 60 Yr 16
-551 61 Yr 17

Illustration 9: CUT Chart #8

From Rochelle A. Houser's "Daniel 8:20 and the ABC 7 Nabonidus Chronicle: A Possible Reason Cyrus is Mentioned on the Babylonian Chronicle Eleven Years Before He Took Over Babylon"

Rochelle A. Houser, September 19, 2017 we have the following quote[8];

> *In Daniel 8:20, Daniel was told that Medo-*
>
> *Persia would be a world power. According*
>
> *to Daniel 8:1, his vision was in the third*
>
> *year of Belshazzar, which was the fifth year*
>
> *of Nabonidus.*

7 A fully study shows Evil-Merodach had two previous elevations; first in -579, second in -576 and third in the above mentioned -573.

8 This is a bit of licenced serendipity. CUT actually believes that the appointment of Nergal-Shar-Usur in -599 / -598 is paralelled by the appointment of Daniel to Susa. Belshazzar, therefore on CUT protocol is appointed to Susa in -602/ -601. His MENE MENE TEKEL UPHARSIN was because he was cut short of seventy years of a King at *ca. Yr. 50 in -551.*

In order to lock in matters regarding Nabonidus we should take a quick look at his apparent rival Nergal-shar-usur. This will help set a good date for Tyre.

In -602 we have the start of a non-CUT protocol 3rd year for Belshazzar. Thus the first year of Nabonidus (see above quote is -606. Just as with Nebuchadnezzar we have a Yr. 1 as an accession year. That a 70 years for Nabonidus starts in -607 and ends in -537. QED.

Returning from our second Tyre digression we can take the Canon of Ptolemy's -573 for Nergal-shar-usur as the end of the siege of Tyre and project back thirteen years to -586 as the start of same. Close enough to 585 BC to 572 BC of other sources. It is interesting to note two points;

1. Ezekiel records a revelation from God that speaks to a day-for-a-year 390 days (Israel) and 40 days (Judah). In years we might therefore predict from Solomon to the final clean out of Judah remnants in Palestine/Egypt in 390 + 40 = 430 years a final end date of -586.
2. Nergal-shar-usur, according to the Ecclesiastical Canon (see CUT Chart #7), was under close supervision of Daniel (Baltasar) from the last year of Tyre's siege ie -574 for the next three years. A sign as we have seen of trouble brewing and the Chief Of Magicians is heavily involved. We may ask what influence did he have on the later Magian Revolt in Egypt?

Persian Kings

From the Encyclopedia Britannica;

> ***Ahasuerus**, a royal Persian name occurring throughout the Old Testament. Immediately preceding Artaxerxes I in the line of Persian kings, Ahasuerus is evidently to be identified with Xerxes.*
>
> *In Ezra 4:6 Ahasuerus is mentioned as a king of Persia, to whom the enemies of the Jews sent representations opposing the rebuilding of the Temple of Jerusalem. He thus occupies a place in a chronological series of those Persian rulers who were directly concerned with events of Jewish history. In Daniel 9:1 Ahasuerus is presented as the father of "Darius the Mede," who is said to have become king over Babylonia upon the death of Belshazzar. The name seems impossible here, however, and may be the result of some accident in the literary transmission. No other name resembling Ahasuerus, nor any name like Darius, is to be found in the list of Median kings. It is known, moreover, that the immediate successor of Nabonidus and Belshazzar as ruler of Babylonia was Cyrus II.*

The above quote is informative and dis-information.

Ahasuerus by definition was Hystaspes. The only basis for Xerxes is the Ezra 4:7 assertion that ***Arta***Xerxes was involved before Darius. If Xerxes was the man then can we establish that the Septuagint/Masoretic texts are barmy on this issue?

Let's see.

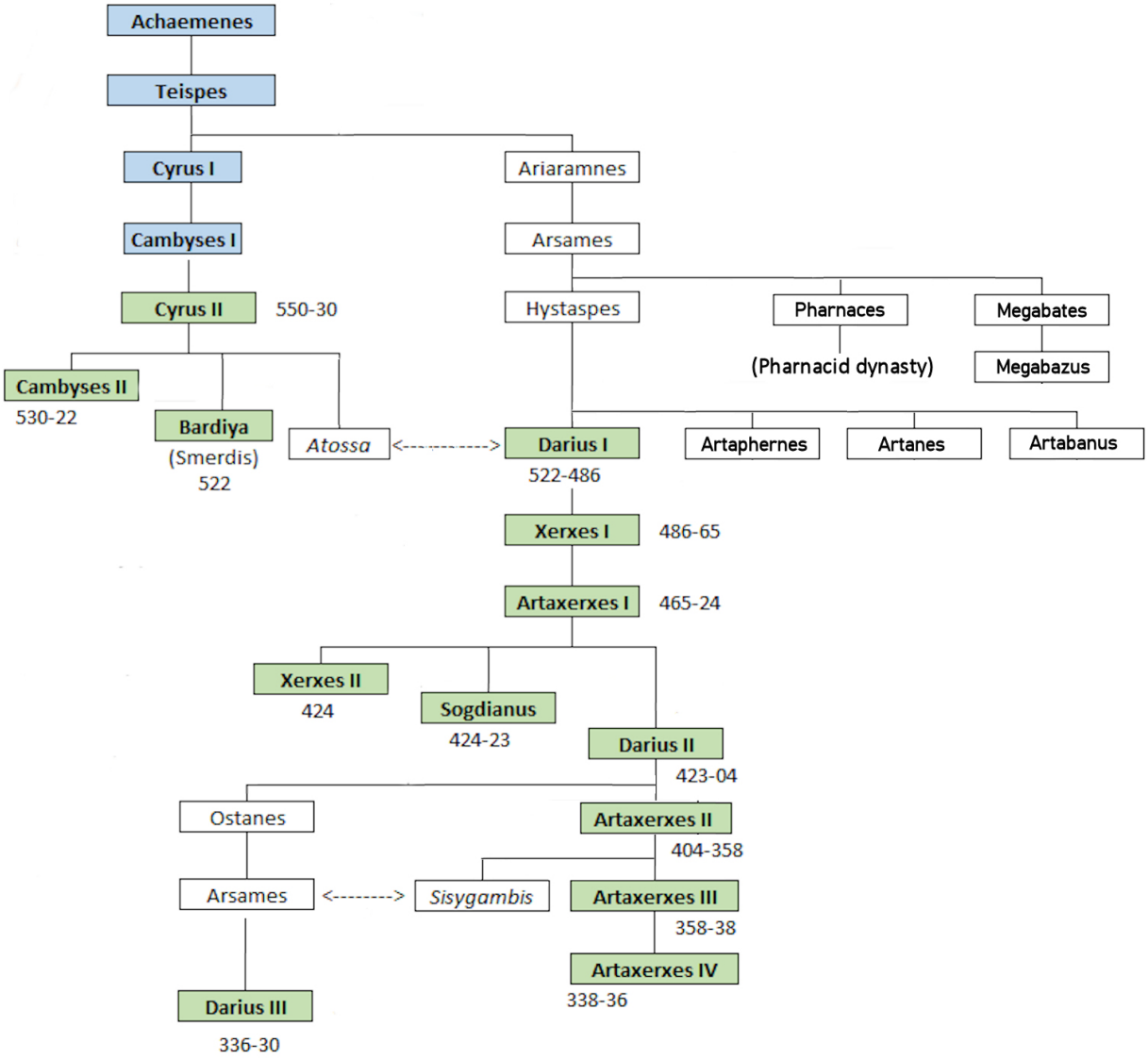


Illustration 10: By Ekvcpa पाटलिपुत्र (talk) - This file was derived from: ACHAEMENES TREE.png, CC BY-SA 4.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=75853827

In Josephus, who rarely fails to deliver, Antiquities of the Jews, Book XI, Chap. V-VI and I quote

> *"7. Now when he was come to Babylon, and had taken with him many of his countrymen, who voluntarily followed him, he came to Jerusalem in the twenty and fifth year of the reign of Xerxes. ...* It may not be improper to remark here, with what an unusual accuracy Josephus determines these years of Xerxes, in which the walls of Jerusalem were built; viz. That Nehemiah came with this commission in the 25th of Xerxes; that the walls were two years and four months in building; and that they were finished on the 28th of Xerxes."*

If we can determine the end of forty-nine years of the Seventy Weeks prophecy of Daniel we can work back. Above CUT has shown in chart and otherwise that -551 was the death of Belshazzar but the Year One of Cyrus II or Cyrus the Persian is his defeat of Lydians. Thus -547 + 49 = -498. We mean to say Xerxes 28th year is -502. His first year is therefore -529[9].

Now we have established that -529 is a legitimate date for the start of Cambyses in Egypt. It seems in Persia Cambyses was replaced, temporarily by Xerxes as a king-level functionary. This may be the reason for the -529 start for Cambyses.

We read elsewhere about the murder of Xerxes in -465 / -464. He, if this is so, ruled ca. 64 years Otherwise he came to power in -537 / -536 with Cyrus II and ruled out his seventy years to -466 with Artabanus having ruled 7 months to -465.

The above reasoning, at the least, provides a case for reviewing the Scriptural notions about Artaxerxes and not Xerxes of Josephus, an historian with a surprising access to all sorts of sources.

Now to steal one more march on Xerxes as Ahasuerus, we look at the case of Vashti and Esther. We know that one of those who returned in -548 / -547 was Mordecai – Esther's uncle. Vashti is well recognised (see Wikipedia) as the daughter of Belshazzar. In a footnote above we place Belshazzar in power, as a hegemon, in Susa ca. -601. Darius I, a son of Ahasuerus reigned by constraint from -555 to -485, the higher number is the accurate end of the range. Given his father had a first son at age twenty five then Ahasuerus took power ca. -580. Belshazzar's daughter, born shortly after he took power is in her twenties when she marries Hystaspes (Ahasuerus).

Given that Ahasuerus is mad enough to boast of her (Vashti's) beauty still at age forty[10] then she is dumped and Esther replaces her ca. -565/ -562[11]. Hystaspes rules for seventy years *proforma* and thus when Mordecai moves to Jerusalem in -547 she is 19/ 16 years a queen to Ahasuerus and stayed behind in Susa or Persia / Media generally.

Thus the case for Xerxes is somewhat speculatively reduced. To support this from the literature we go to "A Manual of Ancient History; From the Earliest Times to the Fall of the Western Empire" by George Rawlinson, M. A., NY, Harper Brothers, 1886 on p. 348

> *"The "Ahasuerus" of the Book of Esther has been identified by writers of repute with Darius Hystaspis and Artaxerxes Longimanus, as well as with Xerxes. But the notes of time, character, and name, which all point to Xerxes..."*

which at the least eliminate Artaxerxes, and Darius thus leaving only Xerxes as a contender but a weak one as shown above. QED.

We take it without comment that -520 is Darius' second year. His fourth year is -518 and the Temple is at lockup stage in -515. So between this moment and -504 the parlous circumstance of Jerusalem reported to Nehemiah transpired.

---

9 Xerxes' YR. 32 and Nehemiah's 12 years both co-incide as an exclusive count in -498.

10 Yr 7 on our projected dates for Ahasuerus – Book of Esther – or CUT -574 makes Vashti age 30. Also allows for the possibility that Darius the Mede was the son of Ahasuerus and Esther!!

11 Haman the descendant of Agag (a king of ill-repute) was involved with court in Susa. His allies may have had Median among them. Indeed were the black-haired people subjugated by Cyrus ca. -565 / -562 with Astyages the Median, actually Haman and his Amalekite confederates?

The 32nd year of Xerxes (so-called or mis-called Artaxerxes) is 498 and within the 'reign' - better said co-rule - of Darius I (-521 to -485).

Lydians

Excerpt from "https://books.google.com.au/books?id=AkUiw5T9gwgC&pg=PA257&lpg=PA257&dq=The+kingdom+of+the+Medes+lasted+for+269+years&source=bl&ots=0W6fThm6Ah&sig=ACfU3U0EyiNuFCMc83OAG-uU-WH1prGGfw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjxz8jQj5HjAhVMXn0KHUbiAJEQ6AEwAHoECAYQAQ#v=onepage&q=The%20kingdom%20of%20the%20Medes%20lasted%20for%20269%20years&f=false

"; p. 256, 257

'…

1. Ardysus, 36 years
2. Alyattes, 14 years
3. Midas, 12 years
4. Candaules, 17 years
5. Gyges, 36 years
6. Ardysus, 38 years
7. Sadyattes, 15 years
8. Another Alyattes, 49 years
9. Croesus, 15 years

These are the reigns of the Lydians which began at the start of the first Olympiad in the first year of Ahaz the king of Judah and ended in the 58th Olympiad. This makes 232 years. [CUT chronology = -779[12] to -547]

The reigns and chronology of the Medes[13]

The kingdom of the Medes lasted for 269 years. And Cyrus the Persian toppled their kingdom and brought it to Persia at the start of the 55th Olympiad. Now 216 [years] had elapsed in the 54th Olympiad, so we find that the kingdom of the Medes began three years before the first Olympiad that is in the 15th year of Uzziah the king of Judah.

…

8. Astyages, 38 years.

12 A. T. Olmstead's "History of the Persian Empire" suggests -547 for the battle at Sardis in Lydia ie between Cyrus and Croesus. The Alexandrian Chronicle gives the above

13 https://books.google.com.au/books?id=WkmxjXy42ZQC&pg=PA335&lpg=PA335&dq=6.+Aphraartes+.+.+.+.+51+years&source=bl&ots=LKllIC195l&sig=ACfU3U2MvCjxO3wAhEhrSdHQFm--5SuFLg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi7pMfglZPjAhXBAnIKHV2dCq0Q6AEwDHoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=6.%20Aphraartes%20.%20.%20.%20.%2051%20years&f=false

… These reigns of the Medes endured for 269 years, from the 15th year of Uzziah [Azariah] king of Judah, this is 53 years before the first Olympiad. It ended in the 54th Olympiad, in the ...'

Medes were defeated by Cyrus the Persian in -562 after a -831 start of dynasty. The reign of this king, as stated in Chronicles, was preceded by a 16-year associateship. Thus -847 was the start of his 70 years. His 15th year, in CUT chronology, is -847 + 15 = -832. Thus 53 years earlier gives -779. The first Olympic Games occurred in -776 so the first Olympiad began 3 years earlier in -779. QED. The 54th Olympiad is 54 * 4 = 216 +1 = 217. From -779 we get -562 when we add 217 years.

Ezra 4:4-7 Kings

4 Then the peoples around them set out to discourage the people of Judah and make them afraid to go on building.[a] 5 They bribed officials to work against them and frustrate their plans during the entire reign of Cyrus king of Persia and down to the reign of Darius king of Persia.

Later Opposition Under Xerxes and Artaxerxes

6 At the beginning of the reign of Xerxes,[b] they lodged an accusation against the people of Judah and Jerusalem.

7 And in the days of Artaxerxes ***[Xerxes]*** king of Persia, Bishlam, Mithredath, Tabeel and the rest of his associates wrote a letter to Artaxerxes ***[Xerxes]***. The letter was written in Aramaic script and in the Aramaic language.[c][d]

The above taken from https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Ezra+4-7&version=NIV

….

b Ezra 4:6 Hebrew Ahasuerus

….

The first point to note is that the NIV translation is celebrated for its modernity. I believe David Fasold made the point most forcefully so I need go no further down this rabbit hole.

The second point is the particular cause of irritation. NIV has included a **heading** which you would not find in CVOT typically. If a heading is necessary it should, according to CUT Chronology, be "**Later Opposition Under Ahasuerus and Xerxes**".

Chronologically speaking CUT has the following;

	Option #1	Option #2	Option #3
Cyrus	-547 to -531	-551 to -541	-547 to -541
Ahasuerus	-531 to -525	-541 to -529	-541 to -529
Xerxes	-525 to -521	-529 to -521	-529 to -521
Darius I	-521 to -498	-521 to -498	-521 to -498

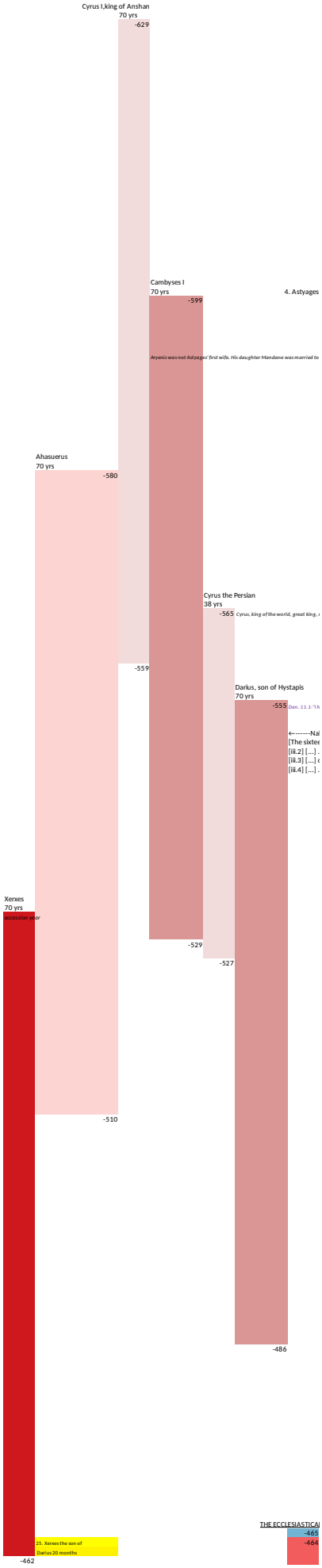


Illustration 11: CUT Ezra Kings

See Ezra Kings CUT Chart below!!

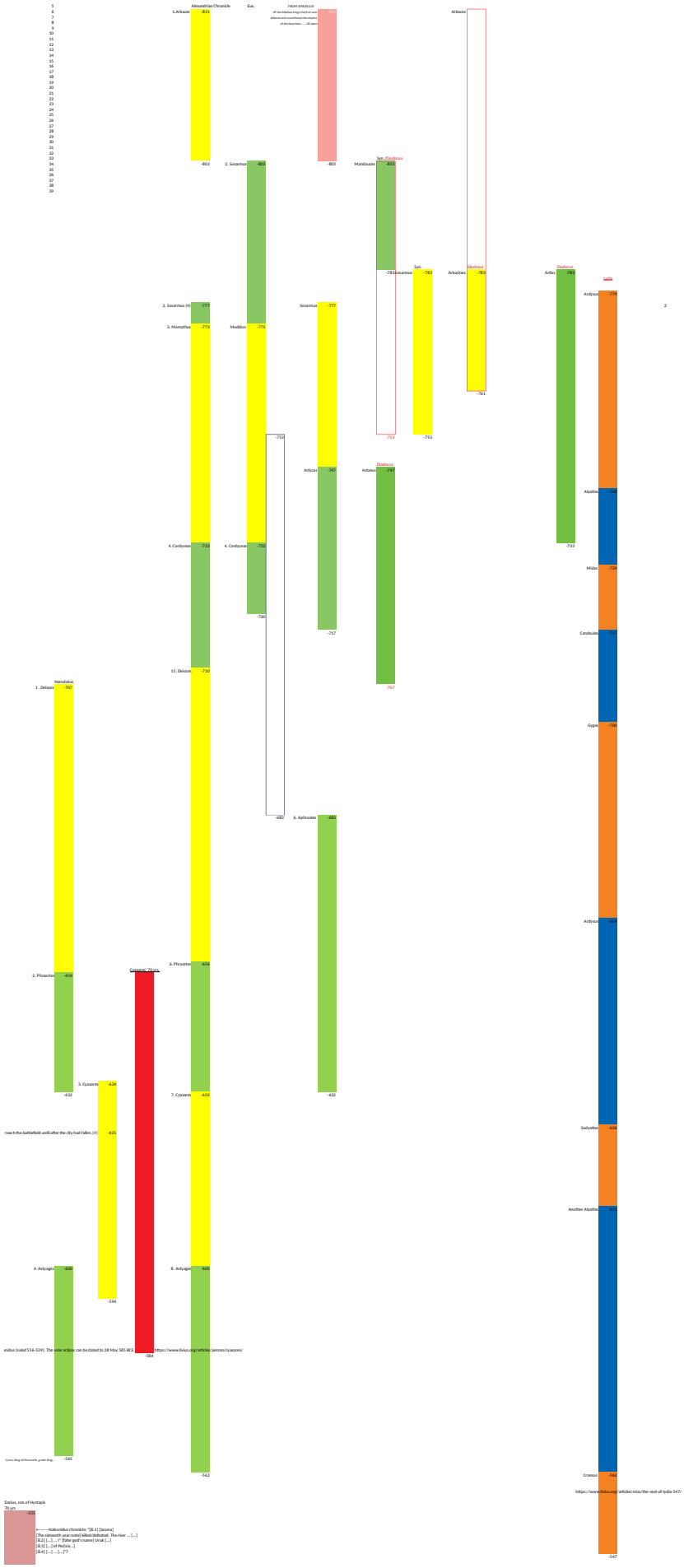


Illustration 12: CUT Medes / Lydians from The Alexander Chronicle

Which brings us to the sticky bit.

The Seventy Weeks prophecy also speaks of another so-to-speak Jerusalem. That which shall come down from Heaven to earth. This kind of knocks out Catholic teaching on it, itself, being the Kingdom of God and the Vatican and Key-shaped architecture etc. The johannine books of the gnostic, non-apostle John are out. Farewell, Trinity, Christmas, etc. The notion of universal reconciliation goes west and everything goes 'pear-shaped' from the punters' point of view.

However, we have no choice but to finish off this end of Israel and Judah chronology before working back from Jehoahaz to Solomon.

Here goes.

The prophecy is not given as a seventy weeks and that's that. Or even as seventy weeks of years or whatever. In other words we simply don't have 490 years to add to some start date, *x*. It is expressed however as 7 weeks of years or 49 years – see above – and 62 weeks of years or 434 years. The missing week of years is broken into three and a half for the Maccabees and three and a half for the ministry and work of Christ.

So, in brief, From Rawlinson (*ibid*) p. 353, we have listing of Maccabees;

> *"LIST OF THE ASMONEAN PRINCES:- Matthias, a priest, leader of the revolt B. C. 168 to 167;..."*

Thus -168 (= B. C. 168?) minus 434 years gives a start date for this period of -602. That is Rochelle Houser's CUT-modified Yr. 3 of Belshazzar. In fact the Greek conjunction for 62 plus 7 weeks … can also mean 'alongside'. CUT suggests the 434 years ran somewhat in parallel to the 49 years.

- 434 years = -602 to -168 and Matthias the Saviour or Moschiach and
- 49 years = -547 to -498[14] and the completed Temple and Wall of Jerusalem.

As regards the split seven years.

- -168 to -165 / -164 for physical salvation of Judah
- 19 to 22/23 for spiritual salvation when the time is fulfilled[15]

Can We Use This Co-incidence with this Current Time – paradoxically – to help Define Solomon's Reign?

14 If we add "seven times more" to this we get 2023, ie -498 + (360 * 7) +1 = 2023. The finishing of the spiritual Jerusalem is 2,520 years post the finishing of the physical Jerusalem cf. New understanding of God's Autumn Holy Days (Northern Hemisphere).

15 Enoch is often stated in ancient literature as the start of a six millenial day period, ie -3979, cf. William Miller A. D. 1843/1844. This would end in 2023. For two 'days' Christ works and the third day is perfected gives us 2023 or four millennial 'Enoch' days at 23 A. D. Compare with The Church Slavonic (Old Believers) and Fred R. Coulter's 30/23 AD calculations for Jonah equivalent 72 hours.

During the Church experience of most reading this an event took place that local congregations individually either did or did not recognize. Those that did celebrate this event recognized it as the 3,000th anniversary of the Dedication of Solomon's temple. Most would agree this was Tabernacles time in 2002 A. D. so-to-speak.

This was the *third leg of the chair*, 2002, 2019 and 2023.

Thus 2002 – 3000 – 1 = -999. Thus the building time adds to -999 a 7 years to -1006. A CUT-protocol Yr. 4 is -1010. Solomon takes over from David. A six year co-rule with David shifts us back to -1016. So Solomon reigns from -1016 to -976.

Rochelle A. Houser and the Cyrus Cylinder Research

To establish this as an *end-time* epoch we should re-visit William Miller, also a Seventh Day Adventist.

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Miller_(preacher)

> ***Miller and Freemasonry[edit]*** *10:50 AEST, 30th July, 2019*
>
> *Miller was an active Freemason until 1831.[11][12][13] Miller resigned his Masonic membership in 1831, stating that he did so to "avoid fellowship with any practice that may be incompatible with the word of God among masons".[14] By* ***1833*** *he wrote in a letter to his friends to treat Freemasonry "as they would any other evil".[15]*
>
> and
>
> *In 1832 Miller submitted a series of sixteen articles to the Vermont Telegraph, a Baptist newspaper. The Telegraph published the first of these on May 15, and Miller writes of the public's response: "I began to be flooded with letters of inquiry respecting my views; and visitors flocked to converse with me on the subject."[2] In 1834, unable to personally comply with many of the urgent requests for information and the invitations to travel and preach that he received, Miller published a synopsis of his teachings in a 64-page tract with the lengthy title: Evidence from Scripture and History of the Second Coming of Christ, about the Year 1844: Exhibited in a Course of Lectures.*

We can draw a relation to a paper by Rochelle Houser entitled "How the Cyrus Cylinder and Historians of Antiquity Confirm the Prophecies about Cyrus Found in Isaiah 44 and 45", found at *academia.edu*. In this paper, on p. 3, she speaks of Josephus' noting 140 years had elapsed since the Temple was demolished – in CUT chronology that date is -604. We will see later that Israel was deported finally (sort of) in -747 *ie* or even -745. Isaiah was sent to Judah so his earliest prophesying would be -744. QED.

Now if the actual prophecy about Cyrus[16] was given in -741 then 190 years later, in CUT chronology -551, it was fulfilled. If we now tie this to the defeat of Askelon in Nebuchadnezzar's first year -CUT chronology -615, see Houser (ibid p.2) modified by CUT) - we see that 190 years arrives us at -805. This is the 41st year (CUT calc see later) of Joash. Two years later immediately before the Earthquake of Uzziah occurred Joash would have been out of power, but not rule, two years exactly. QED.

16 Cyrus interestingly mentions his son, Cambyses II in relation to the capture of Babylon. If Cambyses II was somewhat parallel to Darius I then he started a proforma 70 years in -555, the right time to accompany his father to conquer Babylon.

This leads us to William Miller. He was the modern day Isaiah and Amos, etc. His prediction which saw a public light in -1833 *ie* after his complete dis-association with corrupting influences, See above. His prophecy of Christ's return then, adjusted for 190 years, will occur in 2023. The last trump is blown at the start of the Feast of Tabernacles each year.

As an exercise; back calculating, for 2022, the 1335 days of Daniel we get the day following Purim 2019 – see extract from Planner document at academia.edu below.

2019 to 2024 (Tishri to Tishri)

Introduction

We hope any misreading of New Moon Full Moon dates can be communicated quickly.

Start 1 in Tishri, 2019: 354 days to 1 in Tishri, 2020

Day following Purim (20th Feb, 2019)

Atonement 10/9/2019

Holy Day Tabs 10/15/2019

Eighth Day 10/22/2019

1 in Abib, 3/25/2020

Passover 4/7/2020

UB #1 4/8/2020

UB#2 4/14/2020

Pentecost 5/31/2020

….

Start 1 in Tishri, 2022: 355 days to 1 in Tishri, 2023

Atonement 10/5/2022

Holy Day Tabs 10/11/2022

Eighth Day 10/18/2022 – ***Trumpet blown evening before (17th Oct, 2022)***

1 in Abib, 3/23/2023

Passover 4/5/2023

UB #1 4/6/2023

UB#2 4/12/2023

Pentecost 5/28/2023

Start 1 in Tishri, 2023: 384 days

Since this is a meaningless connection, unlike William Miller, we will proceed no further.

Back to Solomon and forward

Dr. M. Christine Tetley, has taken -976 as a start for Rehoboam after a -982 co-rule with Solomon.

We shall draw on the marvelous work she presents in her book “The Re-Constructed Chronology of the Egyptian Kings”. We summarize below; col 1 comment/King of Assyria/King of Judah(?) / B. C. so-to-speak

		-976
		-975
		-974
		-973
		-972
Aššūr-reš-iši II		-971
		-970
		-969
		-968
Tiglath-Pileser II		-967
		-966
		-965
		-964
		-963
		-962
		-961
		-960
		-959
Asa--→	1	-958
	2	-957
	3	-956
	4	-955
	5	-954
	6	-953
	7	-952
	8	-951
	9	-950

10 Shishak -949

11 Shishak -948

12 -947

13 -946

14 -945

15 -944

16 -943

17 -942

18 -941

19 -940

20 -939

21 -938

22 -937

23 -936

24 -935

Ashur-Dan II 25 -934

26 -933

27 -932

28 -931

29 -930

30 -929

31 -928

32 -927

33 -926

Zerah, et al = Erda Amen Awseya -925

Zerah, et al = Erda Amen Awseya -924

36 -923

37 -922

38 -921

Jehoshaphat--→ 1 -920

40 2 -919

	41	3	-918
	42	4	-917
	43	5	-916
	44	6	-915
	45	7	-914
	46	8	-913
	47	9	-912
Adad-nirari II	48	10	-911
	49	11	-910
	50	12	-909
	51	13	-908
	52	14	-907
	53	15	-906
	54	16	-905
	55	17	-904
	56	18	-903
	57	19	-902
	58	20	-901
	59	21	-900
	60	22	-899
	61	23	-898
	62	24	-897
	63	25	-896
	64	26	-895
	65	27	-894
	66	28	-893
	67	29	-892
Tukulti-Ninurta II	68	30	-891
	69	31	-890
	70	32	-889
		33	-888

34 -887

35 -886

36 -885

37 -884

Ashur-nasir-pal II 38 -883

39 -882

40 -881

41 -880

-879

-878

-877

-876

-875

-874

-873

-872

-871

-870

-869

-868

-867

-866

-865

-864

-863

-862

-861

-860

Shalmaneser III at Nineveh --→ -859

2 -858

3 -857

4 -856

5 -855

6 1 -854

7 2 -853

8 3 -852

9 4 -851

10 5 -850

11 6 -849

Shalmaneser at Nineveh --→ 7 -848

Shalmaneser moves permanaently to Calah 1 8 -847

2 9 -846

3 10 -845

4 11 -844

5 12 -843

Jehu gives tribute though he is no longer ‘front man’ king but co-rules in background

6 13 -842

7 14 -841

8 15 -840

Shalmaneser attacks Hazael of Damascus; takes Tyre and Sidon

9 16 -839

10 17 -838

Amaziah---→ 1 11 1 -837

2 Shal. 24th Yr; Yanzu=Azariah, Jehoahaz or Jehu (most likely)--→ 12 -836

3 13 -835

4 14 -834

5 15 -833

6 Uzziah=Azariah --→ accession -832

7 Azariah #17 -831

8 Shal. 30th Yr Azariah #18 -830

9 Azariah #19 -829

10 Azariah #20 -828

11 Azariah #21 -827

12 Shalmaneser--→ Azariah #22 -826

13 Shamshi-Adad Azariah #23 -825

14 Azariah #24 -824

15 Azariah #25 -823

16 Azariah #26 -822

17 Azariah #27 -821

18 Shamshi-Adad against ...and Zimri---→

Azariah #28 -820

19 Azariah #29 -819

20 Azariah #30 -818

21 Azariah #31 -817

22 Azariah #32 -816

23 Azariah #33 -815

24 Azariah #34 -814

25 Shamshi-Adad Azariah #35 -813

26 Adad-nirari---→ Azariah #36 -812

27 Azariah #37 -811

28 Azariah #38 -810

29 Azariah #39 -809

30 Azariah #40 -808

31 Azariah #41 -807

32 Azariah #42 -806

33 Azariah #43 -805

34 Azariah #44 -804

35 Azariah #45 -803

36 Azariah #46 -802

37 Azariah #47 -801

38 Azariah #48 -800

39 Azariah #49 -799

40 Adad-nirari to Zimri---→ Azariah #50 -798

41 Adad-nirari to Manasseh---→Azariah #51 -797

42 Azariah #52 -796

43 Azariah #37 -795

44 Azariah #38 -794

45 Azariah #39 -793

46 Azariah #40 -792

47 Azariah #41 -791

48 Azariah #42 -790

49 Azariah #43 -789

50 Azariah #44 -788

51 Azariah #45 -787

52 Azariah #46 -786

53 Azariah #47 -785

54 Adad-nirari---→ Azariah #48 -784

55 Shalmaneser--→Azariah #49 -783

56 Azariah #50 -782

57 Azariah #51 -781

58 Azariah #52 -780

59 68 -779

60 69 -778

61 70 -777

62 -776

63 1 1 -775

64 Shalmaneser IV--→ 2 2 -774

65 3 3 -773

66 4 4 -772

67 5 5 -771

68 6 6 -770

69 7 7 -769

70 8 8 -768

		9	9	-767
		10	10	-766
		11	11	-765
		12	12	-764
	Eclipse		13	13 -763
		14	14	-762
		15	15	-761
		16	16	-760
		17		-759
		18		-758
		19		-757
		20		-756
	Assur-Nirari--→			-755
	Assur-Nirari--→			-754
				-753
				-752
				-751
				-750
	Assur-Nirari to Zimri--→			-749
	Assur-Nirari to Zimri--→			-748
				-747
Sargon II ?	Revolt			-746
2	Tiglath-pileser III accession--→			-745
3	2			-744
	4	3		-743
	5	4		-742
	6	5		-741
	7	6		-740
	8	7		-739
	9	8		-738
	10	9		-737

	11	10	-736
	12	11	-735
	13	12	-734
	14	13	-733
	15	14	-732
	16	15	-731
	17	16	-730
18	Tiglath-pileser III “took the hands of Bel”		-729
	19	18	-728
20	Tiglath-pileser III		-727
21	Shalmaneser V		-726
	22	2	-725
	23	3	-724
	24	4	-723
25	Shalmaneser V		-722
26	Sargon II		-721
	27	2	-720
	28	3	-719
	29	4	-718
	30	5	-717
	31	6	-716
	32	7	-715
	33	8	-714
	34	9	-713
	35	10	-712
	36	11	-711
	37	12	-710
	38	13	-709
	39	14	-708
	40	15	-707
Sargon II ?		16	-706

Sargon II -705

Sennacherib -704

-703

-702

-701

-700

-699

-698

-697

-696

-695

-694

-693

-692

-691

-690

-689

-688

-687

-686

-685

-684

-683

-682

Sennacherib -681

Essar-haddon -680

-679

-678

-677

-676

-675

-674

-673

-672

-671

-670

Essar-haddon -669

Assurbanipal -668

. -667

-666

-665

-664

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-654

-653

-652

-651

-650

Jehoahaz 1 -649

Jehoahaz 2 -648

Jehoahaz 3 -647

Jehoahaz 4 -646

Jehoahaz 5 -645

Jehoahaz 6 -644

	Jehoahaz 7	-643
	Jehoahaz 8	-642
	Jehoahaz 9	-641
	Jehoahaz 10	-640
	Jehoahaz 11	-639
	Jehoahaz 12	-638
	Jehoahaz 13	-637
	Jehoahaz 14	-636
	Jehoahaz 15	-635
	Jehoahaz 16	-634
	Jehoahaz 17	-633
	Jehoahaz 18	-632
Assurbanipal	Jehoahaz 19	-631
	Jehoahaz 20	-630
	Jehoahaz 21	-629
	Jehoahaz 22	-628
Castor 42 yrs Assurbanipal	In the month Tašrîtu the army of Egypt and the army of Assyria went after the king of Akkad as far as Gablini but they did not overtake the king of Babylonia. So they withdrew. (Yr 10)	
	Jehoahaz 23	-627

The CUT spreadsheet fragment that is pasted above does highlight some Assyrian Kings but, for example, does not show 40 years regnal counts. We see this best with Sargon II.

In the Israel Judah chart we have a column next to repeated King Name Column for Judah and the CUT-year BCE, B. C. approx., expressed as a negative number *eg* -604. This column is a relative position number.

Our First King

Rehoboam and Shishak are the plague of Israelite chronology. There is simply no way that a Yr. 5 can be pinned down because Rehoboam made the unfortunate mistake (I speak as a fool) of ruling for 17 (seventeen) years! Why so?

The number 40 years is often associated with a Creator trying and testing His handiwork. And so all kings of Israel/Judah were put through a forty-year wringer (*cf.* my mother's first washing machine). Mathematically;

40 = 17 +6 +17. Any seventeen years has, at least potentially, two possibilities for a Yr. 5. Obviously many more but two recommend themselves for scrutiny.

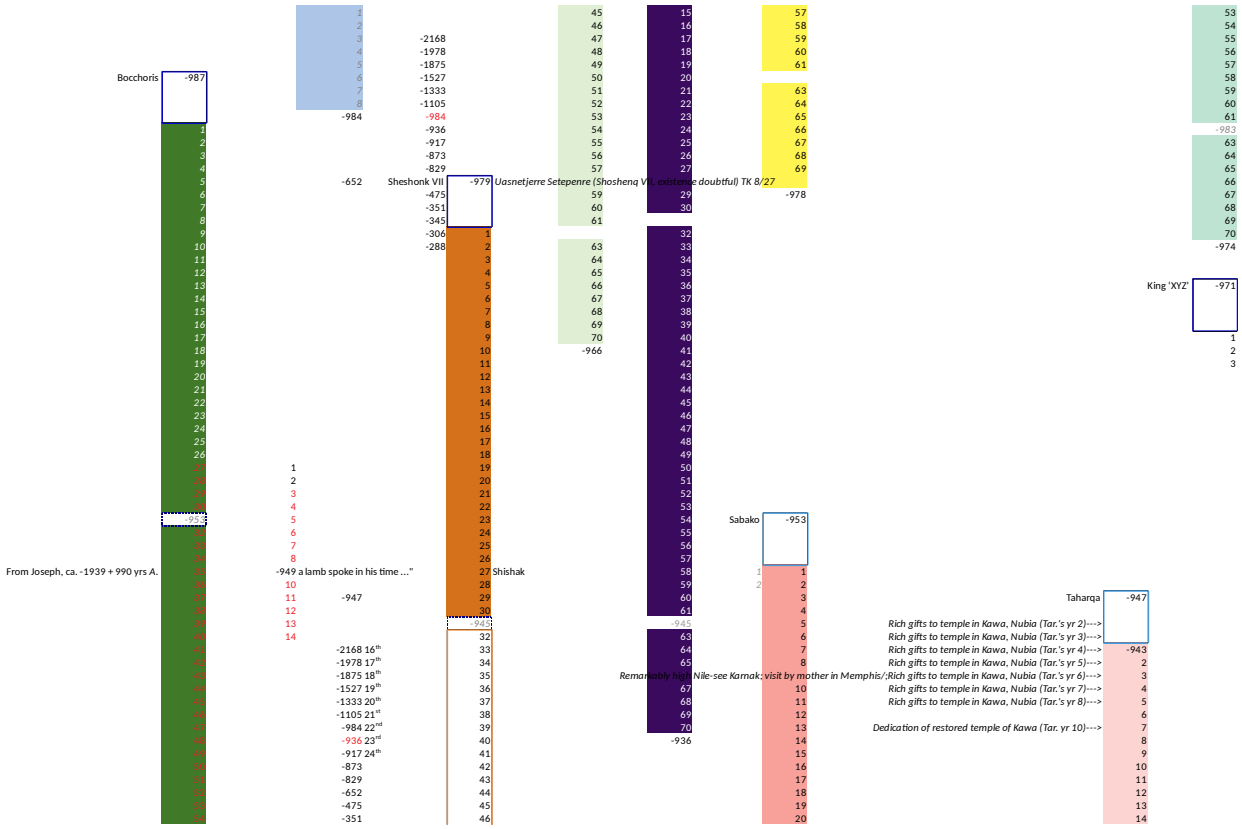


Illustration 13: Illustration CUT #13

If we don't step in blindly we could pose the possibility of a final 17 and Yr. 5 in this case at relative position 28.

When we examine the CUT Shishak diagram/s-s frag. we see that Egyptian history, as per CUT chronology, yields the convenient and recently uncovered possibility that a Sheshonk – Sheshonq VII in fact) - supplies a king to round up Temple wealth and share it with the Nubians. Nubians who banked it in the temple at Kawa.

Abijam will be treated as in untitled frag. of CUT's spreadsheet;

18 Rehoboam/Abijam
19 Abijam
20 Abijam
21 Abijam
22 Abijam
23 Abijam
24 Abijam/Asa

Our next significant deviation comes when we consider Zerah and Asa. Asa's fourteenth year can't possibly be a straight forward matter in the context of CUT chronology. Zerah, II Chron. 16 = Erda Amen Awseya, has a CUT standard 70 years commencing at -939, Asa's *straight forward* Yr. 14 is -941! The count starts from Rehoboam's forty-one years' end in -936 plus 17 years or -953, according to CUT chronology, *ie* Asa and Rehoboam ruled together for 17 years. Yr. 14 is -940 / -939.

Jehoshaphat starts behind Baasha (Nadab/Baasha switch takes place in -954) in -950. Jehoram starts following 40 years for Abijam - not as in above listing – probably begun -959, ending -919. Jehoshaphat runs to -909 with 41 years *ie* totalled that far. We note for the years -915, to -887 Jehoshaphat and Asa rule together. Asa's 41st year is followed by Jehoshaphat 'in Jer.' Jehoshaphat's 70th year was over in -880.

It appears that Jehoram (starts with Baasha's 37th year) ruled contemporaneously 'out of Jerusalem' with Jehoshaphat 'in Jerusalem' so-to-speak until Asa's 70 years was over, in -887. He ruled out to the end of Asa's 70 years in -888 / -887. This corresponds to 32nd year 'outside Jer.' for Jehoram, which may be partial. Then Jehoram reigns 'in Jer.' for 8 years to the end of Jehoshaphat's 70 years.

Zachariah of Judah in -880 / -879.

Athaliah from -878 to -872.

Joash of Judah reigned 'in Jer.' -873 / -872 to -832.

Amaziah reigned for 40/41 years. He, *sort of*, commenced ruling 'in Jer.' after 25 years of reign[17], starting from the end of Omri/Zimri, and totalling 54 years *in and out* of Jer. *ie* Amaziah's accession was Zechariah's first of 70 years. However, he could well have spent some of this *out of* time at the court of Zechariah!! before taking up full power. See Isa Chap.23 *cf.* 70 years of rule for a king. Therefore Amaziah's 'in Jer.' 29-yr stint started at the end of Joash-J's reign of 41-yrs. We would describe Amaziah as having 'lived more' so-to-speak to Menahem's Yr. 1 (-794 / Minor prophets) period or *accession* -864 and 70 years to -795 incl.

It is obvious that Azariah (Uzziah) took centre-stage for 16 years as in -832 he had an accession year, he started absolutely in -847 'out of Jer.' but didn't over-ride his father until Amazizh completed 41 years of rule in -822 and his leprosy took hold after his 41 years in -806. After a period of years in isolation for 11 years to Jotham's year one. In Amaziah's last Year of 29 yrs or Jeroboam's 27th 'in Jer.' year Uzzizah took up some more responsibility – an obvious point (II Kgs 15:1).

There is a fuller explanation to all this interplay.

- Shal. 24th Yr; Yanzu=Azariah, Jehoahaz, **Amaziah** or Jehu ?
- Shalmanezzar is interfering and Jeroboam II is started on a 70-yrs from -859 (accession) to -795 or ending short of 70 yrs and following Joash-J's first 20 years

17 We should note that Amaziah started a rule in sync with the Joash-I (-838) so Jeroboam started ***29***!!! years in Yr. 15 of Amaziah or -824.

- Jotham picks up a twenty-five years *outside Jer.* rule (II Chr 27:1) in -795. NB: It is quite possible that Ahaz and Jotham were immediate contemporaries yet Ahaz was in power – 'outside Jer.' so-to-speak – from -796. Ahaz only started any kind of reign 'in or out' in -771. He had however had an accession year in -779 following Azariah's 52-years. Jotham ruled then 41 years to Hosea's 'in Samaria' and completed 70 years in -726 or the unformal start for Manasseh, which is the 'in Jer.' start for Hezekiah.
- Amaziah 'lives' 15 years post-Joash of Israel - who ruled 71 years from -880 to -809 *incl, accession yr* - in parallel to most of Azariah[18] (=Uzziah) of Judah's leprosy years after which he (Uzziah) was replaced by Jotham, 'dying=end of 70 yrs' in -794. He starts an 'in Jer.' reign, following 10-years of Uzziah 'out of Jer.', in -838.
- From -879 to -838 constituted Joah-J's 41-yrs. It should be noted that both Joash-I and Uzziah were set up out of Jer.' possibly as clients(?) by Shalmanesser.

Jotham-J kicks off a 25-yr reign 'out of Jer.' in -795 (II Chr 27:1) which, in Israel, was the Shallum/Menahem switch and the second year of Pekah regnal count. This ends with the start of a 16-yr 'in Jer.' reign *ie* -770 to -755 incl.

In -796 / -795 Jeroboam II/Zechariah again starts Ahaz's 25 years to -772 incl. In -771 / -767[19] Ahaz starts a 20/16 year reign which end in -751 incl. Ahaz has had an accession when Uzziah completes his 52nd year, the start year of the first Olympiad in -779. After 70 years of Ahaz Hezekiah begins an 'in Jer.' reign.

Hezekiah starts -751 and runs to -681. Twenty-five years 'out of Jer.' from -726 to -697 or -698 incl.

Manasseh starts a 12-year 'out of Jer.' in -726. He takes up rule 'in Jer.' in 714. Amon starts a 16-year 'out of Jer.' reign post-Hezekiah's 'in Jer.' reign. Amon starts an associate-ship with Manasseh for 22 years and an two-years 'in Jer.' reign only following Manasseh's fifty-five years 'in Jer.' after Hezekiah's 70 years in -681. That is Amon was the 'in Jer.' king and Manasseh a retired king for -659, -658.

Josiah -665 to -657 were 'out of Jer.'. In -657 to -626 'in Jer.' suggests Josiah didn't make his 41 years. Jehoahaz starts year ending -650 / -649 or post Josiah's Yr. 8 for 23 years *ie* -627 incl.. Jehoiakim starts a rule 'out of Jer.' for 25 years in -651 (accession) to -627 incl.

See earlier for the rest of Kingdom of Judah so-called.

Now a brief visit to Israel.

Jeroboam reigns -976 to -957.

Nadab reigns two years -956 and -955 incl.

Baasha, -955 to -915 or 41-yrs if an *accession* precedes. *Cf.* Jehoshaphat.

At Tirzah, Baasha rules -955 to -931 or -956 to -932.

18 Azariah's -836 corresponds to the *accession* of Joash-I
19 Yr. 17 of Pekah.

Baasha ruling at Ramah, -918 or -916 incl.

Elah reigns -932 to -931 inclusive.

Zimri -930. Omri -930 to -919 incl.

Ahab has an *accession* in -915. His kingship ends with the start of Amaziah's 25 years 'out of Jer.' in -845

He rules 24 years 'in Sam.' so-to-speak from -915 to -891.

Ahaziah-I reigns -892 / -891 / -890 in part or in whole. See end of Elah's 41 years.

Joram (Israel) and Jehoram (Judah) start a regnal count in -890.

Joram/Jehu switch -878. In -879 Elisha anoints Jehu (II Kgs 9:1).

Jehu ends in -850.

Jehoahaz-I seems to have started an 'out of Sam.' at the time of Judah's kings Athaliah/Joash-J's switch.

When Shalmanesser III relocates to Nineveh in -859 he seems to have meddled in Israel's rulership and sponsored Jeroboam II (-859 to -796 / -795). Joash I[20] starts 16 years (overlapped with Jehoahaz-I) in Yr. 37 of Joash-J ie -837 which is both 42nd and 37th year at the same time *ie* -878 Joash-J/Athaliah's first year clear of Ahaziah-J and -873 the Athaliah/Joash-J flip year.

The sixteenth year of Joash-I ends with Uzziah's first year post-Amaziah.

Jeroboam completes both 40 and 41-years with Pekah's year 1 and Shallum/Menahem switch year respectively.

The chart below – *CUT Chart – Fall of Samaria* - completes Israel.

Discussion

Generally speaking the pattern of 40/41 years and 70 years (with or without an *accession* year) are the rule with the obvious exceptions of Assyrian meddling and Jehu. Much can be said but the writer is exhausted.

Conclusion

CUT concludes that the record in Kings and Chronicles is only understandable separate from the classical academic and theological mind-conditioning of over approximately two thousand years.

The grasp any Reader gets of this new chronology will depend on his/her willingness to confront those above, around and beneath who may not appreciate 'novelties'.

You can survive on baked beans; growing herbs works and poverty is, today, relatively bearable.

20 Joash-I starts a 70 years in -879 the Ahaziah-J/Athaliah switch year. This makes the second year of Joash-I or the start of 29 years for Amaziah in -838.

Jeroboam II/Zecha	II Chr 28:1 Ahaz	1			Pekah---→	1					
Shallum/Menahe		2				2		Shallum/Menahem---→	1		
Menahem		3				3		1 ←---Menahem			
Menahem		4				4		2			
Menahem		5				5		3			
Menahem		6				6		4			
Menahem		7				7		5			
Menahem		8				8		6			
Menahem		9				9		7			
Menahem		10				10		8			
Menahem		11				11		9			
Menahem		12				12		10			
Pekahiah		13				13		Menahem/Pekahiah---→		Hoshea---→	1
Pekahiah		14	Pekah 2 Kgs 15:27 →		1	14			1		2
Pekahiah		15			2	15			2		3
Pekah		16			3	16					4
Pekah		17			4	17					5
Pekah		18			5	18			*3*		6
Pekah		19			6	19			*4*		7
Pekah		20			7	20			*5*		8
Pekah		21			8	21			*6*		9
Pekah		22			9	22			*7*		10
Pekah		23			10	23			*8*		11
Pekah		24			11	24			*9*		12
Pekah		25			12	25			*10*		13
Pekah		26			13	26			*11*		14
Pekah		27			14	27			*12*		15
Pekah		28			15	28					16
Pekah		29			16	29					17
Pekah		30			17	30					18
Pekah		31			18	31					19
Pekah		32			19	32					20
Pekah		33			20	33					21
Pekah		34				34					22
Pekah		35				35					23
		36				36					24
		37				37					25
		38			1	38					26
		39			2	39					27
		40			3	40					28
		41			4	41					29
Hoshea accession		42			5		Hoshea				30
Hoshea= 1		43			6						31
Hoshea= 2		44			7						32
Hoshea= 3		45			8						33
Hoshea= 4		46		1	9						34
Hoshea= 5		47		2	10						35
Hoshea= 6		48		3	11						36
Hoshea= 7		49		4	12						37
		50		5							38
		51		6							39
		52		7							40

Illustration 14: CUT Chart - Fall of Samaria

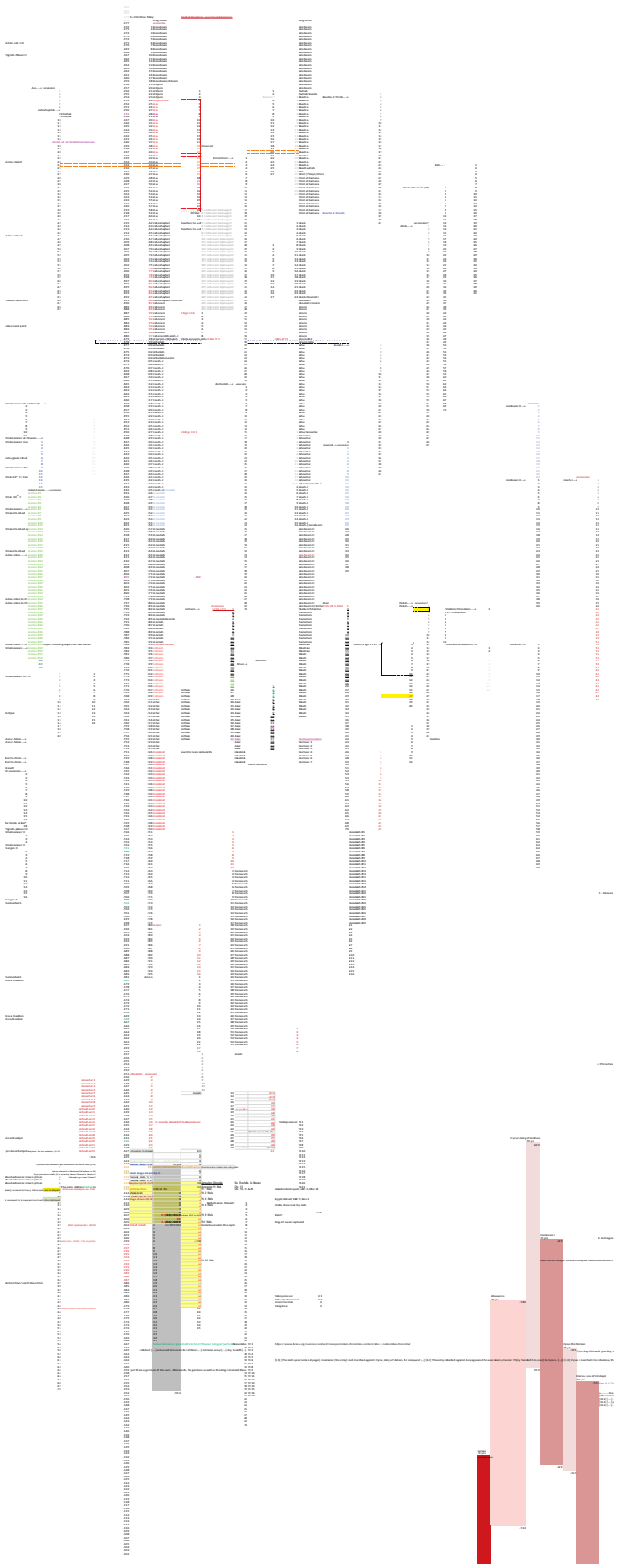
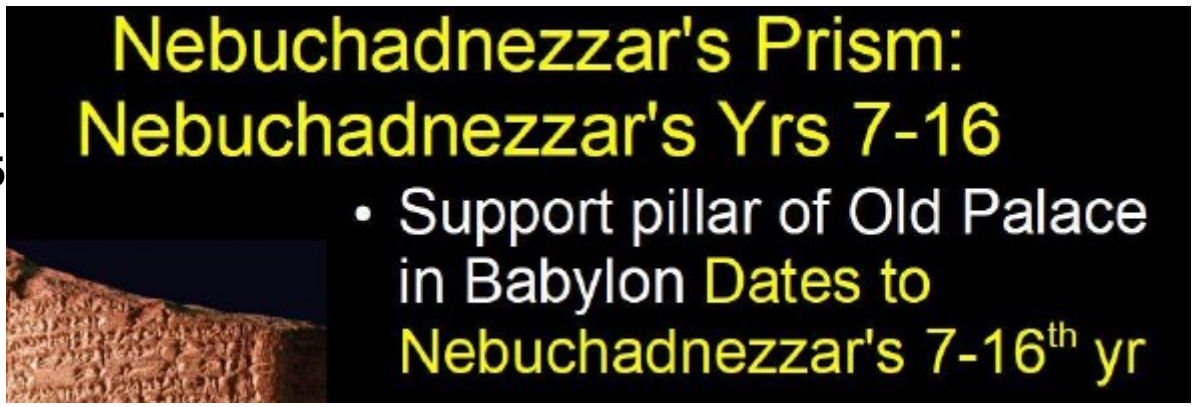


Illustration 15: Current at 7 Aug, 2019;

Resources

Yr 7 = -609 and Yr 16 = -601 incl.

Yr 25 =


Nebuchadnezzar's Prism:
Nebuchadnezzar's Yrs 7-16
• Support pillar of Old Palace in Babylon Dates to Nebuchadnezzar's 7-16th yr

-506 and Yr 28 = -503 incl.

Hananiah = Hananu,

(Shadrach) = column vi, line 18’

Mishael = Mushallim-M*,

(Meshech) = column vi, line 9’

Abednego = Arad-N*,

(Azariah) = column vi, line 14’.



Sallai = Sillaja

(Neh. 12:20) = (col vi, line 7 ’)

Jeshua = N*-Reshua,

(Neh 10:9) = (col vi, line 13’)

Unni = ? Ea-IL-Uni,

Supervisior of the Royal flocks.

(Neh. 12:9) = (col vi, line 15’)

Bibai = Bibea

(Neh. 10:15 = (col.vi, line 24’)

Meshezebeel = Musheze-Bel

(Neh.10:21) = (col vii, line 2)

Zerubbabel = M*-zer-ibni

(Ezra 2:2) = (col vii, line 6’)

Benaiah = Benija

(Ez.10:25) = (col vii, line 5’)

Shemaiah #1 = Shumaja

(Neh. 12:36)=(col vii, line 8’)

Shallum = Shalam-Beli

(Ez.10:24) = (col vii, line 15’)

Seriah = Zeriah

(Neh.10:2)

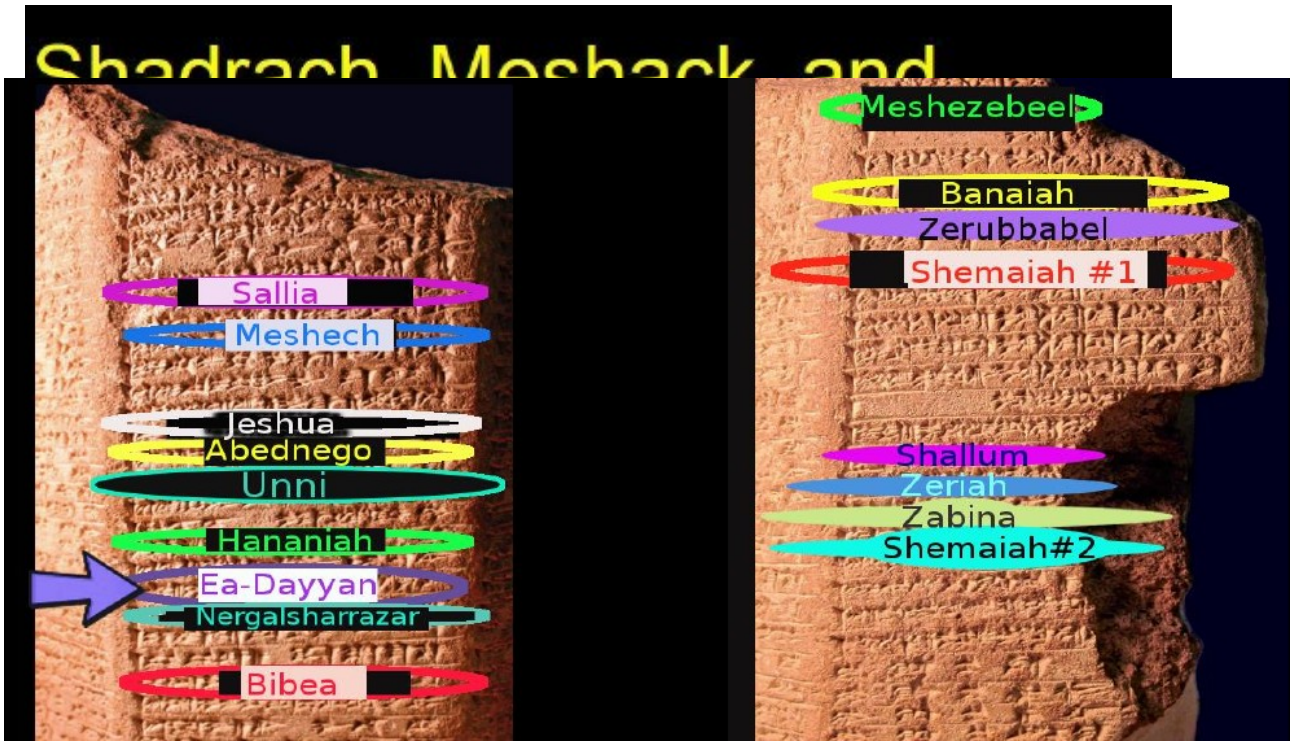
= (col vii, line 16’)

Zebina = Zabina

(Ez. 10:43) = (col vii, line 17’)

Shemaiah #2 = Shumaja

(Neh 12:42) = (col vii, line 18’)



Nehemiah 10 [a] “On the seals are the names of[b] Nehemiah the governor, the son of Hacaliah, Zedekiah, 2 Seraiah, Azariah, Jeremiah, 3 Pashhur, Amariah, Malchijah, 4 Hattush, Shebaniah, Malluch, 5 Harim, Meremoth, Obadiah, 6 **Daniel**, Ginnethon, Baruch, 7 Meshullam, Abijah, Mijamin, 8 Maaziah, Bilgai, Shemaiah; these are the priests. 9 And the Levites: Jeshua the son of Azaniah, Binnui of the sons of Henadad, Kadmiel; 10 and their brothers, Shebaniah, Hodiah, Kelita, Pelaiah, Hanan, 11 Mica, Rehob, Hashabiah, 12 Zaccur, Sherebiah, Shebaniah, 13 Hodiah, Bani, Beninu. 14 The chiefs of the people: Parosh, Pahath-moab, Elam, Zattu, Bani, 15 Bunni, Azgad, Bebai, 16 Adonijah, Bigvai, Adin, 17 Ater, Hezekiah, Azzur, 18 Hodiah, Hashum, Bezai, 19 Hariph, Anathoth, Nebai, 20 Magpiash, Meshullam, Hezir, 21 Meshezabel, Zadok, Jaddua, 22 Pelatiah,

Hanan, Anaiah, 23 Hoshea, Hananiah, Hasshub, 24 Hallohesh, Pilha, Shobek, 25 Rehum, Hashabnah, Maaseiah, 26 Ahiah, Hanan, Anan, 27 Malluch, Harim, Baanah.

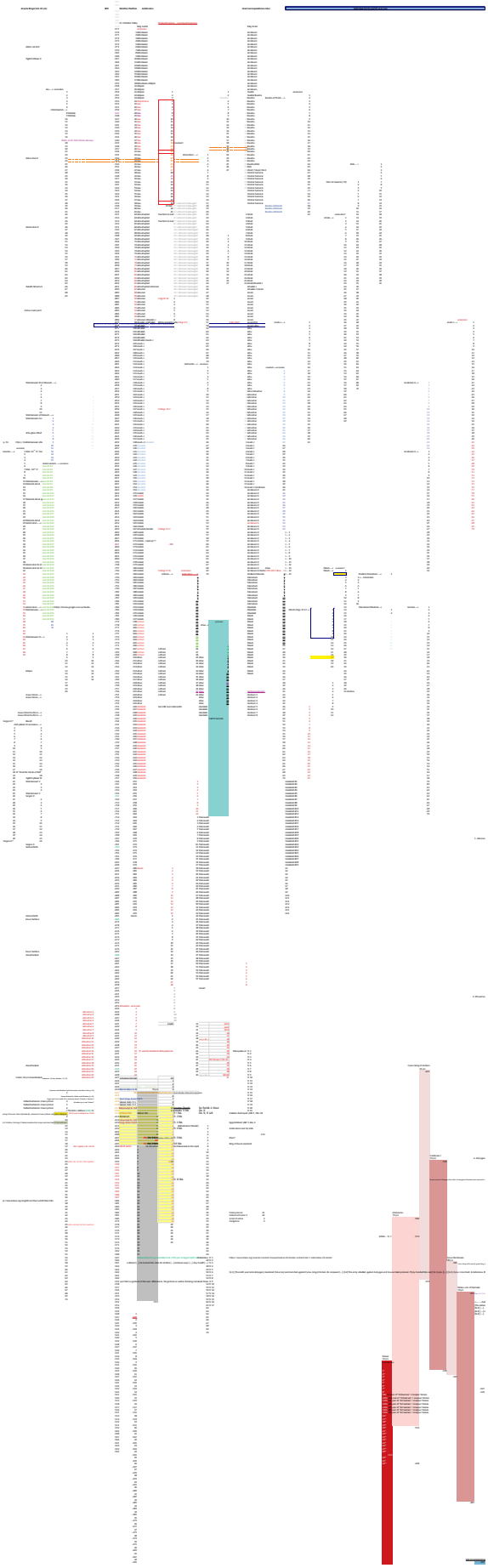


Illustration 16: CUT S/s Fragment current 28/9/2019

Is it So?

Or Pharaoh So and Hoshea, King of Israel and their archaeo-mail

Introduction

Can we determine how swiftly Shalmaneser reacted to So and Hoshea's conspiracy talks/communications. We will see their *archaeo-mail* was hacked as it was 'typed'.

Data

2 Kings 17 New International Version (NIV)

Hoshea Last King of Israel

17 In the twelfth year of Ahaz king of Judah, Hoshea son of Elah became king of Israel in Samaria, and he reigned nine years. 2 He did evil in the eyes of the Lord, but not like the kings of Israel who preceded him.

3 Shalmaneser king of Assyria came up to attack Hoshea, who had been Shalmaneser's vassal and had paid him tribute. 4 But the king of Assyria discovered that Hoshea was a traitor, for he had sent envoys to So[a] king of Egypt, and he no longer paid tribute to the king of Assyria, as he had done year by year. Therefore Shalmaneser seized him and put him in prison. 5 The king of Assyria invaded the entire land, marched against Samaria and laid siege to it for three years. 6 In the ninth year of Hoshea, the king of Assyria captured Samaria and deported the Israelites to Assyria. He settled them in Halah, in Gozan on the Habor River and in the towns of the Medes.

Who is So in Egyptian History/Chronology?

Horus:So-Meri-Amen, Her-sa-atef (Saifay Harsiataw II) of the Ethiopian King Lists. He ruled from an articulation point of -813 (with Piyankhihi IV or Awtet – 878 to -804) of the start of Awtet's second *sed* year for 70 years – a CUTSM period. Awtet also articulated to Erda Amen Awseya, or Urdemane of Assyrian records, similarly but he started a full CUT standard model of kingship (74 years) at the same point. This latter king was the Zerah of our Judah chronology (see **Re-interpreting the Scriptural Accounts of the Kings of Israel and Judah: A New Chronology** Caveat: This paper should be read a) for itself, b) as an Excursus to Reconciliation paper and c) as a backgrounder to CUT1's Daniel treatise. Updated 25/8/2019.)

Returning to So-mery-Amen, he is recorded in Wallis Budge as having a dated stele of 163 days, regnal year 33 (CUT protocol applies here).

The CUT chronology Dynasty Fourteen starts -1401 and lasts to -917. This latter date is an Old Chronicle boundary as well. Dynasty Twenty-Five's Shebitku, Sabacon and Taharqa I all rule linking to Tsawi Terhak Warada Ngash of the Ethiopian King list. We should note – within the accuracy of one year – the Ethiopian King list has Hermantu I/Amen Emhat II = Ammenemhet I of Egypt starting to rule at the time of the Fourteenth Dynasty which was contemporaneous with the Eleventh Dynasty of Egypt.

Add 4*163 to -1401 and the thirty-third year of Pharaoh So is -749. It seems, from the supplied CUT charts, that Hoshea paid tribute -756, -755, -754, -753 and -752? At the end of Pharaoh So's second sed year the conspiracy was hatched. Late in -751 Shalmaneser caught wind and acted in blitzcrieg manner by flying to Israel and capturing and jailing Hoshea. Three years later a siege laid at this time led to Shalmaneser deporting Israel ie some time late in the ninth year.

Discussion

It would seem that Shalmaneser had pretty good local intelligence in Israel and Egypt. He also was probably canny enough to suspect So might try something once his *sed* year was up. One could speculate that an Assyrian emissary had attended the festival as had a representative of Hoshea as a diplomatic courtesy. And who knows where this rabbit-hole leads? So we won't go there.

Perhaps Hoshea was emboldened by Assyrian hesitancy in regard to its vassal's tribute with-holding.

Conclusion

Hoshea took a serious risk, almost effrontery, with Assyrian overlords and the reaction was swift – almost as soon as the ink was dry.

Resources

-767	210 Ahaz	Jotham	29 Ahaz	5	Pekah
-766	211 Ahaz	Jotham	30 Ahaz	6	Pekah
-765	212 Ahaz	Jotham	31 Ahaz	7	Pekah
-764	213 Ahaz	Jotham	32 Ahaz	8	Pekah
-763	214 Ahaz	Jotham	33 Ahaz	9	Pekah
-762	215 Ahaz	Jotham	34 Ahaz	10	Pekah
-761	216 Ahaz	Jotham	35 Ahaz	11	
-760	217 Ahaz	Jotham	36 Ahaz	12	
-759	218 Ahaz	Jotham	37 Ahaz	13	
-758	219 Ahaz	Jotham	38 Ahaz	14	
-757	220 Ahaz	Jotham	39 Ahaz	15	
-756	221 Ahaz	Jotham	40 Ahaz	16	*Hoshea accession*
-755	222 Ahaz	Jotham	41 Ahaz	17	Hoshea= 1
-754	223 Ahaz		Ahaz	18	Hoshea= 2
-753	224 Ahaz		Ahaz	19	Hoshea= 3
-752	225 Ahaz		Ahaz	20	Hoshea= 4
-751	226 Hezekiah	See Vilis Ivars Lietuvietis	Hezekiah		Hoshea= 5
-750	227 Hezekiah		Hezekiah		Hoshea= 6
-749	228 Hezekiah		Hezekiah		Hoshea= 7
-748	229 Hezekiah		Hezekiah		Hoshea= 8
-747	230 Hezekiah		Fall of Samaria		

Illustration 1: CUT Chronology Correction #1 2 Sept, 2019

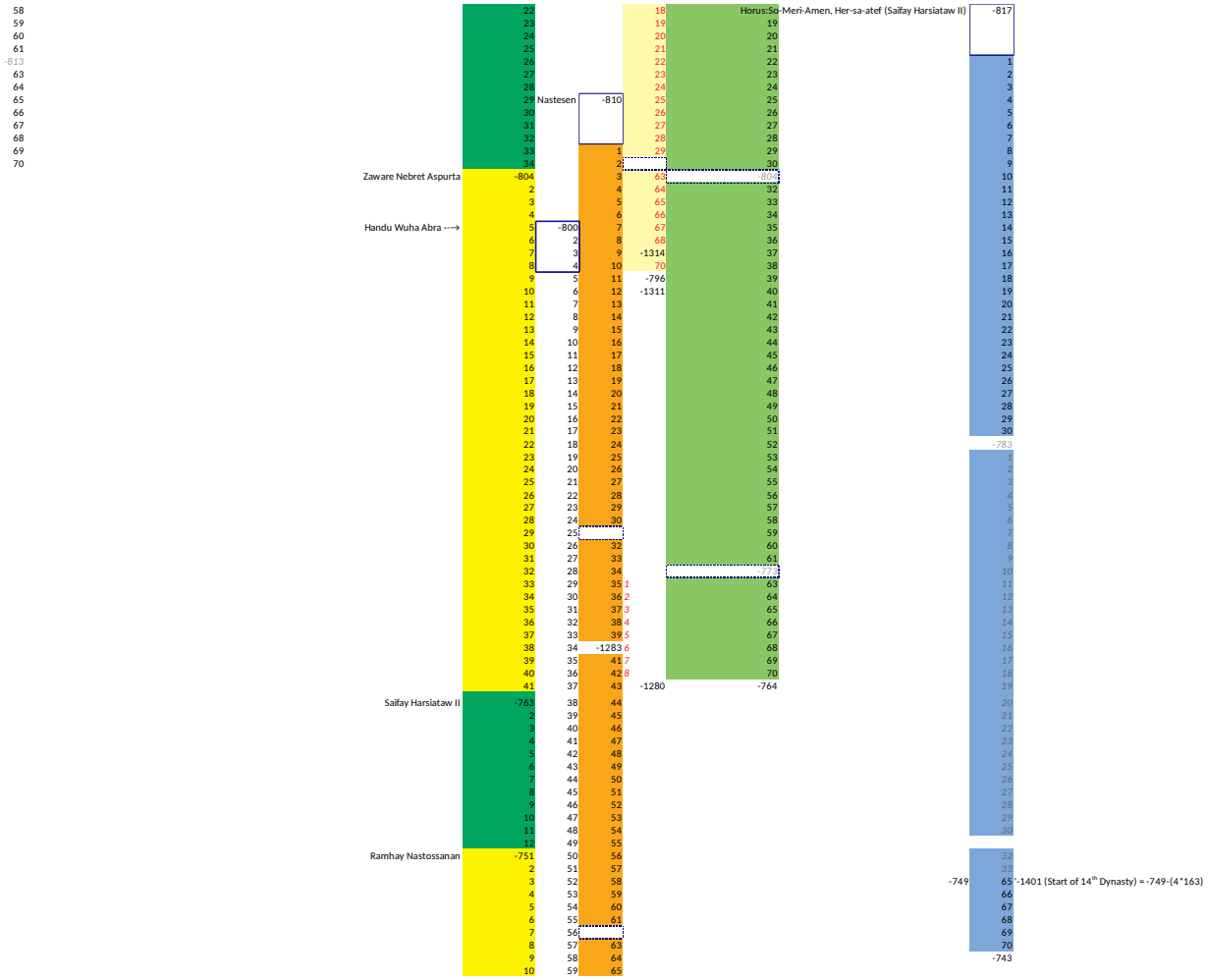


Illustration 2: CUT Chronology Correction #2 2 Sept, 2019

CUT Time-line

Introduction;

For the simple, here it is in absolute condensed form – Egypt through time.

The following drivel "*The Old Egyptian Chronicle is a Late Antique forgery, based in part on earlier records, which reflects Hermetic influence. It has been used by fringe historians to justify dating Egyptian history back to 36,000 BCE or earlier. The surviving account of it comes from George Syncellus, around 800 CE, who mistook it for ancient and considered it the foundation for the Book of Sothis, an imperial-era forgery attributed to Pseudo-Manetho and also influenced by Hermeticism. In the summary below, Syncellus is the speaker. I have adapted the eighteenth century translation of John Jackson to give the original Greek divine names in place of the Latin names Jackson substituted.*" from http://www.jasoncolavito.com/old-egyptian-chronicle.html will overthrow most Readers.

To the few remaining seekers of truth, as exemplified by Roger Williams in early America, as you pursue this listing of reigns, you will find the truth of The Old Chronicle.

[1]Data Sheet;

$$t_e = 4.7846 \times 10^9 \left[(\arcsin T) - \sqrt{(1 - T^2)} + 1\right] \qquad (14)$$

t_e	3.80E+09	0.5748774127	1547	-4445	Start of Archae
t_e	3.02E+09	0.4846128328	1304	-4202	
t_e	2.80E+09	0.4570354814	1230	-4128	First Cratons
t_e	2.50E+09	0.4178168183	1124	-4022	Start of Proterc
t_e	8.50E+08	0.1634654722	440	-3338	Start of Cryoge
t_e	8.40E+08	0.1616916292	435	-3333	
		Snowball Earth			
t_e	8.30E+08	0.1599145494	430	-3328	
t_e	6.30E+08	0.1236774354	333	-3231	Start of Ediacar
t_e	5.82E+08	0.1147779195	309	-3207	
t_e	5.42E+08	0.1072998441	289	-3187	
t_e	4.88E+08	0.0971138739	261	-3159	
t_e	4.43E+08	0.0885448057	238	-3136	
t_e	4.16E+08	0.0833676062	224	-3122	
t_e	3.59E+08	0.0723485412	195	-3093	
t_e	2.99E+08	0.060616132	163	-3061	
		Permian Extinction			
t_e	2.51E+08	0.0511296937	138	-3036	Start of Triassic
t_e	2.00E+08	0.0409505	110	-3008	Start of Jurassic
t_e	1.46E+08	0.03005819	81	-2979	Start of Cretace
		Cretaceous Tertiary Extinction Event			
t_e	6.55E+07	0.0135968936	37	-2935	
t_e	6.35E+07	0.0131844463	35	-2933	
		Ice Age			
t_e	1.00E+06	0.00021	0.6	-2899	

1 S

Now for a few signal clarifications;

- ✔ Babel *ca.* -3117 to -3115. This equates to Pangaea at a near peak of compaction.
- ✔ Tupoe, children of Mists flee[2] the Kurukshetra War [327,934,214 years ago or Mississippi/Pennsylvanian boundary] -3067
- ✔ Paleolthic/Mesolithic and Neolithic occupy roughly -3025[3] to -2873 slot.
- ✔ Job – see quote following;

Since our Uennephes' reign co-incides with -2915 he is the mystery king. Yet it is recorded as above that a great calamity occurred in his reign. Two witnesses to the 5.33 Ma event from EGYPT so far. This is a great way to learn about radiometric/orbital conversion.

The final nail in the coffin leading to a recognition of ZPE impact on radio-carbon dates is Job. If Joktan was Peleg's elder brother by 80 years then he witnessed and experienced the fires, lightning accompanying the extreme dessication and his animals being driven off to feed the starving plus the hoar frost or glaciation. Furthermore Shem was a member of the ruling group of kings which included Job=Uennephes, Shem, Kenkenes and Miabes ((mr-biA-pn)-74 yrs) – he gave counsel to these kings according to Scripture. The Nile flowing 'with honey for 11 days (= years??)' may have been a symptom of wider-spread recovery and also experienced by Jobab (Job). Herodotus tells us that Cheops = Jobab built the Great Pyramid in about 20 yrs. Job (=Uennephes) had a two-part rule 19 yrs in which he built the Pyramid, then 23 yrs totalling 42 yrs. He sat upon his ash-heap in -2896. Then he ruled and had three daughters including the famous Kerren-Happuch in the succeeding 23 yrs of a double-blessing. The orientation of the Pyramid is off the cardinal points by ca. 4 minutes of arc.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9OFyI2hsQ3k.

The direction reflects a net movement in the direction indicated by a Chris Scotese' Animation of 1.5 Billion Years of Geology.

In the following PalaeoMaps[4] dated 368 Ma, 315 Ma, 298 Ma, 275 Ma, 216 Ma and 19 Ma we have pictured before us an Ark site and 'GPS' location for the landing site, the subsequent geology build-up from the following submerged states (incursion/ outflows, etc) expressed in terms like Miocene, Palaeocene, Eocene ..., a re-arrangement of the Easting/Northing of the Ark site as per Chris Scotese' animations and a Durrupinar cenotaph-in-stone as the ground in the higher country nearby to the famous "ark" in Turkey (Van area) slides down to cover the Ark landing ground (though not GPS position originally) and shape into an ark 'carved' in stone with all sorts of mineral indicators suggesting internal structure. The Ark itself was, in the first few years, pretty completely cannibalised and so, most probably, did not exist at the time the area it landed in was geologically re-moulded.

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2 K. Sadananda, based on translation work, states that the Kurukshetra War started on 22 November 3067 BCE.
3 Possibly even immediate post-Babel or -3110 to -2873 ie some 9/10 generations
4 See Ötzi's theology paper elsewhere.

- ✔ Ötzi requires a correction to a radiocarbon date NOT a radiometric in the sense of Ma, Ga, 100,000s of years, CUT uses a putative ZPE correction curve for this. NB the following quote;

To correct for [suggested] radio-carbon dates we must therefore reduce our -3345 to 3300 to the above -2683 to -2628.

Or Radio-carbon dating of Ötzi is out by some 650 years.

Egypt, Italy, etc;

Line #1 of Italian 'kings';

Janus -3219 or Ediacaran

[Tuisto (Germany) -3246] or Cryogenian

Gomer -3186 see Cambrian

[Sabatius Saga (Assyria/Babylon) -3190] or Ediacaran

Ochus -3128 or Silurian/Wenlock/Homerian

[Ninus (Assyria/Babylon) -3079] or Carboniferous/Mississippian/Middle/Visean

Samothes (First Kings to rule over Western Europe) -3032 or Middle Triassic/Anisian

etc

Elsewhere (various)

Shinar

Evechous (Cush) in Babylonia -3117

Chronos = Ham -3015 or Triassic/Norian

[Cush = Menes, coronated -3047 -3046] or Permian/Guadalupian/Capitanian

Isis and Osiris=Mizraim -2975 or Early Cretaceous/Valanginian

Peru

Pirua Pacari Manco (Ayar Uchu), the Cush of the Bible -3115 or Emsian

Manco Capac I, the Nimrod of the Bible -3055 or Artinskian

Arakan (Burma)

Marayu (Cush) -3110 or Middle Devonian/Eifelian

Spain/New World

Tubal -3215 or Ediacaran

Iberus -3059 or Permian/Asselian/Sakmarian

Eubalda -3022 or Triassic/Norian

Brigus, son of Mash, son of Aram -2958 or Cretaceous/Albian
2.2ECRetAtlasMaps23-31.pdf

Tagus Ormah -2906 or Miocene/Langhian
http://www.scotese.com/miocene.htm

Bet[us] or Boetus -2876

?

Gerion[5] -2844

The Lomnini -2810

Hercules (Libycus) – CUT's guess) -2768

Uruk #I -2923 +873=-2050; 2619/3=873 *cf.* Kish #1 or Eocene/Lutetian

Mes-kiag-gasher=Cush, son of Utu = Ham -3168 or Ordovician

En-me-kar = Nimrod -3117 or early Devonian/Emsian

etc

Kish #1 -3241+961=-2280; 14409+X=6 01 14415/15=961

Ga..ur -3241 or Cryogenian

Kullassina-bêl ruled for 900 years. -3200 or Ediacaran

etc

The Line of Ham, Cush & Sabtah in Nubia (the Sudan)

Kam=Ham -3175 or end of Terrenuevian

Kout=Cush, son of Ham -3097 or Famennian

Habassi -3047 or Cisuralian/Guadalupian

5 -2807 Gerion slain -2810 and the giants arrive in New World – Bancroft, 520 years after the Flood

Sebtah -3007 or Jurassic/ Hettangian

DINOSAURS appear for first time

etc

Line #1 of Armenian ‘kings’;

Kamer, Gomer, son of Japheth -3212 or Ediacaran

Togarmah -3175 or end of Terrenuevian

etc

Line #2 of Armenian ‘kings’;

Aram, son of Shem -3042 or Permian/Guadalupian/Capitanian

Elsewhere (various) continued

Hawaii iki

Nui = Noah *ca.* his last active year -2989 or Middle Jurassic/Callovian

Else try

Nui = Noah *ca.* Age of Mauna Kea -3008 or Early Jurassic/Hettangian

New Zealand

Chatham Is. aborigines (Maru people / Moriori) before retreat co-eval with Lake Mungo aborigines but on Ateoroa from Australia -2345 coincident with Axis Tilt

Red heads[6] (waitaha, ngati hotu) in waves -2225[7] (radiocarbon) raw or corr???
-186 from Peru/Rapanui

“Chinese” junk (radiocarbon-dated) brings Eber’s desc.s -3977 CUT-corrected to -2913

Australia (Lake Mungo)

Peter Mungo Jupp, in an EU presentation (ca. 2018) gives -3630 CUT-corrected to -2719

Australia (Carpentarian)

Before Gondwana split (-2935 or Cretaceous-Palogene) -2989
Possibly as a result of Noah’s last trip (Noah dies after a 6-yr illness in -2977)

DINOSAURS diminished

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6 Celtes -2729 to -2716 as king in *First Kings to rule over Western Europe*

7 Possibly driven to NZ in the years after Hercules replaced Celtes in -2716

Antarctica

Little people -3214 or Ediacaran

South/Central America are all related to Giants arrival – either plus or minus.

Caral -2600

Antarctic migration to Peru took place after Antarctica got too cold.

Sed Festivals

Menes	**Coronation**	-3047
Start of first sed count		-3046
End of first sed count		-3016
First sed year end		-3015
Start post-Aha [possible] coronation common sed count or Chronos		-3015 Cush = Menes 62 yrs
End of second sed count or second sed festival and Hippo/Dinosaur ate Menes		-2985
		62
Aha	**Coronation Year**	-2992 Athothis
	(Possible two-year co-rule with predecessor includec	-2989
Sed year count ends		-2959
End sed year		-2958
Co-rule with Djer		-2962
Athothis = Aha second sed year		-2928 Kenkenes or Athothis II
End second sed year		-2927
Final year		-2904
		88
Kenkenes =Djer		-2962
		-2929 Uennephes = Job(ab)
First sed year end/Second sed count start		-2928 Mestraim
Second sed year end		-2897
Final year		-2889
		73 Kourodes
Djet	**(comes to power with Job)** -2977	-2915 Uphais=Den 83 yrs
Ends with what appears to be 18 [not 8] yrs from a sed festival end		-2897 Miabes S 1
		18 (80)
Semerkhet (no record hence -2959 + 70 = -2889)		-2897
Final year = Djer's end year		-2889 Semempses
		8
Den = Usaphais	**(after 4-yr co-rule with Mestra**	-2904
First sed year end		-2873
End of second sed count		-2859
Semempses (Shem) forbids sed festivals by closing Temples		Bieneches=Qa'a 70 yrs
		-2825
		83 Aristachos
Miabes	**(after 4-yr co-rule with Mestraim)**	-2900
Only sed year end		-2869 Boethos
Semempses (Shem) forbids sed festivals by closing Temples		-2858
		-2830
		74
Kourodes		-2873
End of first sed count		-2843
Semempses (Shem) forbids sed festivals by closing Temples		
Another end of sed count		-2828
End of second sed year		-2827
		-2810
		63
Qa'a		-2869
Semempses (Shem) forbids sed festivals by closing Temples		-2861
End of sed count		-2831
End of sed year		-2830
		-2799
		70

Illustration 1: Possibly needs slight correction - See paper elsewhere

Dynastic Egypt;

Sosus and Osiris	-3115
Orus the Ruler	-2795
Typhon=Seth	-2767 to -2722

Dynasty Two

Boethos79 as Spanios	-2776 to -2740 / -2738
Heracles	-2768 to -2694
Kaiechos	-2746 to -2672 CUTSM
Binothris	-2674 to -2579
Osiropis	-2672 to -2598 CUTSM
Tlas	--2645 to -2574
Chaires (Khasekhemwy)	-2594 to -2520 CUTSM
Send	-2581 to -2507 CUTSM
Neferkare	-2537 to -2469
Djadjay	-2511 to -2437 CUTSM
Neferkasokar	-2503 to -2420 CUTSM ++
Hudjefa ‘A’ = Seth-Peribsen?	-2503 to -2419 CUTSM / parallels in part Neferkasokar
Beby	-2457 to -2383 CUTSM
Nebka	-2438 to -2364 CUTSM
Hudjefa ‘B’ = missing Sekhemib?	-2477 to -2403 CUTSM

Kings of Zoan;

Sesonchosis	-2695 to -2625 (70 yrs)
Amenemes	-2709 to -2635 CUTSM
Amasis	-2637 to -2563 CUTSM
Acesepththres	-2668 to -2594 CUTSM
Anchoreus	-2620 to -2611
Amyises	-2611 to -2607

Chamois	-2611 to -2537 CUTSM
Miamus	-2595 to -2581
Amesesis	-2581 to -2516
Uses	-2516 to -2466
Rameses	-2466 to -2437
Ramesomenes	-2437 to -2422
Usimare	-2422 to -2391
Ramesseseos	-2391 to -2368
Ramessameno	-2372 to -2298 CUTSM
Birth Year of Abraham	***-2299***
Ramesse Iubasse	-2350 to -2276 CUTSM
Ramesse Uaphru	-22315 to -2242

Four Kings of Tanis – 254 yrs (Sothis) -2286 to -2027; -2281 to -2027

Dynasty Three

Ares	-2420 to -2346 CUTSM	Necherophes	-2380 to -2352 =Netjerikhet
Gosiormes	-2414 to -2340 CUTSM	Cheneres or Khasekhem or Khasekhemwy-Nebuihotpimef	-2410 to -2380
Mares	-2384 to -2358	Djoser = Djoser-it	-2384 to -2310 CUTSM
Anoyphis	-2358 to -2338	Djoser-za=Tosorthros	-2352 to -2323 = Za-nakht
Sirius	-2338 to -2320	Sekhemkhet=Tyreis	-2323 to -2316
Gnubos or Gneuros	-2320 to -2298	Qahedjet= Concharis	-2320 to -2246 CUTSM = Mesochris -2316 to -2299
“		Khaba ?	-2310 to -2236 CUTSM
Rayosis	-2298 to -2285	Ramesse Iubasse=Soyphis	-2299 to -2283
		Niankh-Ba	-2364 to -2290
Biyres	-2290 to -2216 CUTSM		
“	-2285 to -2275	*-2975 (Menes) + 700 = -2275 (Sothis)*	

Djoser-teti=Djoser-ty=Tosertasis -2314 to -2240 CUTSM

- ✔ Djoser-teti -2283 to -2264
- ✔ Djoser-ty -2246 to -2240

Khakare (Tel el-Daba) =Aches=Achaes = Sedges -2276 to -2202 CUTSM

- Aches Dyn. #3 -2264 to -2222
- Achaes Dyn. #15 -2242 to -2212

Nebkare=Sephuris -2242 to **-2168** CUTSM

- ✔ Nebkare -2222 to -2192

Hudjefa = unknown *interregnum?*

- ✔ -2240 to -2234

Huny = Kerpheres -2240 to -2166 CUTSM

- ✔ -2192 to -2168

Neferkare -2216 to -2142

Dynasty Fifteen

Salites -2326 to -2252 CUTSM

- ✔ Aseth[8] -2276 to -2256
- ✔ Saites -2275 to -2256
- ✔ Silites -2275 to -2256

Achaes -2276 to -2202 CUTSM

Aches -2242 to -2212 Dyn. Three

Eus. Dyn. Seventeen, Afr. Dyn. Sixteen (Shepherds), Afr. Dyn. Fifteen (Shepherds) -2275/-2268 to -1757/-1957

Bnon -2256 to -2182 CUTSM

- ✔ Afr. -2256 to -2212
- ✔ Eus. -2256 to -2216
- ✔ Sothis -2256 to -2212
- ✔ Arm. -2252 to -2216

Apachnan -2216 to -2142

- ✔ Afr. -2212 to -2151

8 Changed length of year etc.

- ✔ Sothis -2181 to -2145

Josephus shows Apachnas did not make a CUTSM

It is possible to postulate a HP Sharek as the link between Dyn. #3, 4 and 15 Manethonian

Sharek -2202 to -2128

We can conceive of a nightmare arrangement for Hyksos (hḳꜣ-ḫꜣswt);

Order is a joke, length of kingships is questionable and some kings are uncertain;

Assumptions – 108 yrs, 6 kings, Aper-Anati, Samuqenu, Khayan I, Sakir-Har, Apophis, Khamudi.

The Old Chronicle Dyn. #16 is 190 yrs long and starts with the end of Dyn. #3 indicated by S 14 Nebkare (CUTSM). This date corresponds to Sharek (above indicated) end-of-first-sed count. The First *h*ḳꜣ-ḫꜣ*swt* in our list might be guessed as Khayan I (CUT designation)

Khayan I -2175 to -2101 CUTSM cf. Siaan and Staan -2151 to -2101

We can reasonably articulate this character with Huny of Dyn. #3/#4 depending on Reader's preference. This CUTSM start-date corresponds to Kerpheres' (= Huny) end-of-second-sed count.

Samuqenu -2145 to -2071 CUTSM

Sakir-Har -2114 to -2040 CUTSM

- ✔ Archles -2101 to -2071
- ✔ Afr. Archles -2101 to -2052

'Aper 'Anati -2075 to -2001 CUTSM

Apophis -2052 to -1978 CUTSM

- ✔ Apophis -2052 to -1991
- ✔ Arm. Apophis -2019 to -2005
- ✔ Epopeous of Sicyon -2013 to -1978
- ✔ TC Apophis 10/27 -2019 to -1978

Khamudi -2048 to -1974 CUTSM

Jacob -2009 to -1992

One can postulate a 190-yr *h*ḳꜣ-ḫꜣ*swt* rule from the time Sharek[9] comes to a *sed* festival (-2168), at which he co-rules with the newly-minted Khayan I, to -1978 - the CUTSM end for Apophis (who conveniently parallels Khamudi to this point). A 10**4**-yr *h*ḳꜣ-ḫꜣ*swt* rule could then invoke Joseph as the end-point of the 'second-swathe' Hyksos' real power giving a date range of -2109 to -2005 or the rise of Mosthes in a parallel dynasty. Alternatively we can view the CUTSM end of 'Aper 'Anati (-2001) as a benchmark and take 108 yrs back to -2109 which articulates to the start of Khayan I's last 8 years.

The Old Chronicle = Sixteenth Dynasty **-2168** -1978 -1875 -1527…..

9 This Prince appears to have a connection to late Dyn. #3 and early Dyn. #4.

To complete the 511/518/318 years intervals will round out this period overall and allow us to place the notorious Khayan II (CUT's designation).

Afr. gives 284 yrs for Manethonian Dyn. #15; -1991 - -2275 = 284.

Staan -2175 to -2101 CUTSM (see above)

Archles -2114 to -2040 CUTSM (see Sakir-Har above)

Apophis (as set out above)

Afr. allows us to construct a modified CUTSM for Joseph. We, at CUT, put forth the date range -2019 to -1949 (no Admin. years at the start). This means -1957 is the start of Joseph's last eight years – a significant honorary role. Thus from Manetho Dyn. #15 runs from -2275 and ends with Joseph's time of -1957 or 318 years.

Afr.' Manethonian Dyn. #16 is said to be Theban. It cannot therefore be The Old Chronicle's 190-year interval. If we postulate it 'following' Manethonian Dyn. #15 we could range its dates, in skeleton, as -1947 to -1757 or to the end of a 518-year interval.

As Khamure is 'available' (unprofessionally-speaking) for -1982 to -1908 we can therefore articulate our first king (of 5 kings) at -1982 + 4 = -1978 + 30 = -1948 + 1 (= sed year) = -1947. We will appoint Ya-k-'r-b as number one at -1947 +74 = -1873

Following;

Nuya is number two at -1886 + 74 = -1812

Shenshek is number three at -1852 +74 = -1778

Wazad is number four at -1821 + 74 = -1747

Sheneh is number five at -1770 + 74 = -1696

CUT is going to introduce a CUT Dyn. #16.

Dynasty Sixteen

In other words the 250[10] years at Thebes are to be tacked on to 518 years. Here goes!!

Kings	**CUTSM dates**
Seketre	-1761 to -1687
IPQU != SON OF Sheshi? Rather a son of Sheneh?	-1740 to -1666
Yaqub-Har	-1731 to -1657
Yakbim Sekhaenre (Ryholt est. 25 yrs)	-1691 to -1617
Qareh Khawoserre (Ryholt est. 10 yrs)	-1621 to -1547
'Ammu Ahotepre (Ryholt est. 15 yrs)	-1581 to -1507

10 I am being somewhat mischievous here. Joseph gives 511 as compared with -518 years for Dynasty of Shepherds Thus -2269 to -2019 (the start of Joseph's 14 yrs) is the true 250 years. [-2276 +7 = -2269]

Dynasty Seventeen

To finalize this, we have Barbarus to consider;

Afr. gives 151 years for a Dynasty Seventeen. Barbarus adds a 70 years to 221 years.

The 151 years is accounted for by '4/3 year' pairs ended by a 4 yrs *ie* 43 kings -1978 to -1827

The CUTSM for the last 70 years. So we have our slot for Khayan II -1831 to -1757.

-1978 to -1757

Now The Old Chronicle Dynasty Seventeen intervenes with the range -1978 to -1875.

Kings		**CUTSM dates**
Othoes		-2013 to -1939 CUTSM
✔		-1978 to -1948
Userkaf		-1963 to -1889 CUTSM
✔	Usercheres	-1939 to -1932
Kakai		-1892 to -1818 CUTSM
✔	Nephercheres	-1837 to -1818 / -1817
Sahure		-1945 to -1871 CUTSM
✔	Sephres	-1888 to -1875

Josephus' punctuated list is interesting and CUT places them oddly to reflect the spread;

Salitis	-2326 to -2252 CUTSM
✔	-2275 to -2256
Bnon	-2256 to -2182
	-2256 to -2212
Apachnan	-2216 to -2142 CUTSM
✔	-2181 to -2145 (excl. 7 mths) -2144
Apophis	-2052 to -1978 CUTSM
✔	-2052 to -1991
Iannas[11]	-1797 to -1723
✔	-1774 to -1724/1723 (incl. 1 mth)
Assis	-1581 to -1507

11 Son of Khayan II.

- ✔ -1556 to -1507 (excl. 2 mth)

Dynasty Four[12]

Date range including Usercheres is -2166 + 277 = -1889 or the end of Userkaf's CUTSM.

Snefru -2166 to -2092 CUTSM

- ✔ Soris -2166 to -2137
- ✔ Cattle count -2162 to -2115
- ✔ Snofru -2166 to -2142

Khufwey (Khnomkhufwey) -2137 to -2063 CUTSM

- ✔ Cheops -2119 to -2069
- ✔ Suphis I -2131 to -2068
- ✔ cattle count -2103 to -2068
- ✔ TK -2115 to -2092

Radjedef -2119 to -2045 CUTSM

- ✔ TK -2092 to -2084

Khafre -2111 to -2037 CUTSM

- ✔ Chephren -2101 to -2045
- ✔ cattle count -2063 to -2037

Baka -2092 to -2018 CUTSM

- ✔ Ratoises -2092 to -2067

Apophis -2052 to -1978 CUTSM

- ✔ Thampthis (Dyn. #15) -2045 to -2036

Sekhemkare -2037 to -1963

12 Herodotus reports Egypt was under an interdict for 150 years which was broken shortly before the end by Mycerinus; the range is -2142 to -1992, the death of Jacob.

Hordjedef		-2069 to -1995 CUTSM
Baefre		-2067 to -1993
✔	Suphis II	-2067 to -2001
Menkhaure		-2063 to -1995 (see Herodotus)
✔	Mycerinus	-2058 to -1995
✔	Mencheres	-2019 to -2001
Othoes		-2013 to -1939
✔	TC. 3.16	-1941 to -1939
Shepseskhaf		-2006 to -1932
✔	Sebecheres	-1939 to -1932
Nekrure		*-2041 Will of Khafre's son*
Joseph		-2019 to -1949 CUTSM *dies -1939*
✔	Mosthes	-2005 to -1972
✔	TC 3.14	-2063 to -2045
Ephraim *?*		-1976 to -1902 *pure guesswork CUTSM*
✔	Pammes	-1972 to -1937
✔	TC 3.15	-2045 to -2041

NB: the run of Sakkhara kings at this point is ...S 20, Menkhaure; S 21, Othoes; S 22, Mosthes/Joseph; S 23, Pammes/Ephraim; S 24, Shepseskaf; S 25 Userkaf…...

For the Manethonian 277 interval we generate a date range is -2166 to -1889; the start of Snefru's CUTSM to the end of Userkaf's CUTSM.

Eus. gives 448 years which could be Sekhemkhet (-2338[13] to -2264 CUTSM), Khakare (Tel el-Daba) (-2276 to -2202 CUTSM), Huny (-2240 to -2166 CUTSM), Snefru ….. to -1889. Obviously a more simple (Occam's razor) is -2168 the CUTSM end of Nebkare to -1720 or the rise of the resurgent Teti allows 448 yrs. Eus. has included four and five together.

13 See Sirius above

Dynasty Five

The range of dates is instructive to make eight kings of Elephantine the correct number. In the preceding date range diatribe we saw that Userkaf got a cap. In this case, if we accept that Eus.' Othoes and Usercheres (Afr.) reigned 34-yrs CUTSM overlapping then the 28-yrs of Userkaf of Dyn. #5 must run from Othoes (-2013 to -1939 CUTSM) CUTSM end *ie* of -1939. It articulates with the end of a sed count for Sahure in -1911. Thus two hundred and eighteen years of Dynasty Five Manethonian ends -1721 or the end of Unas' 33 yrs. The 248 yrs represents Othoes misplaced 30 yrs in Dynasy #6 Manethonian. The TC entry 3.26 as a total line goes from Chronos to Unas -1721 to -3015 or 1294 yrs. The Eus. Version of 1295 yrs is the end of Nimrod's active rule in -3016 or to the start of Dyn. #6 Manethonian in -1721 from Chronos above. Alternatively, from Chronos to the restart of Teti *ie* -3015 to -1720.

Kings		**CUTSM dates**
1. Userkaf		-2063 to -1989
✔	Usercheres	-1939 to -1932
✔	"	-1939 to -1911
Sahure		-1945 to -1871
✔	Sephres	-1887 to -1874
✔	cattle count	-1891 to -1876
Kakai/Neferirkare		-1889 to -1815
✔	Nephercheres	-1880 to -1860
✔	cattle count	-1891 to -1857 (see A J Spalinger 16 not 17 ?)
Shepseskare		-1892 to -1818
✔	Sisires	-1860 to -1853
Khaneferre		-1880 to -1806
✔	TC est. (51 yrs)	-1875 to -1824
✔	Cheres	-1855 to -1835

Ni-user-re			-1875 to 1801
✔	TC 3.22	-1835 to -1824	
Raneferref			-1853 to -1779
✔		-1824 to -1801	
Rathures			-1850 to -1776
✔		-1845 to -1801	
Ma’akare			-1824 to -1750
✔		-1779 to -1754	
Djedkare Izozi			-1816 to -1742
✔		-1801 to -1757	
✔	Djed	-1779 to -1751	
Menkauhor			-1810 to -1736
✔	Mencheres	-1788 to -1779	
✔		-1787 to -1779	
✔	cattle count	-1806 to -1751 (see AJ Spalinger)	
Unas			-1757 to -1683
✔	Onnos	-1754 to -1721	
✔	Unis	-1751 to -1721	

The next dynasty starts at two points;

1. 203 yrs long - -1736 to -1533,
2. 197 yrs long - -1736 to -1539
3. 187 yrs long - -1720 to -1533 and
4. 181 yrs long - -1720 to -1539.

NB: The dynasty above is fully CUTSM articulated and is the most completely documented dynasty in Egyptology.

Dynasty Six

At the outset we should note that Teti, who founded the dynasty, was resisted for some 34 years!!

So our dynasty has three articulated starts; -1755, -1754 and -1736 obviously about the second sed of Djedkare Izozi and the end of Izozi's CUTSM.

Menkauhor A 31, S 30	-1810 to -1736	-1539 = -1736+197
Merenre Nemtyemsaf I A 37, S 35	-1742 to -1668	-1742 = -1539-203
	←---*sed of Meryre*	-1721 / -1720
	←---*sed of Teti/Userkare*	-1720 / -1719
Teti A 34, S 33/Userkare A35	-1754 to -1680	-1720 = -1533-187
Nefersahor (Phius)/Piopi S 34	-1755 to -1681	-1720 = -1539-181
Neferkare-Pepiseneb A 51 , T. 4.9/Neferka, child.. A 51	-1591 to -1517	-3015 = -1517-1498
Neferkare A 42	-1592 to -1518	-3015 = -1518-1497
Mes-kiag-gasher=Cush, son of Utu = Ham/Aasehre	-1532 to -1458	-1528 = -3167+1639
Neferkare A 38, S 36	-1680 to -1580/ -1674...	-1674 = -1528-146
Uruk I/Babel	-3117 to -3115	-1517 = -3115+1598
Neferirkare A 56	-1601 to -1527	-1627 = -1527-100
A 40/Nitocris = Netjerkare Siptah T. 4.8 A 40	-1631 to -1557	

Illustration 2: Long Counts in relation to benchmarks and termini

See above for the range of dates.

AJ Spalinger in his "Dated Texts of the Old Kingdom" paper quotes Russian research as per

> Recently, Berlev has refused to regard Userkare as a real king76. According to the Russian scholar, since the only reference to this Pharaoh is in the Abydos List, we must examine that document from a historiographic perspective. Berlev partly agreed with the earlier comments of Perepelkin that Userkare and Teti were actually the same person: Teti being the man's nomen and Userkare his prenomen. Since the redactor of the Abydos kinglist often added supplementary remarks to king's names that were identical - this was done in order to avoid confusion and repetition - he had to face the problem of three Teti's77. Hence, Userkare was written down as an explanatory addition to the name *Tti*, first Pharaoh of Dynasty 6 and, later, the two names were reinterpreted as belonging to two separate kings. Lest this argument be seen to be purely speculative, Berlev found some interesting support for such confusion from a visitor's graffito pyramid of Khendjer78. There, the edifice is called "the pyramid of Teti" and the reason is clear: the prenomen of Khendjer was Userkare.

Therefore we shall take Userkare as Teti – one person.

Using a Chunk and Squeeze (C&S) approach and a CUT Slot-o-gram (evidence of a mis-spent youth on the Author's part) we can co-ordinate ranges from The Old Chronicle, Afr., Eus. (for Dynasty Six and Eight) and Turin Kanon for which these two dynasties are somewhat interlinked. See also Illustration 18.

Basically the relationship, as understood by CUT is;

1. Dynasty Eight (Manethonian) is ranges at 146 and 100 years

2. The 146 runs from Pepi II (Neferkare) in -1674 to -1528
3. The 100 runs from -1627 to -1527[14]
4. The Nineteenth Dynasty (Old Chronicle) starts at -1527 / the end of Dynasty Eight (Eus.)
5. A thorny problem appears at this juncture; -3015 benchmark (one we have previously relied upon) yields from Afr. And Eus.'s long-counts (lc) -1517 not -1527. We could revise our benchmark to the birth of Isis in -3025 and come out OK with one possible objection. The Eus. -1598 lc for Dynasty Eight is returns us to -3115 based on -1517 not -1527. This gives -1517 credence. Alternatively, 1528 gives Afr.'s lc of -1639 for a benchmark of 3167 and Mes-kiag-gasher of Mesopotamia (for the linkage to be expounded I would need a long holiday at a safe and pleasant resort). All-in-all, it seems -1518 / -1517 and -1528 / -1527 are viable pairs centred around some non-*sed* year combinations but intuitively -1528 / -1527 tries to *inject itself* as the correct resolution. See Nebhepetre (Gardiner Mentuhotep I) A 57, S 37 T. 5.16/6.16 who has a CUTSM of -1531 to -1457, providing us with a -1527 start.
6. With the Abydos list we are able to pin A 39 to A 56 down somewhat – this is where Chunk and Squeeze comes into play as well. The late Ron Wyatt proposed Eighteenth Dynasty (Manethonian) chariot wheels in Aqaba[15] and therefore we propose a chariot brigade from that dynasty, commanded by Ammenmose[16], going after Israel with Merenre Nemtyemsaf II = Menthusuphis. Since the dynasty, currently assigned a place as a Seventeenth Dynasty by Kim Ryholt, is headed by Rahotep (whom CUT gives a standard model kingship of -1714 to -1640) has a parallel king to Menthusuphis we can suggest an articulation of a prince in the same dynasty Antef VIII (Nbw-hpr-r')'s first sed year start and Merenre's admin. start. We should note this makes Merenre II as a parallel to Tuthmose I of the Manethonian Eighteenth Dynasty who has a CUTSM of -1645 to -1571. So Merenre Nemtyemsaf II has a CUTSM of -1633 (-1627) to -1557.
7. Given that Nufe is Nakhnebtenufe (Gardiner Inyotef III) T. 5.15/6.15 with a CUTSM of -1619 to -1545 we can eliminate him from a correspondence in the A 39 to A 56 subsection of Abydos. Thus we have a terminus with Gardiner T.13 . That is -1539 see above. Three kings are now relatively placed on the basis of these years in TC being regarded as e*nd of CUTSM years*. Neferkauhor A 55 of multiple edict fame is seen as only having a brief time to reward his Vizier. His stela date of day 332 thus allows a CUT-benchmark in the reign of Neferkasokar.
8. Merenre II as A 39 runs -1627 to -1579 (Exodus). An interregnum of 6 years to -1571 (follows Dynasty Seven) starts A 40 or Nitokerty for 12 years to -1559 but this is to be considered in a broader 'standard model' context. A 40 therefore runs -1609 to -1535 in the Abydos C&S viewpoint. A 41 or Menkare is part of the chunk slightly squeezed. CUT chunks on 4-year steps for many reasons (see elsewhere) and starts at -1514 - 74 = -1588 but

14 See below in Dynasty Nine where the end is -1533 not -1527. Elsewhere a discussion on the end of Nitocris of Dynasty Six. NB: both 100 yrs in Dynasty Eight and Dynasty Nine cover the same period, as the kings of the dynasties are both subject to a Dynasty Six run of hegemons.

15 Despite endless academic wanderings on this point CUT proposes Dynasty Seventeen had long possessed horses, chariots, etc. And the eight-spoked wheel. So Tuthmose I.

16 His cartouche avows him to be a/the unmentionable king who lost it charging after Israel and co. with Merenre II.

shifted up to -1598 and thus ending at -1524. So A 41 takes up the slot -1598 to -1592. A 42 or Neferkare runs -1525 – 74 = -1599 on the same squeeze. Thus A 42 slots in -1592 to -1589. A 43 or Neferkare-Neby is in its original chunking at -1522 to -1596. It slots to -1589 to -1586. A 44 or Djedkare- Shema is squeezed to -1526 – 74 = -1600. It slots to -1586 to -1577. A 45 or Neferkare-Khendu is in its original chunk position at -1530 – 74 = -1604. It slots to -1577 to -1573. A 46 or Merenhor is unchanged -1534 – 74 = -1608. It slots to -1573 to -1571. A 47 or Sneferka is also unmoved at -1538 – 74 = -1612. It slots to -1571 to -1569. Somewhat arbitrarily A 48 or Nikare is squeezed to -1558 – 74 = -1632. It slots to -1569 to -1567. A 49 or Neferkare-Tereru is unmoved at -1546 – 74 to -1620. It slots to -1567 to -1562. A 50 or Neferkahor is -1559 – 74 = -1633. It slots to -1562 to 1559.- A 51 or Neferkare-Pepisonb at -1533 – 74 = -1607 is squeezed a lot. The Nitokerty/Nakhnebtenufe constrains Pepisonb to -1559 to -1548. A 52 or Sneferka-Anu at -1543 – 74 = -1617 is a little moved from its original chunk. It slots to -1548 to -1546. A 53 or Kakaure (assigned to Kakare Ibi) at -1542 -74 = - -1616 is fixed by TC relativities. It slots to -1546 to -1542. A 54 or Neferkaure is fixed via TC to -1540 – 74 = -1614. It slots to -1542 to -1540. A 55 or Neferkauhor is fixed to -1939 (-1742 + 203). It slots to -1540 to -1539. And last but not least A 56 or Neferirkare is fixed to -1517 -74 = -1591.

9. The Sixth Dynasty (Manetho) starts with a Teti, with a nomen of Userkare. The Othoes of Dynasty Five is another Teti or is really some confusion with Teti of Dynasty Six. The only reason for this Teti start is that Nefersahor really precedes him but was usurped. Teti himself – the usurper – was usurped in -1742 by Meryre (the reborn Nefersahor). Thus Teti when he resumed from his usurpation in -1720 at the end of Pepi I's *sed* festival and the start of his own could again be said to be the starting prince. Thus dating 181 yrs and 197 takes us to the end in -1539. Nitokery (Nitocris) ends -1533, so 187 yrs is the same start date.
10. We should note that Assis of Josephus's Dynasty Fifteen list is co-eval with Shemai[17], Khendu and Tereru – both of whom are described as having 'barbaric' seals, possibly Asiatic.
11. So, having played arcade games with Reader's head let's get on with it.

Kings	**CUTSM dates**
Phius (Nefersahor)	-1755 to -1681
articulated to Djedkare Izozi's end second sed count (-1751 – 4)	
✔ Nefersahor	-1751 to -1742
✔ Piopi S 34	-1742 to -1722
✔ Start of *sed* -1755 +4 = -1751 +30 = -1721	
✔ End of *sed* year -1720; *sed* is whole year after 18th cattle count of Unas *ie* -1757	
✔ Phios	-1742 to -1689

17 Inserting division point at -1581 rather than -1586 makes Shemai more legitimate.

Teti Userkare -1754 to -1680

- ✔ Teti A 34, S 33 -1754 to -1742
- ✔ Start of *sed* -1754 +4 = -1750 +30 = -1720

Menthusuphis I -1742 to -1668

- ✔ Merenre TC 4.4 -1722 to -1674 (48 in answer to Gardiner's 44?)
- ✔ Start of *sed* -1742 +4 = -1738 +30 = -1708
- ✔ End of *sed* year -1707; *sed* is whole year of 25th cattle count of Unas *ie* -1757
- ✔ Menthusuphis -1681 to -1674

Phiops b. -1680 to -1580

- ✔ Coronation -1674 age 6 yrs
- ✔ Start of Afr. 146 yrs for Dynasty following -1674
- ✔ Age 30 yrs / cattle count #1 -1650
- ✔ Decree for the temple at Coptos Yr after 22nd cattle count -1607
- ✔ Decree for the Mortuary Temple of Mycerinus 31st cattle count -1590
- ✔ NB Binothris ends rule in Dynasty II in -2629 = -1589 -(4*260) -1589

Menthusuphis II -1633 to -1579

- ✔ Merenre Antyemsaf II -1580 to -1579 d. *trying to swim in Gulf of Aqaba*

Nitocris -1607 to -1533

- ✔ **Exodus -1579 Dynasty Seven -1579 to -1577**
- ✔ Interregnum -1577 to -1571
- ✔ Nitokerty -1571 to -1559

Neferka, child… **-1609 to -1535**

- ✔ **Neferkare-Pepi-sonb -1559 to -1548**

Nufe or Nakhnebtenufe See Dynasty Eleven **-1619 to -1545**

✔	**T. 4.10**	-1548 to -1546/5

Kakare Ibi **-1616 to -1542**

✔	T 4. 11	-1546 to -1542

lost **-1614 to -1540**

✔	Neferkaure A 54	-1542 to -1540

lost **-1613 to -1539**

✔	Neferkauhor	-1540 to -1539

See Slot-o-gram below in Resources.

Dynasty Nine (Afr. - 409 yrs)

Heracleopolis based but Memphis is hegemon

This dynasty is followed by the last prince, Haremheb (-1414 to -1340), ruling in the Eighteenth Dynasty. He has two dates -1350, his coronation and -1345 to -1340 as Harmais[i]. Taking Afr.'s 409 years from the bottom, -1345 we arrive at -1754. This is the start of Teti in Dynasty Six.

Eus.'s 100 yrs is -1633 to -1533; The 100 yrs ends with Dynasty Eight end (see above).

Kings	**TK entry**	**CUTSM dates**
	5.19 Teti?	-1754 to -1680

Dynasty Nine (Eus. - 100 yrs)

	5.20 Neferkara ...[Pepi II?][18]	-1680 to -1580 (-1650 to -1580) CUTSM Joint-rule with Achthoes is a possibility
Achthoes?	5.21 [Nomen] Kheti	-1637 to -1576 CUTSM therefore -1633 d. After accepting an invitation to a crocodile's dinner party

Prenomen (Praenomen)

Meryibre

18 Seems confirmed in "The name Nefer-ku-refor the third king ...indicates that the Heracleopolitans , like the Memphiteswhom they had replaced, regarded themselves as the legitimate successors of King pepi II..." in a rough sort of manner. From William C. Hayes, Scepter of Egypt, Vol 1, p.144.

mr.j-j-jb-r$^{\varepsilon}$

Loved by the heart of Ra

Nomen

Khety

ẖtj(j)

Horus name

Meryibtawy

mr.j-j-jb-t3.wj

Loved by the heart of the Two Lands

Nebty name

Meryibtawy

mr.j-j-jb-t3.wj

Loved by the heart of the Two Lands

Golden Horus

Mery..?

mr.j..?

5.22 S...tut-ha...	-1676 to -1502
5.23 ... Neferkara ...	-1572 to -1498 son of Neferkara in 5.20 or The Dual King Khety son of Neferkara; is this Wahkare Khety? He who in -1517 gave us *the crime of Thinnis*?

Dynasty Ten — Memphis-based

This dynasty follows Dynasty Eight's -1533 for 185 years to the start of Haremheb's last eight years in -1348. Arkadiy Demidchik points out that "… On the other hand, the very list of the examples dating the sound shift *w>y* to Mentuhotep I's reign compiled by Schenkel in 1962 is invalid. With the exception of the reconstructed noun *mny[t]* "pigeon," it consists solely of writings of *ỉmȝẖy /ỉmȝẖyt.*24 Meanwhile, at present one knows almost thirty ...". While this may be true we can observe that Merikare (-1537 to -1463) and Montuhotep Nebhepetre (-1531 to -1457) were contemporaneous *vis-a-vis* language usages. He further makes the point of the non-contemporaneity of these two by saying

> "… contradicts this opinion.
>
> Let us start with the famous "Teaching" addressed to him. Its surviving papyrus copies are from Dynasty XVIII, when Nebhapetre Mentuhotep was admired among the most

> venerated rulers of the past: apart from abounding written evidence,30 suffice it to recall the placing of Hatshepsut's temple next to his at Deir el-Bahri.31 Therefore, the spreading of the "Teaching" addressed to Merikare would be inexplicable had the latter been remembered as Nebhapetre's ill-fated antagonist. Why would Egyptians have spent their time and efforts on copying the "Teaching" for a ruler who was known to have been wrong and, ultimately, a loser? In the "Teaching" itself, the royal father declares to Merikare: "You are to be called the Destroyer of the Time of Ill by those who are posterity in the House of Khety."32 Would later readers of the "Teaching" not have roared with laughter at these words, had Merikare been ..."

However, in the specific case of Hatshepsut we can say she, herself, was contemporaneous as she has a regnal count from a small child starting -1571 to -1497.

Arkadiy's well-argued piece, in Journal of Egyptian History 9 (2016) 97–120, pp. 97 to 120, when contextualised to CUT chronology, proves the position of Merikare.

	5.24 Mery... Khety[19] ... = *Merikare; in -1533* CUTSM end of Nitocris = Netjerkare Siptah T. 4.8 A 40	-1537 to -1463 CUTSM possibly died ca. -1468
5.25	Shed..y ...	-1507 to -1433 CUTSM
5.26	H..... months ...	? -1506 – 1 = -1507
6.1		? -1505 – 1 = -1506
6.2		? -1503 – 2 = -1505
6.3		? -1501 – 2 = -1503
6.4		? -1499 – 2 = -1501
6.5		? -1497 – 2 = -1499
6.6		? -1472 – 25 = -1497
6.7		? -1447 – 25 = -1472
6.8		? -1422 – 25 = -1447
6.9		-1422 to -1348

19 In **The Sixth Heracleopolitan King Merikare Khety**
by Arkadiy Demidchik
Novosibirsk National Research State University (Russia)
we have the comment "also "the overseer of priests of Upuaut, lord of Asyut, and of Anubis, lord of Raqereret."13 This son may have been the same person as the owner of "Hogarth Tomb III."14 So, today we know of the existence of at least two direct successors to Khety II, Itiibi-iqer and Mesehti-iqer, and nothing indicates that they had to survive through the subjugation of their nome by Mentuhotep I [Nebhepetre -1531 to -1457]."
The av. length of the priesthoods was probably 25 yrs; playing with numbers says the three occupants were in office unfazed for a half, one whole and a half 25 yrs or 50 years. From above -1468 – 50 = -1518. This whole sordid business - fighting over the boundary of Heracleopolis and Thebes – thus allows our *boaster Mesehti-iqer* to have got his words in cement before Mentuhotep I got to his king Merikare.

Abydos Dynasty

Karnak king list

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia [modified by CUT]

48.	Rahotep	(Sekhem)re Wahkhaure	-1714 to -1640
49.	Sewahenre Senebmiu	Se-wah-en-re	-1710 to -1636 CUTSM est.
50.	Merhotepre	Mer-hotep-re	-1659 to 1585 CUTSM est.
51.	Sekhemrekhutawy Pantjeny	Khu-tawi-re	-1656 to -1582 CUTSM
52.	Woseribre Senebkay		-1700 to -16[3]6[20]
53.	Sekhemraneferkhau Wepwawetemsaf		-1761 to -1687
54.	Sobekemsaf I	Sekhem-re-wadj-khau	-1710 to -1636

The following 16 entries of the Turin canon are attributed to the Abydos Dynasty by Kim Ryholt:[3]

Pharaohs of the Abydos Dynasty

Prenomen of the King	Entry of the Turin canon	Transliteration
Woser[...]re	Col 11. Line 16	Wsr-[...]-R$^{\varsigma}$
Woser[...]re	Col 11. Line 17	Wsr-[...]-R$^{\varsigma}$
Eight kings lost	Col 11. Lines 18-25	
[...]hebre	Col 11. Line 26	[...]-hb-[R$^{\varsigma}$]
Three kings lost	Col 11. Lines 27-29	
[...]hebre (uncertain)	Col 11. Line 30	[...]-ḫb-[R$^{\varsigma}$]
[...]webenre	Col 11. Line 31	[...]-wbn-[R$^{\varsigma}$]

Clearing-UpTimes (CUT) Chronology's Abydos[21] Dynasty

Kings	**Karnak entry**	**CUTSM dates**
Sekhemraneferkhau Wepwawetemsaf[22]		-1761 to -1687
Sewahenre Senebmiu	Se-wah-en-re	-1706 to -1632 CUTSM est.

20 Seqenenre Tao -1683 to -1636 died in battle with wounds similar to Senebkay; CUT infers this from the inclusion of kings raised up in Abydos (by Sekhemraneferkhau Wepwawetemsaf after the end of Khayan II's rule in -1757) with those of TK's Dyn. #17 in the Karnak list – see CUT Karnak list above. See below for TK dynasty seventeen.

21 Djehuti, as a son of Pantjeny, has a CUTSM of -1603 to -1529; therefore he was born est. -1621 at first sed time for Pantjeny. Abydos as the centre of a rebellion against things Egyptian/Cushite probably seemed like a good idea at the time.

22 The artisan who appears to have produced art work for Sekhemraneferkhau Wepwawetemsaf and Woseribre Senebkay seems to have run an atelier from ca. -1720 to -1680.

Woseribre Senebkay		-1702 to -16[3][23]6
Merhotepre	Mer-hotep-re	-1660 to 1586 CUTSM est.
Sekhemrekhutawy Pantjeny	Khu-tawi-re	-1656 to -1582
Menkhaure Snaib		-1608 to -1534

The lesson here is you can make up anything with a few educated guesses.

Dynasty Eleven

Kings	**CUTSM dates**
[Amen Emhat I (Ethiopian King List)	Alt. -1757 to -1687]
Intef-Aa born of Iku Gardiner T. 5.12/6.12 or Karnak #12 Lepsius (1853) Mentuhotep	-1711 to -1637

Alternative

Intef-Aa born of Iku Gardiner T. 5.12/6.12 or Karnak #12 Lepsius (1853) Mentuhotep	-1689 to -1615
Nakhnebtenufe (Gardiner Inyotef III) T. 5.15/6.15	-1619 to -1545
Wah'ankh (Gardiner Inyotef II T. 5.14/T. 6.14)	-1567 to -1493
Nebhepetre (Gardiner Mentuhotep I) A 57, S 37 T. 5.16/6.16	-1531 to -1457

[*The Old Chronicle = Nineteenth Dynasty begins at this point see partial list following;*

-2168

-1978

-1875

-1527

-1333

…]

Demedjibtowe = Horus name Neferirkare OR Wadjkare?[24] -1548 to 1474??

S'ankhkare (Gardiner Mentuhotep II) T. 6.17 or T. 5.17 = A 58, S 38[25]

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23 Ahotep, in CUT, takes a regency in -1636 presumably Sequenenre Tao's year of being slaughtered.

24 See The Cambridge Ancient History: Early History of the Middle East ..., Part 2 edited by Iorwerth Eiddon Stephen Edwards, p.198 Google Books Online

25 Snefru's Golden Horus name is *bik-nbw;* Montuhotep III (S'ankhkare)'s Golden Horus name is *bik-nbw-ḥtp.* Year of Uniting the Two Lands, Month 2 of Peret, Day 20. translates to 170 days drift or -2166 the start of Snefru's Uniting the Two Lands. Very interesting?

	-1486 to -1412
Nebtowe	-1467 to -1393
Ammenemhet I S 39	-1452 to -1378

Afr. has a range of 43 years and 16 kings. CUT gives -1463 to -1420. Afr. gives a 2300-yr interval to the end of Dynasty Eleven.

To reconcile this seemingly odd number CUT has to 'go to the gym'; Do not include Nebtowe as step one . This means -1461 is the end of an inter-regnum of 6 yrs. In replacement, of Nebtowe, we get to the end of 2300 years with the end of this inter-regnum (Afr., Eus. And Arm.) as step three. Thus the benchmark is -3761 – the birth of Noah.

Turin Canon for Dynasty Eleven

Gardiner Inyotef II	-1563 to -1514
Gardiner Inyotef III	-1563 to -1545
Gardiner Mentuhotep I	-1514 to -1463
Gardiner Mentuhotep II	-1486 to -1474

To count 16 kings from -1463 to 1420 we could …. (to be continued)

The Old Chronicle has an end to its Dynasty Nineteen in -1333. This is the start of a TK's Dynasty Fourteenish sub-group (see below) but Sobekhotep I had begun Thirteen in -1370. Although Ryholt paints a picture that involves Ammenemhet III (A III). If we take Afr.'s version of matters he gives 453 years. The substantive anchor here is The Old Chronicle's -917 or Twenty Fourth Dynasty start and this sets the commencement of Dynasty Thirteen (Manethonian) to -1370 or the rise of a Twelfth Dynasty king who parallels in minor part A III. This king is, of course, Senwosre III. Ammenemhet III starts, in -1312, a CUTSM which ends In -1238. Since the ranging by Afr. does involve Haremheb we might well ask where does his Dynasty Twenty come in and we range according to Africanus from his coronation in -1350 to -1215. We may say, by way of contextualizing this next dynasty, - Twelve - that it is squeezed in somewhat parallel to Akhnaten's to Haremheb's time and between the post-first one hundred years of Dynasty Eleven and one ending of Dynasty Twenty (Manethonian).

Kings	**CUTSM dates**
Ammenemes	-1452 to -1378
Sesonchosis	-1393 to -1319
Ammanemes	-1386 to -1312
Senwosre II	*-1382 to -1308*
Sesostris	-1370 to -1296
Lachares	-1312 to -1238

Ameres *[Nehsy]*	-1296 to -1288
Ammenemes	-1352 to -1278
Ammenemhet V	*-1352 to -1278*
Ammenemhet VI	*-1344 to -1270*
[Hor/Awibre	***-1339 to -1265]***
Scemiophris	-1335 to -1262/1 +9mths
Antef V ***[Karnak #23]***	*-1337 to -1263*
Senwosre IV	*-1261 to -1187*

For these kings the ranges are

I. -1463 to -1218 (Antef II to end of Antef V's CUTSM). 245 Eus.

II. -1420 to -1260 (minus 3 mths) 160 Afr.

III. -1452 to -1238. 214 TC 6.3 (213yrs 1mth 16ds)

Dead-reckoning for Dyn. #12

Abbrev.	**Man.**	**TC**	**Monument**	**Co-regency**	**Eratos.**
A I	-1420 to -1404	-1418 to -1389	-1417 to -1387	-1388/7	-1408 to -1382
		Or -1408 to -1389 (19)			
S I	-1388 to -1342	-1389 to -1344	-1388 to -1344	-1344	none
A II	-1351 to -1313	-1351 to -1336	-1351 to -1316	-1335	-1382 to -1359
S II	none	-1378 to -1359	-1347 to -1342		
S III	-1344 to 1296	-1359 to -1321	-1359 to **-1321**[26]	-1308[27]	-1359 to -1304
		Or 38 where X=8	**2nd sed yr of A II**		
A IV	-1288 to -1280	-1288 to -1278 (minus 9 mths)			
A III	-1304 to -1296	-1308 to -1262[28]	-1308 to -1262/1	-1287	-1296 to -1288
				Or -1287 – 48 = -1335[29]	

Sobeknofru

-1265 to -1261 -1264 to -1261 (plus 10? mths)

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26 See Wikipedia art. Senusert III 8:13 am AEST,, 27th Nov, 2018

27 See co-regency reference in same wiki.

28 NB Ryholt, pp. 211-213 "a papyrus dated to Regnal Year 46, I Akhet 22 of his rule.[2] " benchmarks Haremheb's coronation

29 From Wikipedia art. Amenemhet III, 9:11am, AEST, 27th Nov, 2018 "damaged rock inscription at Konosso in Nubia, which equates Year 1 of Amenemhet IV to either Year 46, 47, or **48** of his reign.[5]" *ie.*his princedom and co-eval with Sobeknofru

Dynasty Seventeen TK

Kings	**CUTSM dates**
Rahotep	-1714 to -1640
Sobekemsaf I	-1710 to -1636
Sobekemsaf II	-1690 to -1616
Senakhtenre Ahmose	-1686 to -1612
Tao	-1683 to -1609
Antef VI (shm-r'-wp-ma't)	-1675 to -1601
Antef VII (shm-r'-hr-hr-ma't)	-1671 to -1597
Antef VIII (Nbw-hpr-r')	-1667 to -1593
Queen Ahotep - regency	-1655 to -1581
Kamose (Death Angel was his last visitor)	-1641 to -1579

Dynasty Fourteen TK

The rubric that applies here is the convergence of identifiably Asiatic rulers and rulers who adopt a more Egyptian form of nomenclature. This somewhat mirrors a *TK and Manetho* join. The death of Sheshi at the hands of Othniel (Redford) in -1420 supposes an approximate CUTSM reign of 74 years for his son Nehsy, starting -1424.

Kings	**CUTSM dates**
[Ya'kub-Har[30]	-1731 to -1657]

Ryholt with CUTSMs[3132]

30 From Wikipedia, 7:07am, AEST, 28th Nov, 2018;
On the other hand, Daphna Ben Tor and Suzanne Allen note that Yaqub-Har's scarab seals are stylistically almost identical with those of the well-attested Hyksos king Khyan.[7] This suggests that Yaqub-Har was either Khyan's immediate 15th dynasty successor or a vassal of the Hyksos king who ruled a part of the Egyptian Delta under Khyan's authority. As Ben-Tor writes, "Supporting evidence for the Fifteenth Dynasty affiliation of King Yaqubhar is provided by the close stylistic similarity between his scarabs and the scarabs of King Khayan".[8] Additionally, the form of the wsr-sign used in these kings' royal prenomina "argue for a chronological proximity [between Yaqub-Har and Khyan] and against Ryholt's assigning of Yaqub-Har to the Fourteenth Dynasty and Khayan to the Fifteenth Dynasty."[8]

31 https://books.google.com.au/books?id=Gux5DwAAQBAJ&pg=PA178&lpg=PA178&dq=Pentjini&source=bl&ots=lVPGjowFdm&sig=XUhOxmDD55Kz0hBdk7gWX_-k8xo&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjptMqQifbeAhUDfCsKHXL4AqIQ6AEwCnoECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=Pentjini&f=false

32 https://books.google.com.au/books?id=A-YJCKalcBoC&pg=PA58&lpg=PA58&dq=m3c-jb-r&source=bl&ots=nOlnW9p-nL&sig=LoiDefvG5VWoCSdlf9NFI1OJgcQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjmuZ7Ev_beAhWVSH0KHc5YAG0Q6AEwCnoECAYQAQ#v=onepage&q=m3c-jb-r&f=false

Yakbim[33]	-1691 to -1617
Ya'ammu	-1660 to -1586
Qareh	-1621 to -1547
'Ammu Ahotepre	-1581 to -1507
Sheshi (Ryholt 40 yrs)	-1464?/7? to -1420 (Othniel)
Aasehre*	-1436 to -1362
Nehsy	-1362 to -1288

Manetho with CUTSMs

*The fort at Uronarti has a Tuthmose III temple (-1536 to -1482) dedicated to Senwosre III (-1370 to -1296). Clearly S III refurbished an existing fort. The fort at Mirgissa had 250 - 400 souls resident there under Tuthmose II (-1579 to -1505). From "Two Royal-Name Scarabs of **King Amenemhat II** from Dahshur" DAPHNA BEN-TOR Curator, The Israel Museum, Jerusalem; we have the comment

> The initial occurrence of royal-name scarabs is currently attributed to Dynasty 12, although the earliest ruler whose name is attested on contemporaneous examples is a subject of debate….

From Wikipedia 21:11pm AEST, 29th Nov, 2018 we establish Khabaw is Pantjeny;

> *Wolfgang Helck and Stephen Quirke have equated Sekhemrekhutawy Khabaw with Sekhemrekhutawy Sobekhotep, called Sobekhotep I* or Sobekhotep II depending on the scholar. This hypothesis is considered incorrect by most Egyptologists including von Beckerath, Detlef Franke, Ryholt and Anthony Spalinger[14] Von Beckerath and Franke point out that although both kings have the same throne name, their other names are completely different. Spalinger argues that the Nile records of Nubia associated to Sekhemrekhutawy Sobekhotep cannot be attributed to Khabaw.[14] Responding to these arguments, Stephen Quirke pointed out that the Horus and gold names of Sekhemrekhutawy Sobekhotep are known from a single block from Medamud, the attribution of which is not entirely certain.[15]…….According to Jürgen von Beckerath, *Pantjeny* is to be identified with *Sekhemrekhutawy Khabaw*…...The egyptologist Marcel Marée rejects Ryholt's hypothesis and instead holds that Pantjeny is a king of the late 16th Dynasty. Indeed, Marée notes that the workshop which produced Pantjeny's stele is also responsible for the production of the stelae of Wepwawetemsaf and Rahotep, the latter reigning in the early 17th Dynasty. Marée therefore concludes that Rahotep, Pantjeny and Wepwawetemsaf reigned quite close in time. This reasoning also precludes ***[??]*** the existence of an Abydos Dynasty c. 1650 BC.[4]

There is a line of kings set out in the Karnak List which is relevant to a re-arrangement of Ryholt's Dynasty Fourteen (and incidentally Seventeen);

48. Rahotep re Wahkhaure

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33 http://www.eglyphica.de/egpharaonen/inhalt/kings/jakebmu/geburt.html

49. Sewahenre Senebmiu Se-wah-en-re

50. Merhotepre (File P/1) Mer-hotep-re

51. Pantjeny[34] [re] Khu-tawi

52. Destroyed destroyed

53. Destroyed destroyed

54. Sobekemsaf I Sekhemre-wadj-khau

This section of Karnak List is clearly covering the parallelish dynasties CUT #16 (an amalgum of kings ex Ryholt's Abydos and Khabaw, etc) and Ryholt's dynasty Seventeen of TK #17. This encompasses a period from -1714 to -1636. Its kings are;

1.			Sekhemraneferkhau Wepwawetemsaf	-1761 to -1687
2.	Rahotep	-1714 to -1640	Sewahenre Senebmiu	-1706 to -1632
3.	Sobekemsaf	-1710 to -1636	Senebkay	-1702 to -1628
4.			Merhotepre	-1660 to -1586
5.			Pantjeny	-1656 to -1582
				or -1655 to -1581
6.			Djedkheperew	
7.			Snaib	-1608 to -1534

Fundamentally this leaves us with Dynasty Thirteen starting with Sobekhotep I in -1370. The reason for this is that Hor/Awibre is no longer tied to Khabaw, etc. Rather to Sobekhotep I. Expanding a bit, at this juncture, we might say that the overlap in Dynasty Twelve (above) can – in part – be shown by Hor/Awibre's relationship to the last Queen, Sobeknofru. Sobekhotep I and Sobeknofru are overlapping as Nofru has a CUTSM of -1335 to -1261 / -1260.

Sobekhotep I has a CUTSM of -1370 to -1296 which is important for Dynasty Fourteen ranging.

Traditionally, Dynasty Fourteen has a contentious first king followed by a Nehsy. But this Nehsy (according to Daphna Ben-Tor is not necessarily Sheshi's son) and so for articulation purposes becomes the Dynasty **Fourteen** / Dynasty Twelve overlap identity Ameres - as per Manetho. Apparently Nehsy can be rendered the Nubian. Ameres is also rendered to the Ethiopian. Given that writer's of the past have had their differing ideas about Geography we might safely unite these two identities into one person.

However, we must associate Aasehre with Nehsy for some minimum time but based on a reasonable articulation.

Lets examine this in a bit more depth.

34 Pantjeny is assosciated with and is Sekhemrekhutawy Khabaw

- Scenario A If Aasehre was connected with Sheshi as in the person who succeeded Sheshi on his foreshortened reign, courtesy of Othniel, and -1420 is a terminus of sorts most likely related to Sheshi and the early years of Othniel (-1419 to -1379) then Aasehre rules 70 years to -1350. The last eight years are those of honour and tidying up one's (pharaonic) desk in the CUT standard model so from -1358 we might expect a 70 years to -1288 – the end of Ameres – for Nehsy to co-rule a short while with Aasehre.
- Scenario B If Aasehere rules from the articulation of Nebtowe's second sed count start in -1432 ie – 4 = 1436 his CUTSM is +74 = -1362. This tips up to the CUTSM start for Nehsy. Perhaps the two kings names on the lintel(?) don't indicate a co-rule but rather a tail-to-head relationship. If we look *below* at the ranging considerations for Dynasty Fourteen (Man.) we note that there is a 31-year gap between the start (manethonic) of 14th and 13th dyn. Ergo can this be a proper articulation? After all what is the CUTSM pattern? It is 4, 30, 1, 30, 1, 8 = 74. Thirty-one appears twice - potentially. In Aasehre's case the dates are -1436 +(4 + 30 +1) = -1401 and BINGO and -1401 +(30 +1) = -1370 and BINGO again!!

Hence the most likely explanation of Aasehre and Nehsy appearing on some piece of monumental detritus is t-to-h.

This then allows the last years of each king succeeding Nehsy in Dynasty Fourteen to cover the Sewadjkare and Hor (#13 / #14) pairings Adding them up they yield 22½ years or end in -1288 +23 = -1265 *ie* Scemiophris's sole rule beginning. Ditto with Dynasty Thirteen. By juggling numbers discretely and properly articulating reigns we get TK 8/29 to 9/12 squeezed in tightly as set out below. But before we go there we need to confirm Antef V's position in Dynasty Thirteen and thus the common Hor/Awibre end dates.[35]

The Karnak section of interest is;

17. Amenemhat I Se-hotep-ib-re

18. Amenemhat II Nebu-ka-re

19. Destroyed destroyed

20. Destroyed destroyed

21. Amenemhat IV Maat-khe-ru-re

22. Sobekneferu Sobek-neferu

23. Sehetepkare Intef

Wikipedia gives some additional details about Antef V (see Ryholt)

> Additionally, a date "regnal year 5, 3rd month of Shemu, 18th day" is known from the unfinished pyramid complex neighboring that of Khendjer, which may thus have been built by the same ruler, a close successor of Khendjer, perhaps Intef.

35 CUT regards all Yr, mth, day records in any source but TK in particular as the last years, or months or days as approp. Of a CUTSM e.g. King Fred of Nile nome rules a CUTSM of -1404 to -1330. He has a TK entry of 20/ 5 …. 4yrs and 1 mth, 17 days. This would be either -1334 to -1330 + 1m/17d. Or -1335 to -1331 + 1m/7d.

So, if Neferkare [a well-known terminus (#1) from Karnak List of Kings] then starts a regnal count in -2537, we might reasonably anchor a co-rule for Antef V here. Drifting leads to -2537 + (4*318) = -1265; Yr 5 is probably, under the CUT-protocol started from a -1270 joint-rule.

Keeping in mind we can break down Manetho's #13 / #14 ranges to a relevant set of dates in this context, we allow ourselves to infiltrate TK's king list to establish TK for #13 / #14 and pin down Intef V's co-ruler.

Waddell's *Manetho* pp.73-75 has ..."His successor, Lampares, reigned for 8 years : in the Arsinoite nome he built the many-chambered Labyrinth[36] as his tomb.

The succeeding kings ruled for 42 years.

Total for the whole dynasty, 245 years. … [Afr.] The Fourteenth Dynasty consisted of seventy-six kings of Xois, who reigned for 184 years..." This (see above) yields -917 *cf.* The Old Chronicle, to -1217 (-1218 see below) then on to -1401, in two steps

i. a 'common' #13/#14 300 years and

ii. 184 for #14 as opposed to 153 years or -1370 for #13.

From -1218 we move back in time to -1260. Afr. Gives Dynasty Twelve as 160 years and we can move further back to the Dynasty Eleven (manethonic) 43 years which CUT says covers -1463 to *-1420 – our specific target.* Adding 245 to -1463 gets us to -1218. QED.

Kings	**Dyn. #13**	**CUTSM dates**
Aasehre	-1436 to -1362	
	Sobekhotep I	-1370 to -1296
	Sonbef	-1366 to -1292
	Nerikare	-1366 to -1292
Nehsy	-1362 to -1288	
	Amenemhet V	-1362 to -1288
Khakherewre	-1361 to -1287	
Nebefawre	-1360 to -1286	
	Harnedjheritef	-1358 to -1284
Sehebre	-1356 to -1282	
Merdjefare	-1352 to -1278	
	Amenemhet VI/Nebnun	-1354 to -1280
Sewadjkare	-1351 to -1277	

36 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BAqPZ3NqVFk

		Sewesekhtawy Sehotepibre[37]	-1351 to -1277
		Sewadjkare/Nedjimbre	-1351/0 to -1277/6
Nebdjefare	-1350 to -1276		
Webenre	-1350 to -1276	OR	
----------13th sub-Dynasty----------			
		Nedjimbre /Sobekhotep II	-1347? to -1273?
[……..]	-1345 to -1271		
[...]djefare	-1344 to -1270		
[...]webwnre	-1344 to -1270		
		Ranisonb	-1340 to -1266
Awibre	-1339 to -1265		
Heribre	-1339 to -1265		
		Wegaf	-1337 to -1263
		Mermeshaw/Antef Sehotepkare/Seth	-1336 to -1262
		Sekhemrewadjtawy Sobekhotep III	-1335 to -1261
Nebsenre	-1335 to -1261		
[…….]	-1334 to -1260		
Sekheperenre (2m 1-5d)	-1333 to -1260+		
Djedkherewre	-1333 to -1260+		
Sankhibre	-1333 to -1260+		
Nefertumre	-1333 to -1260+		
----------13th sub-Dynasty----------			
		Neferhotep I Khasekhemre	-1324 to -1250
		Sihathor	-1324 to -1250
Sekhem[...]re	?		
Kakemure	?		

37 From Wikipedia art., 16:45pm, AEST, 2nd Dec, 2018;
The seal bears Sehetepibre's prenomen and is dedicated to "Hathor, Lady of [Byblos]".[2] The seal is further inscribed with the name in cuneiform of a governor of Byblos named Yakin-Ilu.[4] The archaeologist William F. Albright has tentatively identified Yakin-Ilu with a governor Yakin, attested on a stele discovered in Byblos and depicting his son, Yantinu, seated on a throne next to Neferhotep I's cartouches.[2][9] If Albright's hypothesis is correct, then Sehetepibre would be one generation removed from Neferhotep I.
CUT suggests an overlap for father/son as -1272 to -1258, or 14 years.

Sobekhotep IV		-1316 to -1242[38]
Sobekhotep V	ryh. 3/cut 4	-1312 to -1238
Sobekhotep VI Khahotepre		-1308 to -1234
Ibiaw		-1298 to -1224

Neferibre ?

I[...]re -1291 to -1217

See Ryholt SIP, p.98 defines 9/24 to 10/20 which covers the period -1217 to -917.

Sobekhotep VIII Seusertawy	-1282 to -1208
Aya	-1274 to -1200
Ini	-1272 to -1198
Sewadjtew	-1268 to -1194
Ined Mersekhemre	-1265 to -1191
Hori Sewadjkare	-1260 to -1186
Sobekhotep VII Merkawre	-1258 to -1184

@ av. 5mth/king, 14 kings give 6 yrs; Khakare 9/24 to Senefer[...]re 10/7

-1291 to -1211

See Ryholt for …. to end in -917

We can now anchor Antef V to the start of Aya's CUTSM first *sed* count and his own second sed end[39].

Certain writers have suggested that this dynastic layout doesn't work because of Tell el-Da'ba E/2 is a terminus vis-a-vis seals. Daphna Ben-Tor says on p. 105 "Scarabs, Chronology and Interconnections";

> *Borders of concentric circles are an innovation of the Second Intermediate Period and not of the 12th Dynasty as suggested by Ward and Tufnell, who erroneously consider examples bearing names of 12th Dynasty kings as contemporaneous (Ward 1978b: 46; Tufnell 1984: 125; above, §IB 1). Ward notes that the initial occurrence of borders of concentric circles on design scarabs in the Palestinian series is not attested earlier than Jericho group III (Ward 1978b: 46), which coincides with stratum E/2 at Tell el-Dab`a*

38 From http://www.popflock.com/learn?s=Dynasty_XIV, 21:08pm, AEST, 2nd Dec, 2018;

Egyptologists such as Manfred Bietak, Daphna Ben Tor and James and Susan Allen, who argue that the 14th dynasty cannot have emerged before the mid 13th dynasty, c. 1720 BC, after the reign of Sobekhotep IV. In particular, they argue that the evidence from the strata levels in which 14th dynasty seals were discovered conclusively establishes that the 14th dynasty was only contemporary with the 13th dynasty in the last half century of the latter's existence

39 4,30,1,30,1,8 or -1336 to -1262 ergo -1270 +5 = -1265.

(below §IIB 1).[40] The typology of late Middle Kingdom scarabs presented above indicates that borders of concentric circles are not found on royal-name, private-name and design scarabs of this period. The Second Intermediate Period Egyptian/Nubian series include only six examples displaying borders of concentric circles, two bearing 12th Dynasty royal names (Pl. 37: 47-48)433 and three design scarabs (Pl. 37: 49-51).434 Borders of concentric circles occur, though rarely, on Second Intermediate Period royal-name scarabs (Tufnell 1984: Pls. 57, 59: 3263, 3321), which were almost certainly manufactured in Egypt (below, §IIB 1). These borders are not attested on private-name scarabs but they occur on design scarabs in the Palestinian series (Tufnell 1984: Pl. 22: subclass 4D), most examples displaying distinctive Canaanite characteristics (below, §IIIA 4, §IVA 4). The latter suggest a Canaanite origin for the few examples in the Egyptian/Nubian series. The motif enclosed by the border on a scarab from Esna (Downes 1974: 63, Group 245: 3) depicting a human figure holding branches confirms the Canaanite origin of this particular example (below, §IVA 10a).

By comparing Tell el-Daba stratum definitions, we can show that the exact opposite is true.

Dab ‘a (Tell A)	**Character**	**Palestine**	**Bietak (1984)**	**Dever**
H	Open Settlement, Eg. MK material; ruined at end (12th Dynasty)	Early MB IIA	1750 B.C. 1720 B.C.	ca. 1950-1875 B.C.
G/4-2	Dense settlement; cist-tombs; Palestinian material (12th Dynasty)	Late MB IIA	1710 B.C. 1690 B.C.	ca. 1875-1825 B.C.
F	New town plan, numerous tombs; Palestinian material dominates; tr. to "Hyksos"	Trans. MB IIA/B (13th Dynasty)	1680 B.C. 1660 B.C.	ca. 1825-1775 B.C.
E/3	Consolidation of "Hyksos" town; Canaanite temples; first Asiatic rulers?	Early MB IIB (13th Dynasty)	1640 B.C. 1620 B.C.	ca. 1775-1725 B.C.
E/2	Large settlement; temples continue; major "Hyksos" period	Late MB IIB (13th Dynasty)		ca. 1775-1675 B.C.
E/I	Houses overflow; cemeteries & sacred area continue; = "Hyksos" 15th Dynasty	Trans. MB IIB/C (15th Dynasty)	1600 B.C. 1590 B.C.	ca. 1675-1625 B.C.

40 Mindless calculations yield -2166 (Snefru) -1560 - -1725 = 165 / 190 * 750 = 651; -1507 – 651 = ca. -2166. A lot of nonsense!!!!

D/3	Increased occupation; burials	Early MB IIC	1570 B.C.	ca. 1625-1575 B.C.
	below houses; = mid. "Hyksos" rule	(15th Dynasty)	1560 B.C.	

H to D/3 incl. JOSEPHUS Hyksos -2268 to -1507 ca. 750 yrs *cf.* -1560 – -1750 = 190 yrs

D/2	Little Yehudiyeh ware; tombs with	Late MB IIC	1540 B.C.	ca. 1575-1525 B.C.
	Eg. material; wholesale disruption at end		1530 B.C.	
	(Late 15th Dynasty) **EXODUS -1579**			
D/1	Erosion during gap; 18th Dynasty	TransMB IIC/ LBI	Post-	ca. 1525-1475 B.C.
	retaining wall		1540 B.C.	
B	Temple refortifications of 18th-20th		ca. 1310-	
	Dynasties; Ramesside "Per-Ramesses"		1080 B.C.	

D/1 to B DYNASTY 18 to 20; -1641 (Tuthmose I) to Eus. (-1363 to) -1185

12th Dynasty -1463 to -1218 (Eus.)

14th Dynasty -1401 to -917 Man.

13th Dynasty -1370 to -917 Man.

In fact the E/2 stratum covers AT THE MAXIMUM ca. -1700 to -1400. This places Dynasty Fourteen starting in -1420 (-1401 see above).

A	Small Ptolemaic settlement		3rd century B.C

On the basis of the most-likely CUT figures for the horror of Bietek's Tell el-Da'ba schema we can say the findings *re* E/2 exactly prove the opposite of the general consensus - Dynasty Fourteen is fully overlapped to Dynasty Twelve and Thirteen as a proper understanding of Manetho's figures shows.

Enough said.

Dynasty Thirteen

See above.

The basic alignment between 14th and 13th Dynasty is Sewadjkare and Awibre Hor. Sub-dynasties are at Sobekhotep II and Neferhotep I.

There is no real -1217 boundary as 14th dynasty has – just that the tails parallel to -917.

An interesting, though possibly misleading, factoid can be developed from a regnal Yr. 9 of Sobekhotep IV. It links back to Amenemhet IV (Makhrure) who ended a rule, in -1278, of 9+ yrs. The co-rule lets us establish a year *ie* -1269 (CUT protocol). By

Sobekhotep IV Yr 9 -1269-(4*33) = -1401

we can see that the Dynasty Fourteen start of -1401 (Manetho) was recognised in Dynasty Thirteen – suggesting a unique cooperation between these two dynasties as shown in other contexts of trade. We could even speculate that Sobekhotep IV ruled to -1265 *ie* the start of Sobeknofru's 3 yrs +, thus filling the 'gap' in Dynasty Twelve.

Somewhat more concerning Dynasty Twelve, the Sobekhotep V end of in -1238 CUTSM is a parallel to Amenemhet III.

From Karnak List; Wikipedia;

40. Destroyed destroyed		?	
41. Neferhotep II=Ined	Mer-sekhem-re	-1265 to -1191	Dyn. 13
42. Sobekhotep VII	Mer-kau-re	-1258 to -1184	"
43. Sobekhotep VIII?	Se-user-tawy	-1282 to -1208	"
44. Unknown	...re		
45. Unknown	Senefer..re	-1285 to -1211	Dyn. 14
46. Khahotepre Sobekhotep	Kha-hotep-re	-1308 to -1234	Dyn. 13
47. Sobekhotep II	Kha-ankh-re	-1347 to -1273	Yr. 4 Karnak flooded -2738 + (4*365) = -1278); Kaiechos

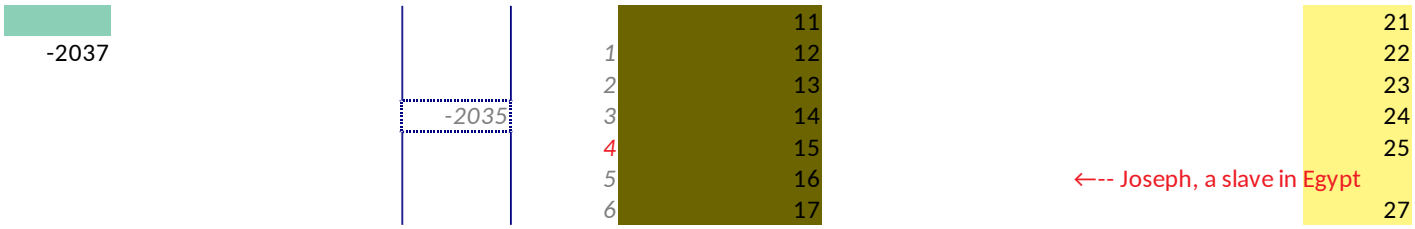
CUT would like to advance the argument that the Karnak List of Kings, at least for the latter end of the 184 yrs (Manetho #14), is evidence of two Dynasties in parallel. Since the kings involved in both dynasties lie well down the listings it seems we have a case for an extensive overlap.

Dynasty Eighteen

Before we proceed too far into the kings of this dynasty we should recap Joseph, Jacob and the first Christian martyr Stephen. Stephen speaks, in a valedictory address to the Sanhedrin, before his stoning to death, overseen by Saul, later Paul a servant of Jesus Christ and God the Father, one sent, of a 400-year period to the Exodus which occurs during Dynasty Eighteen – one in which oppression took hold on the Israelites. Since Apophis of Dynasty Fifteen was Pharaoh at the time of Joseph we can calculate the Exodus as the end of Apophis' CUTSM (-1979/8) to -1579. The Exodus is in Exodus said to be 430-years after the arrival of Israel (75 people). This puts Jacob's arrival in Egypt at -2009. We know that Yr 9 of the Plenty/Famine was the date of Jacob's arrival in Egypt so the Plenty/Famine occurred in -2018. Joseph starts rule in -2019 and at 30 yrs of age was

born 2049. A seventy-year long rule ends in rule ends in -1949 and since he lived to 110 years of age then he died in -1939. We should note that Syncellus was a Church-focused scholar and so his Old Chronicle divisions which include -1978 reflect – with partial years – a -1979 start for the 400 years of Stephen.

Further we know when Apophis came to rule; Syncellus says Yr. 4 of a king Joseph was sold a slave. Working back then -2037 Apophis takes up rule – at the CUTSM end of Khafre in a parallel dynasty. Working forward in Yr. 17 (CUT protocol again) he was appointed Lord over Egypt or -2019.



Finally, a CUT spreadsheet fragment locates Shishak from Joseph;

From Joseph, ca. -1939 + 990 yrs A. 35 -949 a lamb spoke in his time ..." 27 Shishak 58 1

Thutmose (Tuthmose) I[41] -1645 to -1571 CUTSM

✔ highest date on monuments -1579 to -1575

Ammenmose (*mother.?* Mutnofret) -1584 to -1579 CUTSM

failed swimming lessons in Gulf of Aqaba

[Wadjmose (*mother.?* Ahmose) -1579 a possible, but not certain, Death Angel victim]

Ahmose I -1624 to -1550

✔ • Afr. (Sothis) -1580 to -1554

✔ • Eus. -1579 to -1554

✔ highest date on monuments -1580 to -1558

Summation Line 71 yrs start = Eus. / first sed year of -1590 +71 = -1519 Amenhotep I's start of second sed count/ end of sed year. **[Incl. of sed festivals]**

41 From Syncellus; "The Eighteenth Dynasty consisted of 16 kings of Diospolis. The first of these was Amos [who actually is Thutmose I or Tuthmose I] in whose reign Moses (-1659 to -1539) went forth from Egypt, as I here declare: but, according to the convincing evidence of the present calculationit follows that in this reign Moses was still young (in -1641 Moses was 18 years old). "

Summation Line 69 yrs start = Afr. / second sed count start of -1589 +69 - -1520
Amenhotep I's end of first sed count/ sed year start. **[Excl. of sed festivals]**

Tuthmose II (*m.?* Mutnofret) -1575 to -1501 CUTSM

- ✔ highest date on monuments -1533 to -1515

✔ Chebros (!T I) -1554 to -1541

Amenhotep I -1554 to -1480

✔ Amemphis -1540 to -1525[42]

✔ Amenophis, Yr 9, Memphis? Or 3O South? Heliacal rising See Tetley, p. 158
-1550 to -1541

✔ -1534 Yr. 11, Senenmut's star map

✔ Amenophthis -1540 to -1519

✔ Amenophthis -1540 to -1516

✔ Josephus -1501 to -1481 +7mths

Hatshepsut -1562 to -1488

✔ Amensis -1519 to -1497

✔ Amenses (Sothis) -1525 to -1514

✔ Josephus -1510 to -1489 + 9 mths or 1 mth

Thutmose (Tuthmose) III -1537 to -1484

✔ Misaphris -1497 to -1484

✔ Miphres -1496 to -1484

✔ Misphres -1507 to -1484

Amenhotep II -1529 to -1475 not a CUTSM

✔ Misphragmuthosis (Sothis) -1516 to -1500

✔ Misphragmuthosis -1514 to -1488

✔ Mephrammuthosis (Theophilus) -1497 to -1477 + 10 mths

✔ ' (Josephus) -1502 to -1477 +10 mths

42 -1540 is the start of a second sed count for T II; -1525 is the start of 70 yrs for A II.

Thutmose IV		-1521 to -1447
✔	co-rule (with T III)	-1507 to -1500
✔	co-rule (with Hat.)	-1500 to -1488
✔	co-rule (with Nehi)	-1500 to -1484
✔	co-rule (with A II)	-1484 to -1477
✔	co-rule (with A III)	-1477 to -1456
✔	Thmosis	-1456 to -1447+ 8 mths
Amenhotep III		-1489 to -1415
✔	highest date on monuments	-1484 to -1447
✔	Soicunius = Amenhotep III	-1477 to -1417
✔	Amenophthis (Sothis)	-1451 to -1417
✔	Jos.	-1447 to -1417 + 10 mths
Amenhotep IV		-1451 to -1380 + 5mths not a CUTSM
✔	Oris J.	-1416 to -1380 + 5 mths
✔	Orus (Sothis)	-1437 to -1389
✔	Demotic(?)	-1417 to -1389
✔	Jos.	-1416 to -1380 + 5 mths
✔	Eus.	-1417 to -1379
✔	Eus.	-1416 to -1380

“He took the unconventional step of celebrating a *Sed*-festival in his third year (this festival was usually conducted in the thirtieth year of a Pharaoh's reign) but still presented the Aten as a variant of Amun-Ra”. See https://www.ancientegyptonline.co.uk/akhenaten.html. This was a three year period (CUT protocol) of co-rule between Athoris, Akhnaten and Acherres started -1389. The *sed* festival was his second sed in -1386 / -1385.

✔	highest date on monuments	-1401 to -1380

NB: https://www.jstor.org/stable/40000874?seq=9#metadata_info_tab_contents

✔	Afr.	-1417 to -1380
✔	waymarks;	

✔ *Discovered in 2012, a Regnal Year 16, month 3 of Akhet, day 15 inscription, dated explicitly to Akhenaten's reign, mentions the presence of the "Great Royal Wife, His Beloved, Mistress of the Two Lands, Neferneferuaten Nefertiti".[23][24] The barely legible five line text "mentions a building project in Amarna" (Egypt's political capital under Akhenaten).[25][26]* **Wikipedia** '-1436-(4*75), yr. 16, Menkauhor A 31, S 30 CUTSM end in -1736 (see above discussion re this date)

✔ *New Sothic cycle commenced at Thebes on I 3ḫt 1 in 1414*

✔ *"Regnal Year 17: honey […]" but this was erased and the label "Regnal Year 1: w[ine …]" added under it. -1590 = -1402 – (4*47)*

✔ *Regnal year 3, third month of Inundation, day 10. The King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Lord of the Two Lands Ankhkheprure Beloved of Aten, the son of Re Neferneferuaten Beloved of Waenre [i.e. Akhenaten]. -1400 – (4*70) = -1680*

Dynasty Eighteen is contemporaneous with Heracleopolis. Heracleopolis is deeply inter-twinned in its history with Dynasty Five, Six, Eight and Eleven. If therefore we see dates like -1736 – see above for brief discussion), -1680 – Neferkare, Nebtowe, etc then we recognise these benchmarks as derived from the underlying historic experiences that fed into Eighteen's identification with Egypt proper so-to-speak.

The offspring and successors to Akhenaten should be preface with a rubric;

For our purposes we will assume Nefertiti ruled as a Pharaoh for some period – about which we know not wot.

I. Afr. Acherres, Eus. Achencherses, J. Acencheres and Arm./Sothis Achencheres is *Merit-aten*.

II. Afr. Rathos, Eus. Athoris, Sothis Athoris and J. Rathotis is *Tutankhaten/amun* (a King not a boy !!!!!!!!!!!!!!).

III. Afr. Chebres, Eus. Cencheres, Sothis Chencheres and J. Acencheres is *Smenkhkare*.

IV. Afr. Acherres (Waddell #13 in list for Afr.), Sothis Acherres, Eus. Cencheres and J. Acencheres II is *Aye*.

V. Cherres is *Haremheb*.

VI. Eus. Armais is *Danaus* (in co-rule with Haremheb)

We should note, in the questionable case of Eus. giving 12 years to Merit-aten, -1414 represents a New Sothic cycle, commenced at Thebes on I *3ḫt* 1 in 1414.

Merit-aten -1441 to -1367 CUTSM

https://books.google.com.au/books?id=DmdDDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA361&lpg=PA361&dq=Acencheres+daughter+of+Amenhotep+IV&source=bl&ots=X0aZkfmU1l&sig=TBasTsdpcTXRbSHwi6iyLG7Q0aI&hl=en&sa=X

&ved=2ahUKEwie-YPRiZXfAhUVfysKHThnBH0Q6AEwFXoECAEQAQ#v=onepage&q=Acencheres%20daughter%20of%20Amenhotep%20IV&f=false

✔ Afr. Acherres -1417 to -1385 (parallels A IV's 1st to 2nd sed years inc. counting; 1,30,1 = 32 yrs)

✔ J. Acencheres, his daughter -1379 to -1367 + 1 mth.

✔ Sothis Achencheres -1441 to -1416 (A IV sed incl.)

✔ questionable Eus. -1414 to -1402

Tutankhaten/amun -1424 to -1350

✔ Athoris Eus. -1389 to -1350

✔ Athoris Sothis -1390 to -1361 (incl. 1st *sed*)

✔ J. Rathotis, her brother -1367 to -1358

✔ Afr. Rathos -1367 to -1361

Smenkhkare -1420 to -1346 + 5 mths

✔ Chebres -1414 to -1402

✔ Cencheres = Smenkhkare also may have served as pharaoh in his own right under the name, Ankhkheperure Neferneferuaten.[1] 16 yrs DEPENDENT on presence/absence of epithet – ALL INPUT WELCOME. -1402 to -1386

✔ Chencheres Sothis -1385 to -1359 (excl. of either *sed* involved)

✔ Acencheres J. -1358 to -1346 +5 mths

Aye -1420 to -1346

✔ Acherres -1414 to -1386

✔ Acherres Sothis -1389 to -1359 / -1367 to -1359

✔ Eus. Acherres -1367 to -1359 (excl. of sed involved)

✔ Acencheres II J. -1358 to -1346 +3 mths

✔ highest date on monuments *Ankhesenpaaten + Aye; 2590 (Chaires) +(4*301) = 1386 Regnal Year 3 of Akhnaten -1389 to -1385*

Haremheb -1414 to -1340 + 1 mth

✔ *Haremheb Yr 4 = Tutankamun Yr 3 -1382 - (4*82) = -1710*

✔ highest date on monuments -1367 to -1340

✔ papyrus -1410 to -1345 (a joint rule ended his reign)

✔ *Haremheb's coronation? -1798+(4*112)= -1350*

✔ Cherres -1359 to -1344

✔ J. Harmais (co- with Danaus of, subsequently, Argos) -1344 to -1340 + 1 mth

✔ His 'CUTSM "big eight yrs" starts -1348.

Danaus -1345 to -1340

✔ Atreus follows Eurystheus according to Castor. CUT gives Eurystheus -1308 to -1263. Some maths; Agammenon -1198 – 74 = -1372 for Atreus; Danaus then must run -1372 – 74 to -1346. Above we have -1345 which means the 5 mths of Smenkhkare overran his otherwise -1346 start *cf.* Aye[ii] above.

Thus endeth Dynasty Eighteen. To range this dynasty we have 263 years. This most likely a summary figure but we will try some options. Obvious choice is -1346 -263 = -1609. NB: Ahmose I, Yr 11 – Gebel Tjauti Inscr. 11& 12, -1609, Heliacal rising. This sighting was taken when Tao finished his CUTSM in -1609. So Dynasty Seventeen ended with Tao just as Dynasty Eighteen ended with Aye and Smenkhkare.

The second option is the Exodus (or the start of the two summary counts referred to above) to Amenophath's end with or without the 6 mths. This is a promiscuous mixture of summary and dynastic length.

For a comment on Eusebius' Dynasty Eighteen's length of 348 years, we simply observe that The Old Chronicle (OC) Dynasty Eighteen is -1527 - -1875 = 348 yrs. A confusion between OC's and Manetho's nomenclature is the source of the 348 yrs.

Dynasty Twenty

Ramesses XI -1363 to -1295

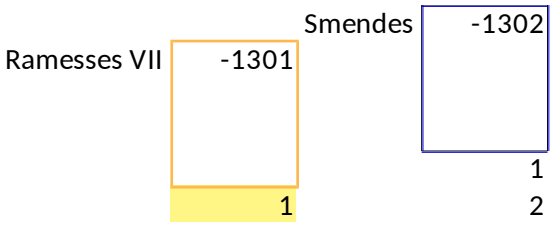
				63	
				64	
				death of R XI	
				-1294	

Ramesses X -1321 to -1247

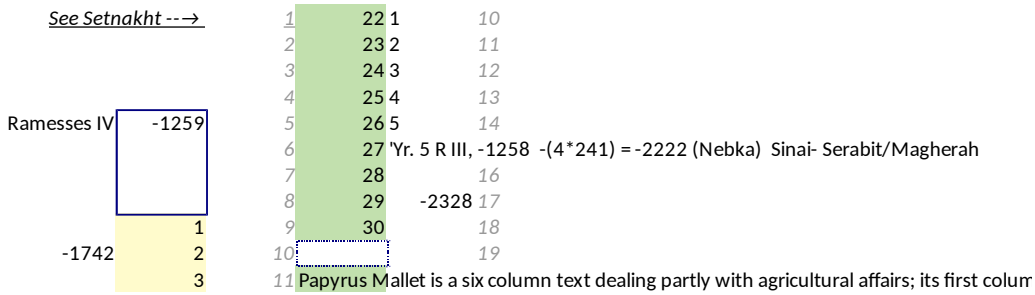
		18	37	10	28
		19	38	**-1322**	-1350
Ramesses X	-1321	20	39	1	
		21	40	2	
	-1319	Renaissance or repeating of births Yr. I Ram XI = -2702 Heracles +(4*345) =1322 + 3 = -1319			
		23	42	4	
	1	24	43	5	
	2	25	44	6	

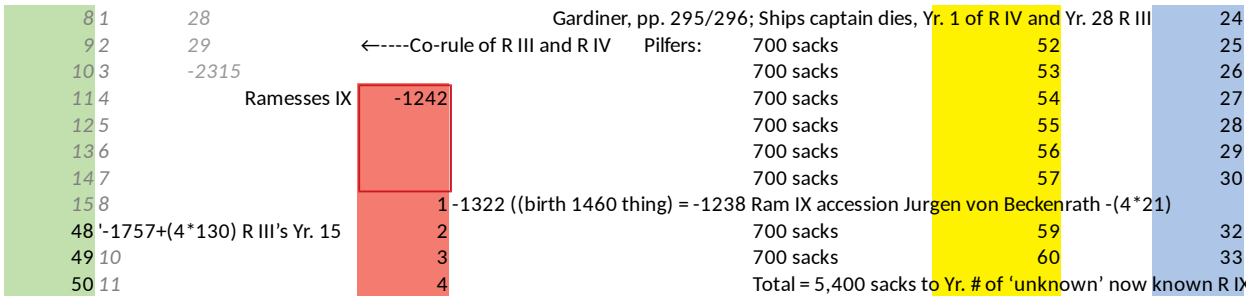
See Dr. M. Christine Tetley's Epiphi festival comments pp. 106, 107

Ramesses VII -1301 to -1227

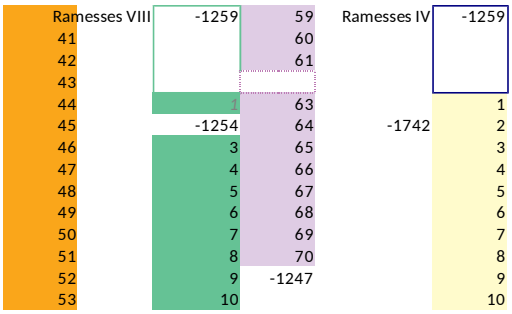


Ramesses III -1288 to -1214 (-1288-(4*266) R III, accession
cf. Djoser Za-nakht)





Ramesses VIII and Rameses IV -1259 to -1185



Ramesses IX -1242 to -1168

Ramesses V and VI -1214 to -1180 (smallpox) / -1140

	Ramesses V	-1214	Rameses VI	-1214		
26						
27						
28						
29		1				
30		2				
-1208		3				
1		4				
2		5				
3		6				
4		7	1			
5		8	2			
6		9	3			
7		10	4			
8		11	5			
9		12	6			
10		13	7			
11		14	8			
12		15	9		Tomb Inspections:	Amenhotep I, d. -1480
13		16	10			Intef I, d. -1563
14		17	11			Nubkheprure Intef, d. -1601
15		18	12			Sekhemre-Intef (Sekhemre-Wepmaat Intef??), d. -1
16		19	13			Sobekemsaf I, d. -1636
-1191	'-1503+(4*	20	14			Tao, d. -1609
49		21	15			Prenomen:Senakhtenre, d. -1612
50		22	16			Kamose, d. -1581???
51		23	17			Ahmose, d. -1550
52		24	18			Mentuhotep Nebhepetre, d. -1457
53	1	25	19			
54	2	26			Yr.1 is Imyremeshaw – the General ; Yr.19 is R IX -1185 / Sobekhotep VI Yr. 19	

To range this dynasty we give a spreadsheet fragment;

	Start Yr		End Yr	
Eus.	-1363	Ramesses XI Admin. Yr	-1185	Ramesses VIII/Ramesses IV
Arm.	-1363	Ramesses XI Admin. Yr	-1191	Papyrus Abbott
Afr.	-1350	Haremheb's Coronation	-1215	Death of Ramesses III

The termination date is the date corresponding to Senusert IV (-1261 to -1187) 's regnal Yr. 1 of co-rule with Nephercheres (Sothis' Nechepsos) and Amenemnisu (in another place).

In -2275 (Hyksos Dyn. #15) we benchmark for the date of -1503+(4*78) for Papyrus Abbott in Yr. 16, Ram IX.

NB: -1244-(4*2) = -1252; Papyrus Mayer A, p.304, Gardiner, Setnakht Yr. 1 is start of R III Yr. 19 count, Yr. 1 of R III is the Yr. 1 of 31 yrs

Dynasty Nineteen

Groan.

Groan again.

Rubric for Dynasty Nineteen; The identity of Rapsaces is Setnakht. Rampses is identified as Ramesses II. Setnakht does not therefore enter into the Dynasty Eighteen List. A Ramesses

rules in parallel to Haremheb and is thus probably Ramesses I (king with the epithet Miamum) ‘s father. The usual Sety Merneptah = Amenophis, etc. is applied to Seti I.

Ranging this dynasty for Afr. gives Seti I -1322 (the Sothic restart, often referred to as the Era of Menophres or as the late Dr. Tetley pointed out is the Era of Memphis) start to -1113 or the end of Thuoris. Eus. Gives the final fix by placing the end with Seti II. Thus -1125 – 194 = -1319 or the *repeating of births* (3 yrs). Options for Eus.’ 2121 yrs

A) -3326 +2121 = -1205 – end of Ramesses II’s CUTSM

B) -3246 = -3326 + 80 (Noah’s first world tour to the Primordial Mound of Giza. -3246 + 2121 = -1125 – end of Amenemhet VII’s CUTSM.

C) The latter seems to be correct as -1113 for Thuoris’ CUTSM end – 209 = -1322 – the Era of Memphis start – seems closer. Also Noah didn’t do much in -3234 as there was a Glaciation at this time (the Sturtian).

The Book of Sothis gives ‘Danaus’ 9 years in Egypt. So his end is -1346 + 9 = -1337. Josephus follows with Ramesses for 1 yr 4 mths. Taking us to -1336 + 4 mths. Ramesses therefore starts a CUTSM in -1410 ending 74 yrs later in -1336. This appears to be a confederate of Haremheb and the father of Ramesses I called Aegyptus or Egypt hence Egyptology, country called Egypt etc.

From http://www.reshafim.org.il/ad/egypt/texts/mes.htm; we get a picture of the Mes family appealing to Ramesses XI in his Yrs. 14 and 18 *ie -1349 and -1345*. They then go to Haremheb because of his ‘edict’ addressing the craziness which finally crescendoed in the great sack stealing ca. -1250/40s. Also Haremheb was nearly at his end (CUTSM) and could deliver justice which was otherwise *slow in coming*. Their appeal was put in Haremheb’s Yr. 59 or -1343. See following quote for details.

> *Another important text, the Inscription of Mes, records that a court case decision was rendered in favour of a rival branch of Mes' family in Year 59 of Horemheb.[23] Since the Mes inscription was composed during the reign of Ramesses II when the Amarna-era Pharaohs were struck from the official king-lists, the Year 59 Horemheb date certainly includes the nearly 17-year-long reign of Akhenaten, the 2-year independent reign of Neferneferuaten, the 9-year reign of Tutankhamun and the 4-year reign of Ay. Once all these rulers reigns are deducted from the Year 59 date, Horemheb would still have easily enjoyed a reign of 26–27 years.*

Kings	**CUTSM dates**
Ramesses, father of Danaus, Aegyptus	-1410 to -1336

See chart of Spreadsheet fragment below;

Waddell, “MANETHO”, Aegyptiaca, Fr. 50, P. 103

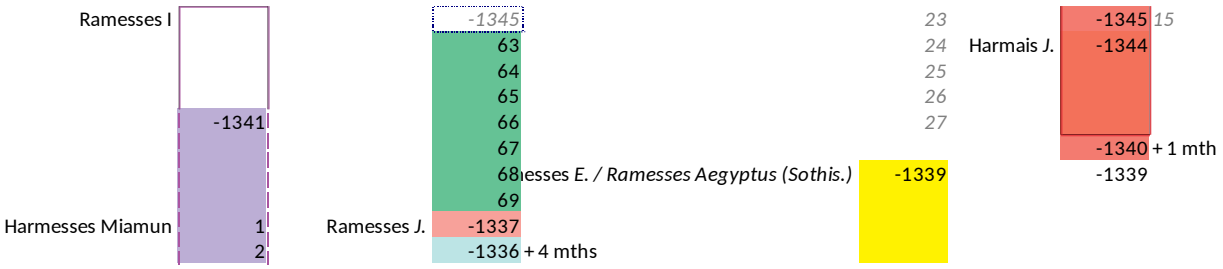


Illustration 3: Brothers Harmais, called Danaus & Harmesses Miamun, called Sethos and Aegyptus , Ramesses Aegyptus (Sothis)

Ramesses I -1345 to -1271

✔ Harmesses Miamun -1337 to -1271 + 2 mths

✔ Ramesses E. -1339 to -1271

✔ Ramesses Aegyptus (Sothis.) “



Seti I -1325 to -1251[43]

✔ Sethos Afr. -1321 to -1270

✔ Sethos Eus. -1325 to -1270

✔ waymarks

✔ in order to set Ramesses I into his place we need to establish the end of his CUTSM and then look at the start of his recorded regnal periods. Seti I must be our prime object of interest here.

✔ Yr. 1 of Seti I cannot be his accession year for obvious reasons. Thus somewhere in his CUTSM must be a start of a regnal count. Jos. supplies us with his last years. So using our CUT structure, Yr.1 must be -1269 as -1270 contains extra months. Thus we drift as follows;

Yr 1 : -2709 (Sesonchosis of Zoan/Pelusium) +(4*360) -1269. We note it was to Pelusium Aegyptus returns to set matters straight following the Harmais debacle.

No mention is made of Ramesses I in this document/monument according to Breasted. Ergo if Yr. 2 of Ramesses I is as follows;

43 Generally-speaking kings took power at age 40 yrs and ruled for 70 yrs to 110 yrs. A 4-yr apprenticeship from age 36 to 40 was their preparation. However, in Seti I's case we have a king who clearly (bandage dating) lived to ca. 118 yrs.

(end of Barbarus' Fifteenth Dynasty, -1957) +(4*170) = Yr 2 Ramesses I, or Yr. 61 of Harmesses Miamun ie -1277 or the count started in -1279 = Ramesses II's coronation. It is also his last eight years (CUTSM) start. Since this document/monument does contain a 'signature' of Seti I we must conclude that Seti I AND Ramesses I had a hand in restoring the fortunes of the Temple of Buhen. And further that he wrote the Ramesses I (R I) stele for/and on behalf of his father R I.

Thus the start of Seti I in the eyes of Jos. is the end of R I's 2 mths.

Now to the start CUTSM-wise. R I (Ramesses J.) and Harmesses Miamun started in the same year in a co-rule in -1337. Harmais J. started a $ yr 1 mth in -1344 so ended clear in -1339. Ramesses E. / Ramesses Aegyptus (Sothis.) took up from there to -1271 chopping out the final 2 mths. Ramesses I therefore can be figured as -1271 – 74 = -1345 CUTSM.

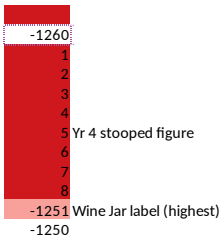
There are many points but we will just consider five;

1. *Regnal Year 4, 3rd month of the Peret-season, day 20 under the majesty of: Horus: Mighty bull, Appearing Gloriously in Ꜣebes, Who Enlivens the Two Lands; Two ladies: Repeater of Births*, probably Wikipedia. Drifting yields -2119 (Khufu) +(4*200) = -1319.

2. Regnal Yr. 11, -2668 (Osiripos)+(4*342)-11 or a -1311 start of first sed year of -1311/ -1310 leading to -1300 for Yr. 11 (CUT protocol).

3. Using the previously discussed Yr. 1 we have a drift calc as follows; -1750 (Teti I of Dynasty Six) benchmarks a Yr. 8 mining expedition to Sinai: Serabit-al Khadem : official Ashahebused -1750 +(4 *122).

4. A post-second sed -1260 / -1259, leads to a -1255 Yr 4 stooped figure. Using CUT protocol.

5. 

The mummy of Seti I attests that he was old and *out-of-it* when he died.

Ramesses II and Setnakhte[44]. -1279 to -1205 / -1267 to -1193

44 From Wikipedia, 10:23 am, AEST, 14th Dec, 2018; "In a mid-January 2007 issue of the Egyptian weekly Al-Ahram, however, Egyptian antiquity officials announced that a recently discovered and well-preserved quartz stela belonging to the High Priest of Amun Bakenkhunsu was explicitly dated to Year 4 of Setnakhte's reign. The Al-Ahram article notes that this data:"

> *"contradicts...the official record, which says Setnakhte ruled Egypt for only three years. According to the new information provided by the stela, Setnakhte's reign certainly lasted for four years, and may have continued for [a little] longer."[6]*

If we take the fact from this ie Yr. 4 of Setnakhte and the correspondence with Baken-Khons as HP Amun we can analyse CUT chronology for inconsistencies. In CUT chronology Baken-Khons career lasts from -1295 to -1205. Therefore his HP role commences -1233. See Breasted and others for details. Setnakhte's first *sed* year runs -1233 / -1232. Since a close association exists between Upper / Lower Egypt we could assume Yr. 4 for Setnakhte is Yr. 4 for Baken-Khons, and indeed, on the numbers above, it is so.

Ramesses II turns 10 yrs old and is given some small but real responsibility -1277/-1276

This same year Baken-Khons (eventually appointed by Ramesses II and Setnakhte as HP Amun) becomes a priest no longer a *Chief of Stable of Seti I.*

✔ *Rampses E.* *-1272 to -1206 +?*

✔ *Rapsaces A.* *-1267 to -1206 +?*

Waymarks[45] include;

✔ Birth -1286

✔ Coronation -1279

✔ Admin. -1276

✔ Harem -1274

✔ Co-rule -1268 with Smendes I

✔ Co-rule -1266 with Menkheperre HP Amun.

To be continued.

Ramesses Siptah, *son of R II and Sutailja, a Canaanite concubine* -1242 TO -1233

✔ CUTSM articulates to R II's second *sed* year end

✔ MURDERED by Merneptah

Merneptah -1231 to -1157

✔ waymarks;

✔ -2529 (Khasekhemwy vs. Sekhemkare) + (4*326); Yr 2, Meneptah NB Ramesses II ceases further military adventures and turns over Army to son, Assuan Stele -1225

✔ *no articulation for murderers in* CUTSM

✔ Ammenephthes (Merneptah) -1225 to -1185

✔ Ammenophis, E "

Without disrespect for a man who has had a terrible job over the many years, Zahi Hawass has mis-interpreted the data according to CUT. In fact, what the discovery shows is that if Yr. 2 of Setnakhte is -1196 then Yr.4, at -1229 implies – at the very least – 33yrs. In reality Setnakhte completed a CUTSM. He may have lived on to 120yrs of age *cf.* Seti I.

45 See resources Ramesses II drifting.

✔ Ammenephthes A. -1205 to -1185

Twosret -1225 to -1151

✔ Ochyras -1165 to -1151

https://books.google.com.au/books?id=4zpbDQAAQBAJ&pg=PT1086&lpg=PT1086&dq=%22ochyras%22+Book+of+Sothis&source=bl&ots=X8nC_or9vw&sig=7Tsyu_ncnnzT8WrQEJ0Ekr3NnP4&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjM5K2X0pzfAhWZWysKHSYQCAAQ6AEwC3oECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22ochyras%22%20Book%20of%20Sothis&f=false.

✔ Her Nebty Name is; Geregkemet Wafkhasut[iii]; Grg-Kmt-wˁf-ḫ3swt; Founder of Egypt, who vanquishes foreign countries

Sheshonk I -1216 to -1142

✔ Certos -1194 to -1174

✔ Certos -1195 to -1166

✔ Certos -1195 to -1151

Smendes III(?), HP Amun -1213 to -1139

✔ Amendes -1166 to -1139

Ammenmesse -1209 to -1135

✔ _, (Sothis) -1139 to -1135

Seti II -1199 to -1125

✔ Sethos, called Ramesses J. -1195 to -1185

✔ Rampsis Sothis -1195 to -1150

✔ Ramesses A. -1185 to -1125

✔ Sethos (Sothis, elsewhere) -1175 to -1125

✔ Amenophis (Sothis) -1150 to -1142

Ammenemhet VII			-1194 to -1120
✔	Ammenemmes A.	-1125 to -1120	
✔	Ammenemes E.	-1151 to -1125	
Thuoris			-1187 to -1113
✔	Thuoris (Sothis)	-1183 to -1133	
✔	Thuoris A.	-1142 to -1125	
✔	Thuoris (Sothis)	-1120 to -1113	

Before going to Dynasty Twenty-One/Two/Three we need to engage in

HOOKING UP LOOSE ENDS SO FAR : known in polite society as DYNASTIC ARTICULATIONS

The Dynasty left out so far is Ryholt's TK #16. This is connected to the Dynasty #17/#11 tie-up created by the "Khonsuemheb and the Ghost" relationship. Dynasty #16 has a connection to Syncellus' add-ons to Eratosthenes. Myrtaeus, in CUT, -1567 to -1545 and possibly the same as Djehuti's Horus Name: Ity em nakhtu The one who has seized through victories V15-m-A24, is locked to Djehuti through;



The drift calculation, taking into account an assumption that -1545 is the end of a CUTSM allows us to start Djehuti at Moses' 18th year of -1619. We have for Rahotep a CUTSM of -1714 to -1640 and thus a Dynasty #17 co-relation.

Dynasty #13 and #14 are concurrent and with #20, #19 and #23 and with each other to the end in -917. Then there is the question of Apophis Awserre CUT asserts is #51 in Dyn. #14. To arrive at Dyn. #57 with a -991 to -917 CUTSM we can posit a possible scenario via 5*31-yrs plus 1*9-yrs intervals. These are all standard CUT articulation numbers.

So Apophis is potentially a king with a CUTSM of -1155 to -1081. Where does this leave Zet?

i. the 34 years is Admin. to start of *sed* year – 4 +30 = 34.

ii. the 31 years is post-Admin. to end of *sed* year – 30 +1 = 31.

Thus we have -1155 to -1121 *cf. a*rticulation point of 34 in Tutkheperre Shoshenq, a 4 +30 +1 +30+1 +4 to overlap an admin. with Twosret's last years of a CUTSM.

The great Yr. 33 debate can now be entered with the count starting at the end of Sheshonk I's CUTSM and co-incidentally the start of a 17-year rule, in Dynasty Nineteen, for KING Thuoris. Thus Yr. 33 (CUT protocol) is -1109. Calculating drift we have -1109 – (4*120) = -1589 the start of Afr.'s first summary line bench. Looks good, as Apepi/Awserre = Osarsiph or Moses -1580 to -1579 or -1641 to -1619 is linked to Dynasty Seventeen through the fact that Ahmose I took up arms when Moses fled;

Yr. 11 Ahmose I, – Gebel Tjauti Inscr. 11& 12, from -1609 ***cf.*** -1619 (Moses is age 40 yrs).

We can now re-visit Amendes above. Our tentative Smendes III is probably better viewed in terms of the Dynasty Twenty-Three's seat at Tanis. Mendesian kings seem to have held court at Tanis. A-MENDES then can be better said to be Psammus (-1213 to -1139) as the traditional Saite Psammeticus pre-cursor line seems to have got a seat in Tanis at this point.

Shockingly bad bit of Theory: It may even have originated here (Tanis) and later moved to Sais.

The final option is HP Amun Smendes II rules in complete parallel to Siamon of FIP fame. Their time is also -1213 to -1139. The question is 'Did Smendes II have place in Tanis as well as Thebes?'

We should note that Ramesses IX (-1242 to -1168) almost crosses Apophis above and uses a Hyksos benchmark in the dating of Papyrus Abbott (In -2275 (Hyksos Dyn. #15) we benchmark for the date of -1503+(4*78) for Papyrus Abbott in Yr. 16, Ram IX). He definitely crosses Amenemhet III (-1312 to -1238 CUTSM).

We could speculate that the Yr. 11 'historical note' incl. in Rhind[46] corresponds to Yr. 11 Ahmose I (-1609). Herit's vase in the so-called Amenhotep I's tomb, connects Apepi Awserre/Aqenenre, her father, with the dynastic sequence Dyn. #15/Dyn. #17/Dyn. #18/Dyn. #12/ Dyn. #13 (and therefore Awserre[iv]), possibly via Ramesses IX, and other Dynasty Twenty kings in a very SUSPICIOUS AND CONFUSING manner.

CUT is afraid we will have to introduce the notion that Howard Carter has fraudulently 'found' a vase and signet ring in Dra' Abu el-Naga' B to advance a romantic notion as expressed in Rohl, https://books.google.com.au/books?id=K3Nu8F8GobsC&pg=PA209&lpg=PA209&dq=vase+of+Herit+in+Amenhotep+I%27s+tomb&source=bl&ots=Whk4-ZokZR&sig=gHEpJCXynNlt3VTvttmZ-ORT9DA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjFoKKcuKHfAhWSe30KHYkWDQwQ6AEwEnoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=vase%20of%20Herit%20in%20Amenhotep%20I's%20tomb&f=false as follows;

46 From Wikipedia, 19:14, AEST, 15th Dec, 2018;

> This book was copied in regnal year 33, month 4 of Akhet, under the majesty of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Awserre, given life, from an ancient copy made in the time of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt Nimaatre. The scribe Ahmose writes this copy.[2]

> "...on the rather ambiguous nature of the relationship between the Theban 17th Dynasty and the Greater Hyksos 15th Dynasty: sometimes at war, sometimes at peace; often squabbling like sibling members of the same family, writing complaining letters to each other. This has raised the possibility, in some minds, of royal marriages between the two kingdoms. Howard carter himself suggested something of the kind when he **discovered** the Theban tomb (Dra Abu el-Naga B) of Ahmose-Nefertari – the wife of Ahmose and mother of Amenhotep I. The tomb contained fragments of an alabaster vase inscribed with name of a Princess Herit, daughter of Auserre Apophis. Finding such an object in the burial chamber of an 18th Dynasty Great Royal Wife led Carter to ask the question: Could the appearance of Apepi's name here indicate some kind of relationship between the Hyksos and Theban royal families? ...".

NO SUCH RELATIONSHIP EXISTS.

However, the 15th/17th/18th… sequence DOES exist.

And Herit may well be Awserre's daughter, not Moses' daughter, as she would have to be to make Howard Carter's apparent fairy-tale come true. Ryholt seems agnostic as to the source of the vase fragment.[v]

Finally, how is [47] *Smenkhkare, the General* related to other kings?

From https://wikivisually.com/wiki/Apepi_(pharaoh)#cite_note-Grimal,_p.193-11

> Rather than building his own monuments, Apepi generally usurped the monuments of previous pharaohs by inscribing his own name over two sphinxes of Amenemhat II and two statues of Imyremeshaw.[11] Apepi[vi] is ……

In CUT, Amenemhet II (A II) has a CUTSM of -1386 to -1312. Imyremeshaw has a CUTSM of -1336 to -1262. Ramesses II has a CUTSM of -1279 to -1205. Finally Apophis (Apepi) Aqenenre has a CUTSM of -1155 to -1081.

Assuming A II was the dampener of Aqenenre's *identity politics*, then his cartouche, ... does not appear on the Colossi before -1312[48]. Given the A II/Mermeshaw overlap of 24 yrs we can speculate that the two Sphinxes of A II were a late addition to his monument 'collection' then Aqenenre did not 'sign' these before A II's end of rule or demise, which may have been later by 5 or even 10 - or more – years. We could speculate (albeit wildly) -1304 (see elsewhere). The final point here is that the Smenkhkare Imyremeshaw colossal statues are of King Smenhkare[49] of Dynasty Eighteen and were erected in reference to his otherwise unacknowledged military activity as evidenced in the honorific/ title/whatever - Imyremeshaw of the later pharaoh (CUT assigns nomenclature of Smenkhkare II). Keep in mind Smenkhkare's building efforts are still a wonder TODAY. He was an active Amarna

47 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imyremeshaw
https://books.google.com.au/books?id=QUSUDgAAQBAJ&pg=PA90&lpg=PA90&dq=%22imyremeshaw%22+statues+at+Tanis&source=bl&ots=O41nKAbxW1&sig=RS7FwpOjy9JVmz7YAIUYIp2x0k8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi4ysqa8aLfAhWDYysKHXLdDv8Q6AEwC3oECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=%22imyremeshaw%22%20statues%20at%20Tanis&f=false

48 Keep In mind that this king Aqenenre transforming himself to some latter day Moses (Apepi Awserre) might have been the trigger for Israel to demand a king from God through Samuel, some time into the last decade of Apepi's CUTSM.and David was first anointed, at least, 2 yrs after Awserre II's CUTSM end.

49 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smenkhkare

correspondent and reigned in a co-regency with Akhenamun/aten/Tutankhaten/amon (a KING, KING, KING, not a child – GET THE POINT!!!!!!!!!!!!). His sole rule, so-called, with Aye and Haremheb and Harmais from -1350 to -1346/45 fits him for the time period to construct/commision the statuary. King Smenkhkare (18th) has a CUTSM of -1420 to -1346 and Mermeshaw Smenkhkare -1336 to -1262 – almost a tail-to-head transition.

NB: Ramesses II could easily, in the range -1350 to -1205, have beaten Aqenenre to the punch in 'notarising' Smenkhkare's Colossi.

Ryholt's Dynasty Sixteen

From Wikipedia, 9:45am, AEST, 18th Dec, 2018;

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nebiryraw_I

> Nebiryraw's throne name Sewadjenre (along with the epithets "good god" and "deceased") appears on the base of a bronze statuette of the god Harpocrates now in Cairo (JE 38189), along with other royal names, two of them – Ahmose and Binpu – apparently belonging to princes of the 17th Dynasty which would replace the 16th Dynasty shortly thereafter. The statuette also mentions a "good god Neferkare, deceased" which is generally believed to be the throne name of Nebiryraw's purported son [CUT brother] and successor, Nebiryraw II. The statuette is clearly non-contemporary,

From Wikipedia, 10:05am, AEST, 18th Dec, 2018;

https://books.google.com.au/books?id=ZysVAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA261&lpg=PA261&dq=Semphrucrates&source=bl&ots=IpfUiyGXzV&sig=PKQDOoTXHOJtcohyUXPwuz9Q2iQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiEhPqt8qffAhWzgUsFHStXAEwQ6AEwCHoECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=Semphrucrates&f=false

"26 Semphrucrates reigned 18 Years, A. M. 3909 … His Name (69) fignified" (sic) "Hercules Harpocrates."

NB: John Jackson,"*Chronological Antiquities: Or, The Antiquities and Chronology of the Most Ancient Kingdoms, from the Creation of the World, for the Space of Five Thousand Years: In Three Volumes. In this Work, the Original Hebrew Chronology of the Old Testament*, ...", gives -1517 not -1525; this would be in the middle of CUT's rule for Semphrucrates/ Nebiriau I or II. We note that John Jackson' Anno Mundi is consistently different from CUT and Africanus etc.

From Wikipedia, art. **Tao**, 10:38am, AEST, 18th Dec, 2018;

Consort Ahhotep I, Ahmose Inhapi, Sitdjehuti

Children Kamose, Ahmose I, Ahmose-Nefertari, Henutemipet, Meritamon, Nebetta, Sipair, Tumerisy, Binpu, Ahmose, Henuttamehu

CUT takes from this that Binpu and Ahmose were later offspring of Tao (CUTSM -1683 to -1609). Nebriau I and II would have birth dates ca. -1599 and Ahmose and Binpu ca. -1619 or later. This makes these four princes near contemporaries.

So we draw the following conclusion about the relationship between the 17th, 18th and 16th dynasties. Dynasty 16 largely paralleled Dynasty 18 (see Syncellus' additions to Erasosthenes' List of Kings) and can be placed though John Jackson and CUT articulation, assuming the Harpocrates connection, such that it was commenced through Sipair (*not recognised by a kingly nomenclature as far as we know to date*) in -1620, following Ahmose I in a 4-yr step down for the start of a CUTSM. His place in TK is the lacuna before the change of column for the Sekhemre … series of kings.

Kings		**CUTSM dates**
Sipair		-1620 to -1546
Djehuti		-1603 to -1529
• Myrtaeous (Syn.)	-1567 to -1545	
Sobekhotep VIII		-1587 to -1513
	-1529 to -1513	
Neferhotep III		-1586 to -1512
	-1513 to -1512	
Monthhotepi		-1585 to -1511
	-1512 to -1511	
Nebiriau I		-1559 to -1485
✔ waymark		
'-1511-(4*120) = -1991 end of Afr. Dynasty covering (Salitis to Apophis)		
	-1511 to -1485	
Nebiryraw II (= Nebiriau II, brother)		-1555 to -1481
✔ Semphrucrates	-1525 to -1507	
Prenomen: Semenre, nomen(?) Sthenelus		-1550 to -1476
✔ Argos	-1533 to -1525	
Bebiankh		-1534 to -1460
✔	-1472 to -1460	

Sekhemreshedwaset -1507 to -1433

✔ -1460 to -1437

Dedumose I -1437 to -1363

Dedumose II -1398 to -1324

Monthemsaf -1333 to -1259

Monthhotep VI -1299 to -1225

✔ CUT opts for ryholt's position here

Senusert IV -1261 to -1187

✔ Regnal Yr. 1, Seneferre Karnak 56, -1191 – (4*271) = -2275

co-rule Twosret -1191 to -1187

Dynasty Twenty-One

Ranging this dynasty is 130 or 130 years. No scope at all to play around and find proper relationships. This has to be done on experience.

So, what do we know that will help;

✔ Africanus counts to a *sed* festival

✔ Eusebius counts including a *sed* festival. This incorporates a one year interval.

Dynasty Twenty and Twenty-One are intertwined.

Africanus does not provide 130 years worth of reigns, we are free in this respect.

Dynasties Twelve, Thirteen and Fourteen all cross our time range.

Therefore we set out the range as -1287 to -1157 = 130 years. This does not correspond neatly to any CUTSM start or ends. It does, however, incorporate a CUTSM end – a very important key.

The start year works on a CUT articulation point;

the standard model is: 4,30,1,30,1,8

Ramesses X (-1321 to -1247) has a 4 + 30 articulation in 1287. Confirmation of this date comes from Ramesses VII (-1301 to -1227) whose highest attested year is Yr. 8 in a co-rule with Smendes I at the articulation of Smendes' 4 articulation point of -1295. Obviously

(using CUT protocol) this is -1287 (drifted as '-2707+(4*355); *needs work for CUTSM attestation*).

The end is calculated from Osorkon I (-1222 to -1148) (Osochor)'s 4+30+1+30 articulation point at -1157.

Thus we have -1157 - -1287 = 130 years.

Kings	**CUTSM dates**
Smendes I	-1299 to -1225
✔ Afr., Eus, Arm. (4+30+1) Psus. I co-rule	-1290 to -1264
Psusen(n)es (sic) I	-1290 to -1216
✔ Sothis Psuenus (4+30) "	-1290 to -1265
✔ Afr. Psusennes	-1268 to -1222
Monthemsaf (4+30+1+30 art.pt.) to Osorkon I (CUTSM start)	
✔ Eus.Psusennes	-1265 to -1224
Amenemnisu	-1226 to -1152
Start at Senusert IV's 4+30+1 art. pt. Of -1226	
✔ Sothis Nephercheres	-1224 to -1218
✔ Afr., Eus, etc Nephelcheres	-1222 to -1218
Start with Osorkon I's CUTSM start-date	
✔ Nechepsos (Sothis)	-1171 to -1152
Amenemope	-1227 to -1153
✔ All, Amenemophthis	-1216 to -1207
Start with end of Psusennes I's CUTSM	
Osorkon I	-1222 to -1148
✔ Osochor	-1207 to -1201
Saites (Sheshonk I?)	-1216 to -1142
✔ Saites	-1216 to -1201
✔ Psinaches	-1201 to -1192
✔ Susakeim? (Sothis) 4+30 art.	-1216 to 1182
Psusennes II	-1212 to -1138
✔ Afr. 4+30 art.	-1192 to -1178

- ✔ Sheshonk II/Senusert V (CUT's choice) (-1185 to -1111) 4 +30 art.

  -1192 to -1157
- ✔ Osorkon II 4 art. pt. ALTERNATIVE -1192 to -1157

Dynasty Twenty-Two

Ranging this dynasty shows the differing approaches taken by Africanus and Eusebius. The distance is 120 years or 49 years. The previous dynasty ended, according to Eus. at -1157 and according to Afr. at -1178. If we project the Afr. 120 years for our dynasty then the second group of three kings; Shes. IV/Pami/Shes. V would end at -1058. This somewhat overlaps the previous 130 which was taken from Eus.!!! Slight academic leaven with Afr. and error/pedantry with Eusebius. I say error because, like Ussher, he is the cause/author of the Shishak = Sheshonq I synchronism, expressed as Certos (a *certified synchronism* in modern thinking?). Since Sheshonk I is a Dynasty Nineteen king we can assign Sesonchosis to Senusert V.

Eusebius' 49 years seems a canard. A post-Petubastes I 40-years (-1149) to the end of Takelot II's 13-years (-1100). This implies Osorkon II had a co-rule with Pami(?) from -1128.

Kings	**CUTSM dates**
Senusert V	-1185 to -1111
✔ Sesonchosis Afr. Eus. Sothis.	-1178 to -1157
Osorkon II	-1161 to -1087
✔ Osorthon A. E. and S. (second)	-1157 to -1142
Tutkheperre Shoshenq	-1189 to -1115
✔ Co-rule Pami/art. 4+30+1+30 of *S II*	-1128 to -1120
Sheshonq II (*S II*)	-1185 to -1111
✔ Co-rule Pami art. 4 of Takelot II	-1120 to -1113
...maatra Ibi ...TK 8/22	-1142 to 1068
✔ Admin. Start	-1142 to -1128
✔ 4 art. Start	-1138 to -1128

Takelot II		-1117 to -1043
✔	4+30+1+30 art. to Takelot I	-1113 to -1100
Sheshonq IV		-1143 to -1069
✔	First of three	-1100 to -1093
Pami		-1128 to -1054
✔	Second of three	-1093 to -1069
Sheshonk V		-1104 to -1030
✔	Third of three	-1069 to -1058

Dynasty Twenty-Three

Ranging is reasonably straight forward. Petubastes I's 25 years as recorded in Eus., Arm. starts at the 4+30 art. pt. Of Sheshonq I (-1182) ending with Osorkon's 4 art. pt. (= Sheshonq II's 4+30 art. pt.) of -1157. This is also because it starts a *sed* year accounting for Osorcho's 9 or 8 years – an art. pt. to Senusert V/Shoshenq II's 4+30 and 4+30+1 years. Psammus (CUTSM -1159 to -1085) goes through the end of 89 years *ie* -1093 - -1182 = 89 to -1085. The last group of three unknown kings of the prior dynasty have one pair in co-rule at the 4+30+1 art. pt. of Pami (-1093) *eg S V starts co-rule with father, Pami in -1093.*

Kings		**CUTSM dates**
Petubates		-1193 to 1119
✔	Petubastes(Soth.)	-1193 to -1159
✔	Petubastes (Afr.)	-1189 TO -1159
✔	Petubastes (Eus.)	-1182 to -1157
	Art. pt. 4+30 of Sheshonq II	
Osorkon II		-1161 to -1087
✔	Osorcho Afr.	-1156 to -1148
	Art. pt. at start is Sheshonq II's 4+30+1 of -1156	
	Yr. 4 of Osorcho = Yr. 49 of Sheshonq III (CUTSM -1205 to -1131) art. pt. 4 (CUT protocol)	

✔ Osorcho Eus. -1157 to -1148

Art. pt. at start is Sheshonq II's 4+30 of -1157. Once again we see Eus. is incl. of *sed*s.

Psammus -1159 to -1085

✔ Psammus -1148 to -1138

-1138 is the CUTSM end for Psusennes II

Apophis Awserre -1155 to -1081

✔ Zet -1151 to -1120 (incl. - Eus.?)

✔ Zet -1155 to -1121 (excl. - Afr.?)

Dynasty Twenty-Four

This is a douzy. We need to retreat to Syncellus at this point. Remember CUT's position vis-a-vis Syncellus is that this man was a great chronologist and almost always framed his material from the point of view of Biblical/Scriptural events. His position is, <u>basically</u>, as far as CUT sees, one of the premise that history, chronology and archaeology can't confirm the authenticity of Scripture (see Karen Sowada's excellent article) but Scripture is an historian's out when everything chronologically-speaking, goes pear-shaped. Now is the time for Syncellus to *'ride' to our aid* because Dynasty Twenty-Four is THE most difficult in Egyptian chronology.

We start with The Old Chronicle – Syncellus' Masterpiece;

-2168
-1978
-1875
-1527
-1333
-1105
-984
-936
-917
-873
-696

Essentially we can get to -1105 as the end of Psusennes III's CUTSM. To reach -984 we introduce *Tefnakht; -1058 Shepesre Tefnakht I TK 8/24* and consider a CUTSM from the end of the Dyn. #22 Afr.'s second 'three kings'. CUT is implying the three kings were cut off by the rise of Tefnakht.

Bocchoris is articulated to Takelot III's (-1048 to -984) 4+30+1+30. He has a CUTSM of -987 to -913.

At this point we need a bit of back-and-fill. The most colourful personality at this moment in Egypt is Pianki (-1036 to -962). Among his many *other* peers we have;

Osorkon III	-1052 to -978
Osorkon IV	-1040 to -966
Shoshenq VI	-1073 to -999
Nimlot of Hermopolis 'D'	-1010 to -936 The Old Chronicle
Iuput II	-1021 to ?
Rudamon	-1017 to -943
Peftjauawybast	-991 to -917 The Old Chronicle
Menkheperre Ini	-967 to -893
Sheshonk VII	-979 to -905

In another paper, CUT concludes;

11

Asa⟶	1	-958	19 Abijam	
	2	-957	20 Abijam	
	3	-956	21 Abijam	
	4	-955	22 Abijam	
	5	-954	23 Abijam	
	6	-953	24 Abijam/Asa	1
	7	-952	25 Asa	2
	8	-951	26 Asa	3
	9	-950	27 Asa	4
	10 Shishak	-949	28 Asa	5
	11 Shishak	-948	29 Asa	6
	12	-947	30 Asa	7
	13	-946	31 Asa	8

Illustration 5: True Yr. 5 of Rehoboam as per CUT

Illustration 4: Sheshonk VII is equated to Biblical Shishak

[50] We pick up the story with the dynasty but will need to complete the picture with the next dynasty.

Kings	**CUTSM dates**
Wahkare Bakenranef	-987 to -913
✔ Servant in his name Eus.	-957 to -913

50
"Re-conciliation of the Chronology of Herman L. Hoeh, Th. D./CUT with that of M. Christine Tetley, Th. D. - a Chronological Masterpiece", https://independent.academia.edu/ShearsIan/Papers

✔ Afr. -953 to -947

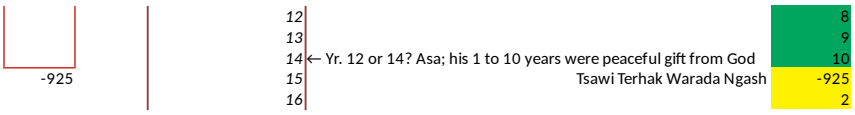
Syncellus has used Joseph's end CUTSM + 10 years to his 110 year of -1939 to anchor his "*From Joseph, ca. -1939 + 990 yrs Afr. For Yr. 35 of -949 ...a lamb spoke in his time ...*". A warning from God – *cf.* the Lamb of God *ca.* a millenium later – which warns about the type of Christ, Solomon, and those looting (*cf.* ravaging/persecuting the true Church of God) his treasure. In -947 Taharqa I and Sheshonq VII lead a looting expedition to Solomon's Temple.

Dynasty Twenty-Five

Ranging is easy as we have a slight correspondence between The Old Chronicle's 24th Dynasty of 917 to -873 or 44 years as per Eus.

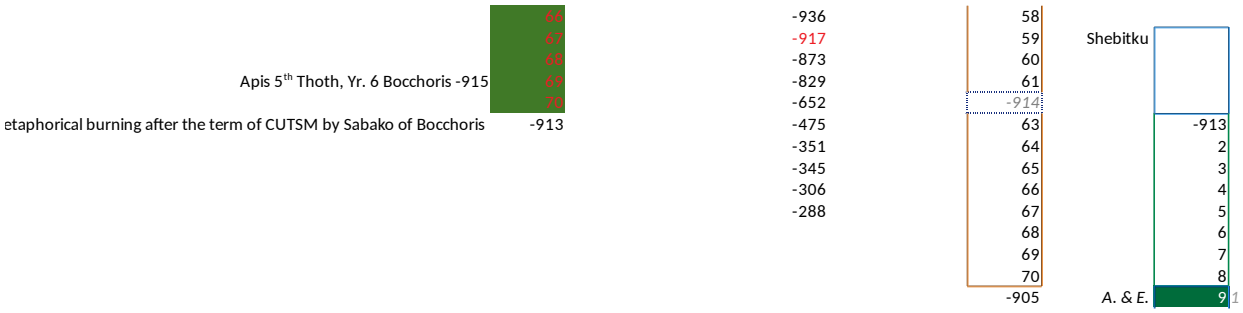
The -984 is the end of a CUTSM for Tefnakht. The -936 is the end of a CUTSM for Nimlot of Hermopolis 'D'.

Yr. 21 of Pianki (CUT protocol) is -980, so drifted we get a start of -984. Kashta (-1021 to -947) and Nicauta, Kandake (-999 to -925) parallel, to some degree, Zerah: II Chron. 16 = Erda Amen Awseya (-943 to -869).



The last deposit into the temple of Kawa from Rehoboam's loss was in -936, a Syncellus point. See below64?

The next 19 years are covered as below;



Shebitku, Sabako and Taharqa I toward the end of reigns (except Shebitku), form the bulk of Dynasty Twenty-Five but only somewhat connected to Twenty-Four by the art. pt. of 4+30+1+30+1+8 of Bocchoris as the admin. overlap for Shebitku.

Kings **CUTSM dates**

Sabako		-953 to -879
✔	Sabacon, A.	-913 to -905
✔	Sabacon, E. S.	-917 to -905
Shebitku		-917 to -843
✔	Sebichos, E.	-905 to -893
✔	Sebechon, Soth.	-905 to -893
✔	Sebichos, A.	-905 to -891
Taharqa I		-947 to -873
✔	Tarcus, A., S.	-893 to -873
✔	Taracos (Saracos), E.	-891 to -873

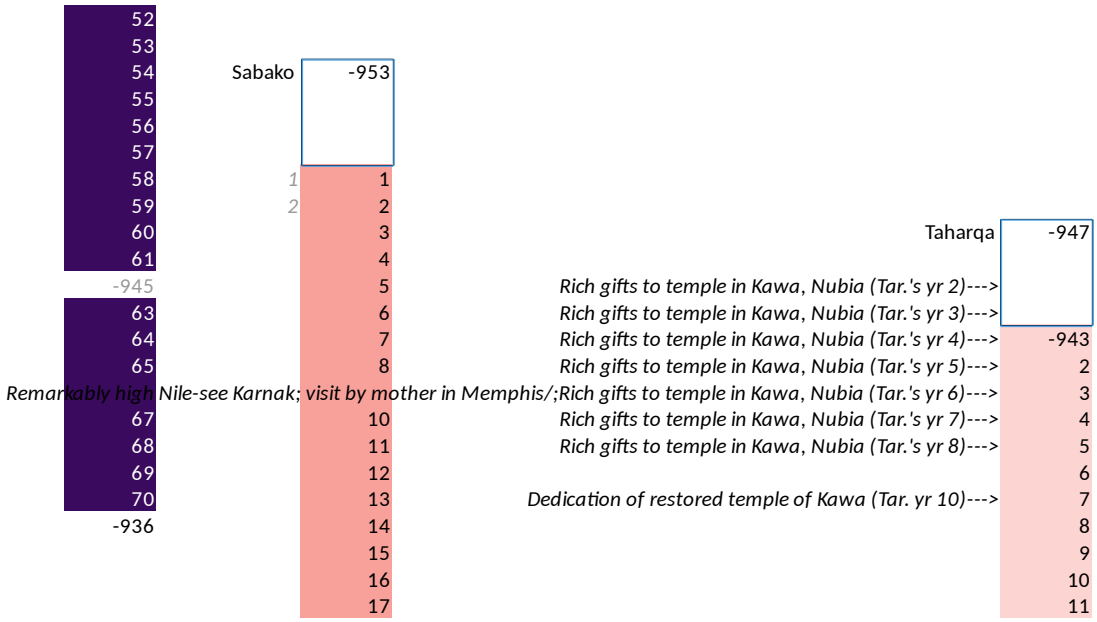


Illustration 5: Solomon's Temple Treasure deposited in the 'Bank' of Kawa

Dynasty Twenty-Six (Manethonian/The Old Chronicle)

The ranging of this next dynasty is fun, fun and fun. The ill-repute of The Old Chronicle stems from this very dynasty.

Starting from the position that a great Christian and a diligent scholar is right and moderns would not know a single thing (apologies to those who have been here before me and understand the point that I am about to make). There is a great deal of fog in Egyptian kings reigns during the period – even to the point of which kings were '*oot and aboot*' between -873 and -696. This is being remedied as I write and in the past I have made a brief tour of this space without much of a result. I believe such a result will be possible shortly.

The more interesting aspect is that there is a 177-yrs from the end of Taharqa I's CUTSM to the years at Safelya Sabacon's 4+30+(1) or -697/-696. Once again we have a Taharqa and a Sabacon. This is the source of confusion that lead to the reversal of one 177 years with the following 44 years. CUT now properly restores this with a gap-filling sequence;

Kings/some from Nubia			**CUTSM dates**
Amen Asero			-908 to -834
Nuatmeawn			-870 to -796
✔	Tanautamun	-870 to -866	
✔	Amaes (Sothis)	-834 to -796	
Aspelta			-838 to -764
Horus:So-Meri-Amen, Her-sa-atef (Saifay Harsiataw II)			-819 to -745
Nastesen			-810 to -736
Handu Wuha Abra			-800 to -726
Safelya Sabakon			-731 to -657
✔	Waymark; 4+30 = -697		
✔	Waymark; 4+30+1 = -696		

Eus. gives 163 years, for this dynasty, so lets play; -873 (see above) + 163 = -710.

This allows some Egyptian kings to be added in;

Nechepsos			-710 to -636
✔	Nekauba	-710 to -704	
Teknakht II			-717 to -643
✔	Stephinates	-717 to -710	
✔	Stephinates (Sothis)	-710 to -683 (excl. sed)	
Psammeticos I			-717 to -643
✔	Psammeticus	-697 to -643	

✔ Psammeticus -697 to -652

✔ " -696 to -652

✔ Psammeticus (Soth.) -683 to -664

14-yrs is a Eus. derived number (incl. *sed*s Psammeticus/Nechao)

Nechao -704 to -630

✔ Afr. -704 to -696

Those familiar with Assyria will see the story emerging from the mists.

Tirhakah = Taharqa II -713 to -639

✔ Ammeris, the Ethiopian -709 to -697

✔ Ameres, the Ethiopian -700 to -682

18-yrs is a Eus. Derived number (incl. *sed* of Tefnakht II)

✔ The 167 years of Arm. Range for Dynasty twenty-Six therefore runs to the end of Nekauba's admin 4. (-706).

The 150 yrs and 6 mths is Afr. for the real Manethonian #26 dyn. It represents -717 to -567+ 6 mths. The Old Chronicle's next step is 44 years from -696 to -652.

Necho II -673 to -599

✔ Nechao, the Second -652 to -646

He took Jerusalem, and led King Ioachaz captive into Egypt

Psammeticus II -651 to -577

✔ Psammuthis, the second -636 to -630

Art. pt. Ahmose II (-640 to -567) 4

✔ Psamuthes (Soth.) -647 to -630

Uaphris -646 to -572

✔ Afr. -630 to -611

✔ Eus. -636 to -611

✔ Hophra (Soth.) -646 to -612

Soth. is excl. of Uaphris' *sed* whereas both Afr. Eus. incl. the *sed* year

The remnant of the Jews fled to him, when Jerusalem was captured by the Assyrians

Ahmose II -640 to -567

✔ Amosis Afr. -611 to -567

- ✔ Amosis E. -611 to -569
- ✔ Amosis (Soth.) -617 to -567

Art. pt. is Psamm II's (-651 to …) first sed; 4+30 (-617)

Psammecherites -567 + 6 mths

- ✔ Greek History gives possible -569 to -567 + 6 mths

Forty Years of Egyptian Exile begins with an occasional family temporary return to bury their dead.

This covers -566 to -526.

Dynasty Twenty-Seven

Ranging this Dynasty is horrible, but not impossible.

We start with the full CUT-version Old Chronicle dated ranges;

-2168
-1978
-1875
-1527
-1333
-1105
-984
-936
-917
-873
-696
-652
-522
-398
-359
-341

Illustration 6: CUT OC

From 652 we have to step into a black-hole (to use cute space-physics terminology). Dynasty Twenty-Eight, at least, in The Old Chronicle (OC) is missing. By cheating on a grand scale (why were spreadsheets invented again?) CUT would like to make the modest suggestion that the OC 27th dynasty ran 130 years. Some other researchers (I have misplaced the reference) suggest 125 years. This 130 years allows the above chart to be constructed.67 Remember Syncellus is a Scripture-focussed writer. Darius starts the full-on construction of a Second Temple and Haggai, Zephaniah, Zechariah all have references to this event. In Biblical terms

Year 2, 4 of Darius are important. So Syncellus breaks at -522. The reason Dynasty Twenty-Eight (OC) is lost is therefore obvious. Scoundrels and rascals abound.

This then allows an alignment with manethonic numbers.

If we work backwards from the Dynasty Twenty-Eight mythical start of -522 we account first for the Magian Revolt – say 7 mths = 1 yr for our purposes – and then take a 7-year leap to Herodotus' expounded -530. But as Dr Herman L. Hoeh points out Cambyses actually started rule (Yr. 1) in -529. When we compare this with the beginning of the Exile we could make a case for Amosis' 42 years end in -569. Thus Herodotus allows 4 years to rule in Egypt (as expounded) we come to a Manethonian start for Persian rule in Egypt of -526.

Kings		**CUTSM dates**
Cambyses		-530 to -523
✔ Afr.	-529 to -523	
✔ Eus.	-526 to -523	
Magi		7 mths
✔ Eus.	-523 to -522	
Darius		?
✔ Darius	-522 to -486	
Xerxes , the Great		?
✔ Xerxes, son of Darius	-486 to -465	
Artabanus, Chancellor		?

'Artabanus had personal ambitions for the throne. He first secretly murdered Xerxes and then accused Darius of parricide, resulting in his execution. The order of events remain uncertain but Xerxes and Darius certainly left the throne vacant' (source unknown). CUT injects a s/s frag.;

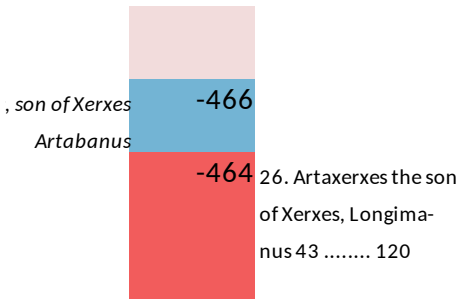


Illustration 7: Possibly the Ecclesiastical Canon (EC)

[Era] OF NABONASAR

THE ASTRONOMICAL CANON

-465 25. Artaxerxes I. 41. . 324

Illustration 8: Hence Artaxrexes is given a -465 start assuming a short life for Artabanus (AC)

Artaxerxes			?
✔	Artaxerxes, of the long-hand	-464 to -424	
✔	Artaxerxes	-465 to -424	
✔	26. Artaxerxes the son of Xerxes, Longimanus	-466 to -423	
Xerxes, the Second/Sogdianus			?
✔	Eus. 2 mths/7 mths	-424 to -423	
Darius II			-440 to -366
✔	Darius, who is Nothus (AC)	-424 to -405	
✔	Eus. Darius, son of Xerxes	-424 to -405	

If we add, from Afr. 124 yrs 4 mths or 125 years to Herodotus' -530 we come to -405. By adding Eus.' 121-yrs (- 4 mths) to -526 we get -405. By adding 124 yrs of the OC to -522 we get -398 – see below.

Dynasty Twenty-Eight

We have one king.

Amyrteos of Sais			-410 to -336
✔	Amyrtes Eus.	-405 to -399	

Dynasty Twenty-Nine

Nepherites			-420 to -346
✔	Nepherites	-395 to -389	
Achoris			-412 to -338
✔	Achoris	-389 to -376	

Psammuthis			-432 to -358
✔	Psamuthes, Arm.	-376 to -375	
✔	Muthes, Arm.	-375 to -374	

✔ Art.pts; Amyrteos, 4+30 (-376): Darius, son of Xerxes, 4+30+1+30 (-375)

Nepherites II	4 mths	-374 to -373	-399 to -373

Dynasty twenty-Eight and Twenty-Nine form a continuous period from -405 to -374.

Dynasty Thirty

We referred to an OC Dynasty change at -398 above. This is a Psammuthis (-432 to -358) art. pt. 4+30 (-398)[51]. If we add the next jump in the OC of 39 years we arrive at -359. And it is this which Manetho indicates ends a 18-year dynastic period for Nectanebo and his father(?) Teos. Thus ranging Dynasty Thirty is a subtraction; -359 -18 = -377.

Kings			**CUTSM dates**
Nectanebef			-433 to -359
✔	Nectanebes (excl. Nectanebo's *sed* yr)		-386 to -368
✔	Nectanebo		-378 to -368
	Art. pt. 4+30 of Achoris (-412 to -358): -378		
✔	Nectanebus Eus.	-366 to -358	
✔	Afr.	-366 to -348 +	
Teos			-416 to -342
✔	Teos	-368 to -366	
	Art. pt. 4+30+1+30 of Nectanebo (-433 to -359): (-368)		

In the OC, we find a final 18 years, to non-Manethonian Dynasty Thirty-One and -341.

But we have two other points of articulation as well. Both these reach the same point -346. The main connection is Nepherites (420 to -346).

To cover to -329 and death of Alexander and the rise Ptolemy I, we will supply a spreadsheet fragment71.

From Noah's first tour in -3246 to -329 we have the record of the post-Flood history of mankind in a chronological framework. We have much to thank the early post-Resurrection

51 Nepherites II commences at Nectanebef's (-433 to -359) art. pt. of 4+30 or -399. Thus 39 yrs ends at -360. The following subtraction is Manethos's Dynasty Thirty start ie -360 – 18 - -378 or the corrected Nectanebo.

people who followed the Way. Dr. Herman L. Hoeh needed support to lay a competent foundation. He did a mighty prayer effort to lay the foundation that he did. I thank his family for the patience they contributed as this foundation was being expertly laid.

My contribution has been in the context of the world's most encouraging wife. I prayed for my friend and brother-in-Christ Sabbatino Masci. He delivered big-time. The key missing element of the Garden of Eden. My wife GAVE me, as a result of prayer "the days of a king are 70 years". Biblical scholars will know where to look. I built the standard model of kingship.[vii]

So we end 2900 years of Chronology, focussed on Egypt, hoping the Reader will appreciate the effort and gift this paper represents.

----------oo00oo----------

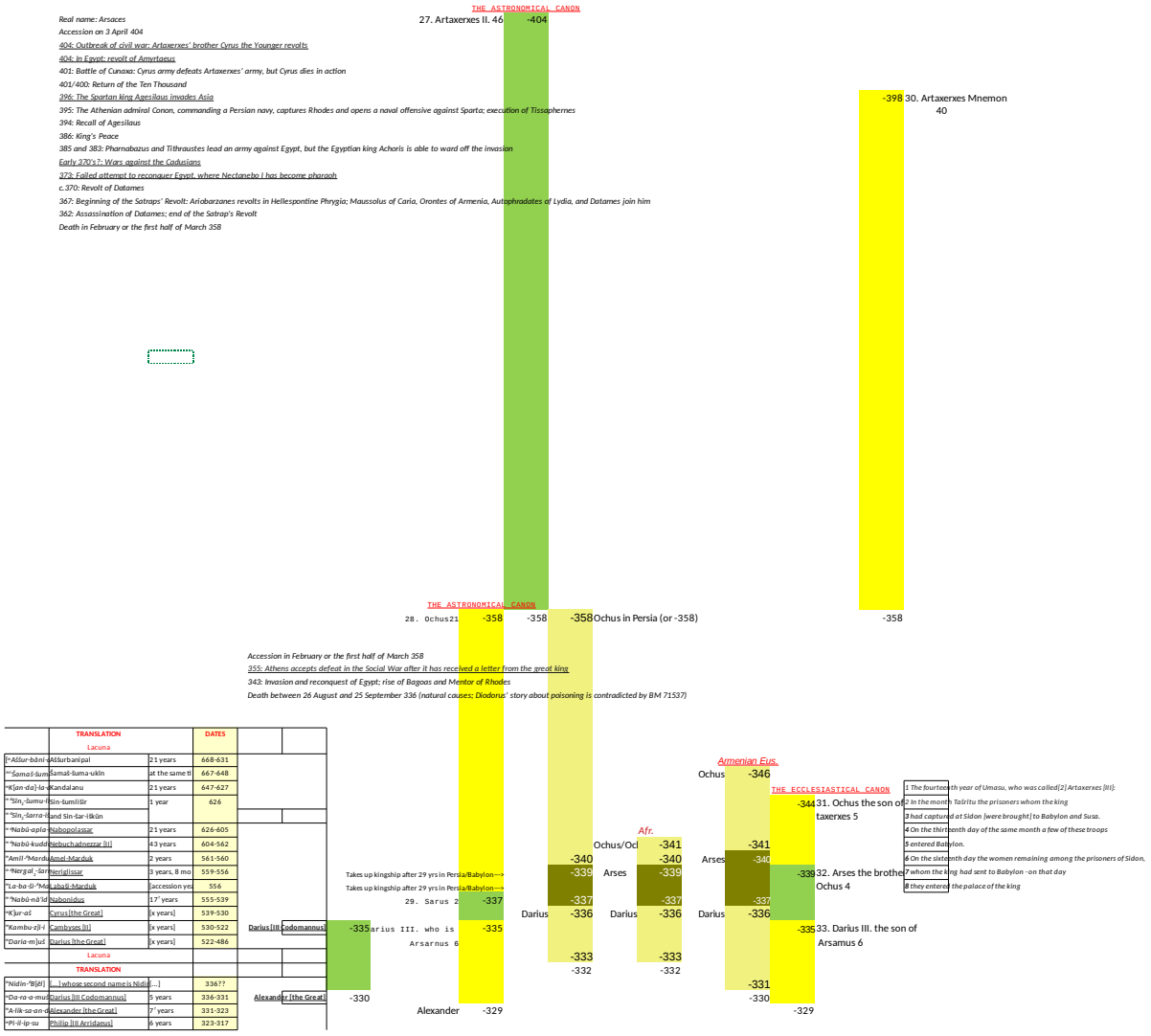


Illustration 10: Dynasty Thirty-One

Resources

Slot-o-gram------→

-1633

Merenre Nemtyemsaf II = Menthusuphis A 39
Merenre Nemtyemsaf II = Menthusuphis
Merenre Nemtyemsaf II = Menthusuphis
Merenre Nemtyemsaf II = Menthusuphis

Strata of Tell ed-Dabᶜa, with comparative phases and chronology.

Dabᶜa (Tell A)	*Character*	*Palestine*	*Bietak (1984)*	*Dever*
H	Open Settlement, Eg. MK material; ruined at end	Early MB IIA (12th Dynasty)	1750 B.C. / 1720 B.C.	ca. 1950–1875 B.C.
G/4–2 ↓	Dense settlement; cist-tombs; Palestinian material	Late MB IIA (12th Dynasty)	1710 B.C. / 1690 B.C.	ca. 1875–1825 B.C.
F ↓	New town plan, numerous tombs; Palestinian material dominates; tr. to "Hyksos"	Trans. MB IIA/B (13th Dynasty)	1680 B.C. / 1660 B.C.	ca. 1825–1775 B.C.
E/3	Consolidation of "Hyksos" town; Canaanite temples; first Asiatic rulers?	Early MB IIB (13th Dynasty)	1640 B.C. / 1620 B.C.	ca. 1775–1725 B.C.
E/2	Large settlement; temples continue; major "Hyksos" period	Late MB IIB (13th Dynasty)		ca. 1775–1675 B.C.
E/1	Houses overflow; cemeteries and sacred area continue; = "Hyksos" 15th Dynasty	Trans. MB IIB/C (15th Dynasty)	1600 B.C. / 1590 B.C.	ca. 1675–1625 B.C.
D/3	Increased occupation; burials below houses; = mid. "Hyksos" rule	Early MB IIC (15th Dynasty)	1570 B.C. / 1560 B.C.	ca. 1625–1575 B.C.
D/2	Little Yehudiyeh ware; tombs with Eg. material; wholesale disruption at end	Late MB IIC (Late 15th Dynasty)	1540 B.C. / 1530 B.C.	ca. 1575–1525 B.C.
D/1	Erosion during gap; 18th Dynasty retaining wall	Trans. MB IIC/LBI	Post-1540 B.C.	ca. 1525–1475 B.C.
B	Temple refortifications of 18th–20th Dynasties; Ramesside "Per-Ramesses"		ca. 1310–1080 B.C.	
A	Small Ptolemaic settlement		3rd century B.C.	

Illustration 11: William G. DEVER BASOR 281

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merikare
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intef_II

https://www.christies.com/lotfinder/Lot/an-egyptian-faience-scarab-new-kingdom-18th-5859331-details.aspx

https://www.vcoins.com/en/stores/the_time_machine/155/product/egypt_new_kingdom_faience_scarab_15th_dynasty_hyksos_period_16501550_bc/1046174/Default.aspx

https://www.pinterest.com.au/pin/528680443749054082

https://www.google.com.au/search?q=17th+dynasty+scarabs&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwirlPvwmvveAhUHuY8KHdN2BRkQsAR6BAgFEAE&biw=1366&bih=654

-2168
-1978
-1875
-1527
-1333
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-359
-341

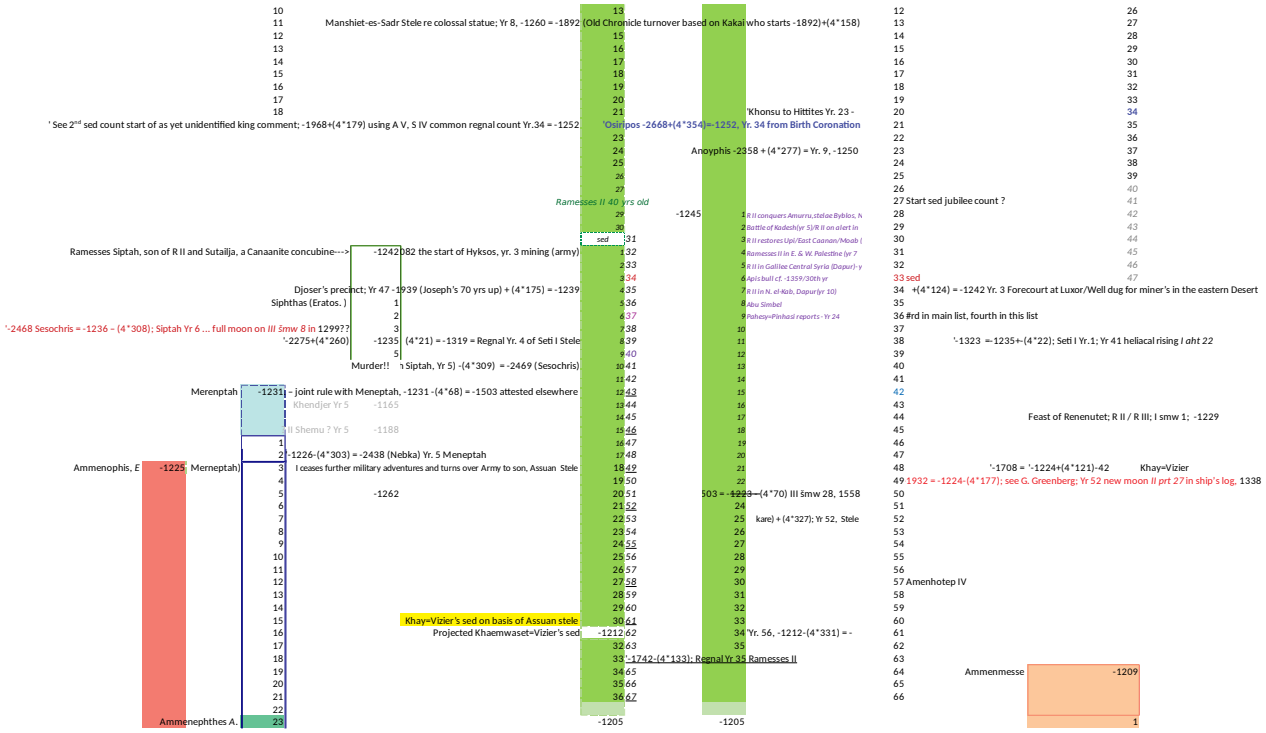

Manshiet-es-Sadr Stele re colossal statue; Yr 8, -1260 = -1892 (Old Chronicle turnover based on Kakai who starts -1892)+(4*158)
'Khonsu to Hittites Yr. 23 -
' See 2nd sed count start of as yet unidentified king comment; -1968+(4*179) using A V, S IV common regnal count Yr.34 = -1252
'Osirapos -2668+(4*354)=-1252, Yr. 34 from Birth Coronation
Anoyphis -2358 + (4*277) = Yr. 9, -1250
Ramesses II 40 yrs old
-1245
R II conquers Amurru,stelae Byblos, N
Battle of Kadesh(yr 5)/R II on alert in
R II restores Upi/East Caanan/Moab (
Ramesses II in E. & W. Palestine (yr 7
R II in Galilee Central Syria (Dapur)-y
Apis bull cf. -1359/30th yr
R II in N. el-Kab, Dapur(yr 10)
Abu Simbel
Pahey=Pinhasi reports - Yr 24
sed
Ramesses Siptah, son of R II and Sutailja, a Canaanite concubine---> -1242 82 the start of Hyksos, yr. 3 mining (army)
Djoser's precinct; Yr 47 -1939 (Joseph's 70 yrs up) + (4*175) = -1239
Siphthas (Eratos.)
'-2468 Sesochris = -1236 – (4*308); Siptah Yr 6 ... full moon on III šmw 8 in 1299??
'-2275+(4*260)
-1235 (4*21) = -1319 = Regnal Yr. 4 of Seti I Stele
Murder!! Siptah, Yr 5) -(4*309) = -2469 (Sesochris)
Merenptah -1231 – joint rule with Meneptah, -1231 -(4*68) = -1503 attested elsewhere
Khendjer Yr 5 -1165
II Shemu ? Yr 5 -1188
-1226-(4*303) = -2438 (Nebka) Yr. 5 Meneptah
Ammenophis, E -1225 Merneptah) I ceases further military adventures and turns over Army to son, Assuan Stele
-1262
503 = -1223 – (4*70) III šmw 28, 1558
kare) + (4*327); Yr 52, Stele
Khay=Vizier's sed on basis of Assuan stele
Projected Khaemwaset=Vizier's sed -1212
'Yr. 56, -1212-(4*331) = -
'-1742-(4*133); Regnal Yr 35 Ramesses II
Ammenephthes A. -1205
-1205
Start sed jubilee count ?
+(4*124) = -1242 Yr. 3 Forecourt at Luxor/Well dug for miner's in the eastern Desert
#rd in main list, fourth in this list
'-1323 = -1235+-(4*22); Seti I Yr.1; Yr 41 heliacal rising I aht 22
Feast of Renenutet; R II / R III; I smw 1; -1229
'-1708 = '-1224+(4*121)-42 Khay=Vizier
1932 = -1224-(4*177); see G. Greenberg; Yr 52 new moon II prt 27 in ship's log, 1338
Amenhotep IV
Ammenmesse -1209
1

Illustration 12: Ramesses II overview (incl. drifting)

i But not Harmais – just parallel.

ii Aye and Haremheb can be shown to have ruled jointly when we consider Acencheres II, J. (-1358 to -1346) and Cherres -1359 to -1344. From a graffitto in the Theban Necropolis (Breasted III, 32A) is to be respected, then '*third month*, *first season*, *day 1*' translates to a drift of 4*91 = 364. This from Yr. 8 Haremheb. For Cherres this is -1351 and for a co-rule with Acencheres II -1350. Since the Eighteenth Dynasty is, in one sense, an extension of the Seventeenth -1714 is our benchmark. This places Yr. 8 in the co-rule from simple arithmetic.

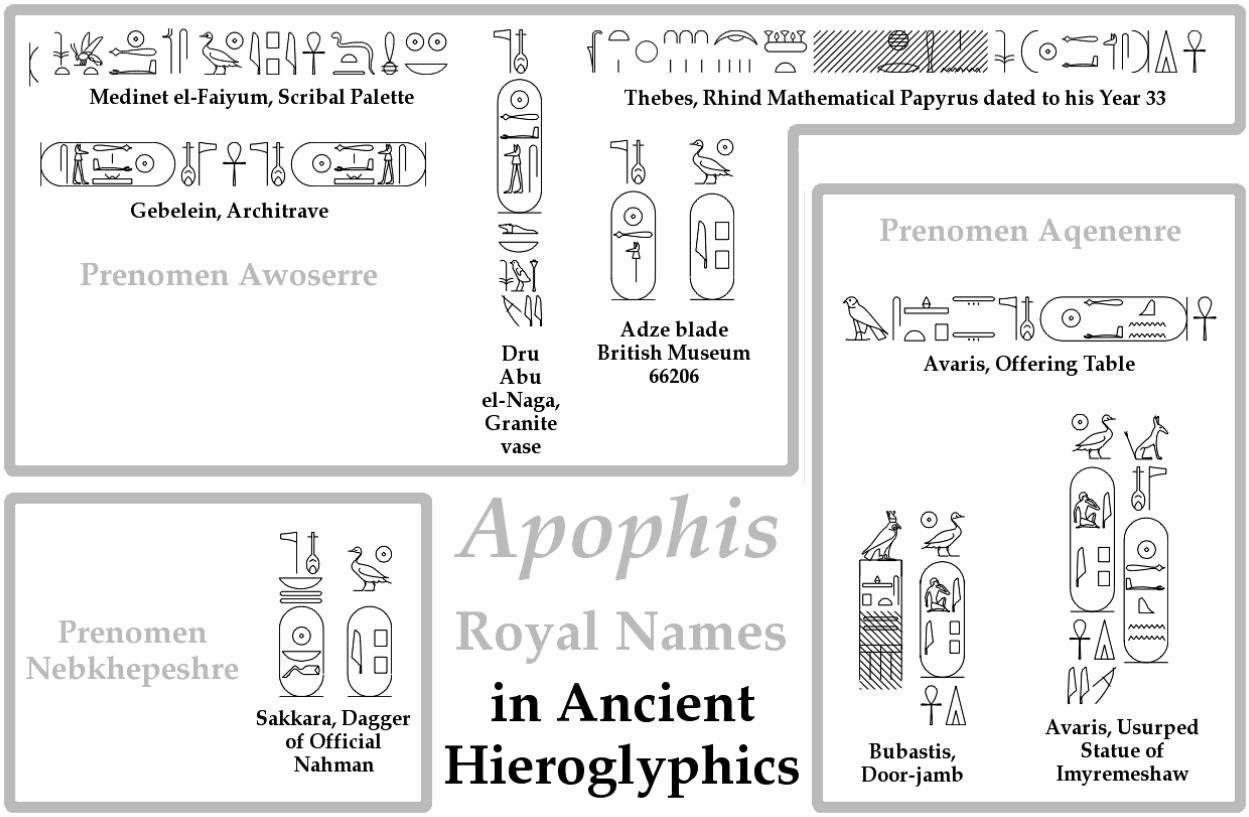
iii In order to align Twosret with Ochyras we need to check to see if Ochyras' Yr. 8 can be drift-aligned to Twosret's Yr. 8, III Shemu, day 29.
Twosret's Mortuary Temple inscr. Yr 8, day 299; benchmarked to Za-nakht Djoser. NB: Yr. 27 (in Sothis 50-yrs count for Thuoris – the source of the confusion???), -1157-(4*299) = -2353. A number of Eighteen/Nineteen/twenty kings use this benchmark. Clearly from Merneptah's end CUTSM of -1157, we see that he was suppressing her activity and she only got more active on his end of rule.

iv https://books.google.com.au/books?id=_VQfmVvNQLYC&pg=PA10&lpg=PA10&dq=Princess+Herit+daughter+of+Auserre+Apophis&source=bl&ots=rUqkCGU9Km&sig=9H2RhbkB7OLb7H3N_b6UErgntS8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi6t_GewqHfAhWHbisKHZf8B5QQ6AEwCnoECAIQAQ#v=onepage&q=Princess%20Herit%20daughter%20of%20Auserre%20Apophis&f=false

This evidence for Kamose / Auserre connection is weak.

The reference to Auserre in Kamose's second stele is simply to Apophis – CUT suggests Aqenenre.
http://www.reshafim.org.il/ad/egypt/kamose_inscription.htm

v http://willofjehovah.com/Family%20History/_Rowe/from%20Adam/__ra%20and%20osiris/the%20crucible%20of%20credible%20creed-1.htm#Chapter 6



vi From Wikiedia, 17:57pm, AEST, 17th Dec, 2018
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pharaoh%27s_daughter_(wife_of_Solomon)

The discussion point of current interest is;
Whether the marriage was forbidden...

Avraham ben Yaakov reviewing the material points out that "Solomon's move was questionable"[8] because it appeared to be outlawed by Deuteronomy 7:1-5, which said "neither shalt thou make marriages with them: thy daughter thou shalt not give unto his son, nor his daughter shalt thou take unto thy son. For he will turn away thy son from following Me, that they may serve other gods; so will the anger of the Lord be kindled against you, and He will destroy thee quickly."

This objection is held to be addressed by some, as the Talmud at Yevamos 76a says that Pharaoh's daughter converted to Judaism before she married Solomon. Yaakov goes on to outline Jewish thought on whether this caused the union to be ritually pure, "Some rabbis held that intermarriage would only be forbidden if the non-Israelite party to the marriage does not convert, but others held that converting them in order to marry is also forbidden."[8] Some Tannaim look at the story of Solomon marrying Pharaoh's daughter and declare it a "criminal act."[9]

There is also a discussion on Judaism's policy (which is found in the Talmud at Yevamos 24b) of forbidding conversion unless the "Jewish people is downtrodden."[10] R' Shlomo Ganzfried outlines the policy saying that "during the reigns of King David and King Solomon, when the Jews enjoyed political autonomy and financial prosperity, no converts were accepted, since they were likely to be motivated by a desire for personal security and monetary gain. Likewise, proselytes will not be accepted in the Messianic era."[10] This is held not to be the case with Pharaoh's daughter, as "the Talmud explicitly states that this did not apply to the daughter of Pharaoh, who had enough wealth not to need to marry Solomon for money (Talmud Yevamos 76a)."[8]

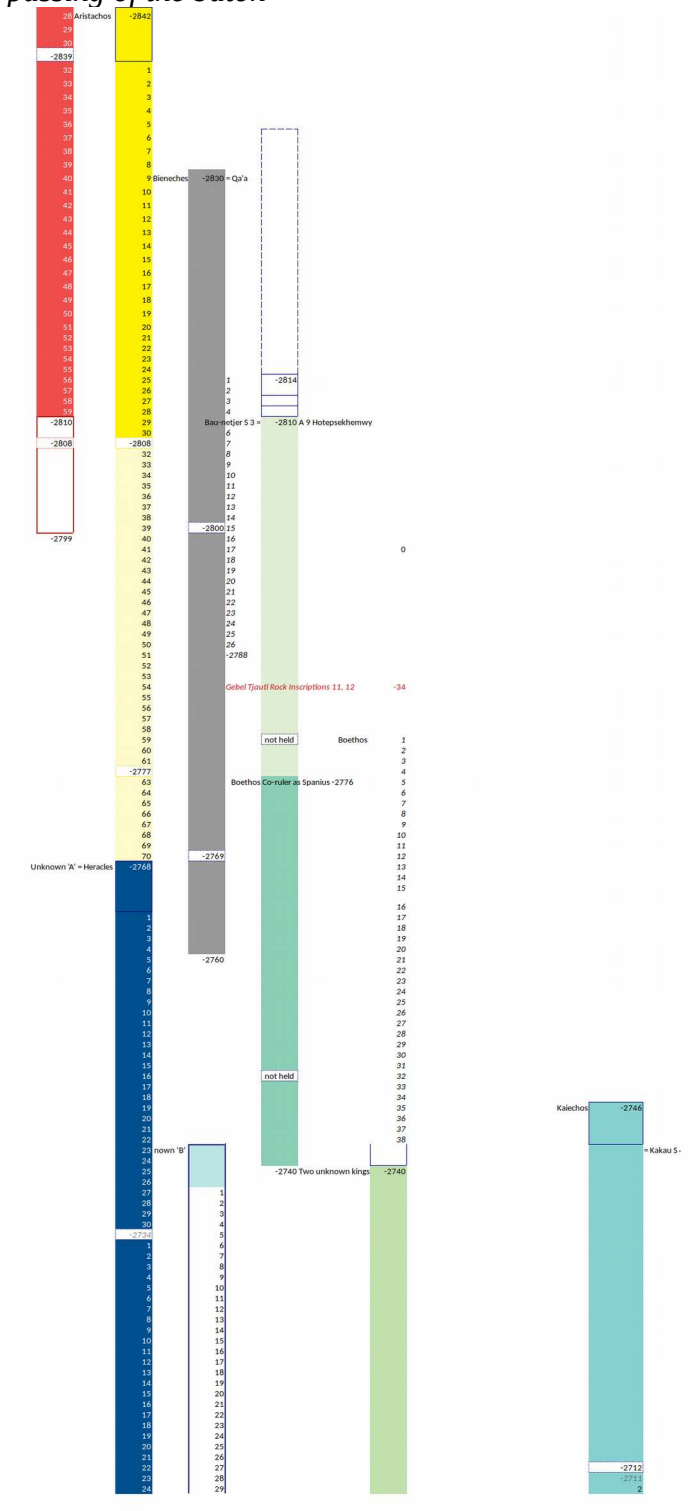
A less settled question is whether Solomon could have converted and then married an Egyptian woman when Deuteronomy 23:8-9 states "thou shalt not abhor an Egyptian, because thou wast a stranger in his land. The children of the third generation that are born unto them may enter into the assembly of the Lord." Yaakov says that "this objection is countered by a tradition (not accepted halachically) that the referenced verse applies only to an Egyptian male but not to a female (which would make the law of the Egyptian parallel to the law forbidding a Moabite but not a Moabitess [such as Ruth] from ever entering the Assembly)".[8]

This lays out the basis for the following assertion;

CUT suggests that the Tanite princes following the conquest of Goshen under Joshua ca. -1540 to1-530 included officers of the Judahite army contribution. In fact Apepi Awserre II was one such person. His marriage, according to the first rule set out above – there are sufficient generations intervening between Joshua / Awserre II – would qualify any g/granddaughter through Herit (possibly the following Pharaoh/King of Dyn. #14) as a wife to Solomon. This is so because she would be Solomon's age cohort *ie* Solomon -1016 on wards and Herit' g/d; -1155 +35+35+35 +30 =–1020.

vii The start of 2900 years is -3246. The end of this Nectanebo is -348 / -347 or "some fifteen years before Alexander". See Waddell. We have the comment (found in Waddell) about a period of 2365 ending -346. Thus -2712/11, which is the start of the rule of the first native king, Kaiechos, corresponds to -347/6 -2365 = -2712 / -2711.

Illustration 9: CUT revised Dyn. One/Boethos/Dyn. Two 'passing of the baton'



The Life and Times of an Apis Bull

: and another ….

Introduction

Clearing-UpTimes (CUT) is a self-declared group of aging members of the pre-Tkach WCG. Times have themselves moved on and the mantle of Dr Herman L. Hoeh has been taken up by this little group of 'oldies'. CUT is working to correct and complete his World History.

As part of this, a Chronology of Egypt has been established by the same methods Dr Hoeh used – excellent sources and prayer (even to gather the sources in the first place!) When creating a chronology the historian-oldie will often try to 'cement' the individual parts of the chronology he has laid down and that is our purpose in this treatise.

If the detailed Serapeum Apis record includes y,m,d and yrs, mths and days then, at least relatively, we can check on our kingship constructions. We will exemplify from the Saite Period – actually Psamtik I and Necho (II).

Fact Base

From James Henry Breasted[1], ƨ 974 & 975;

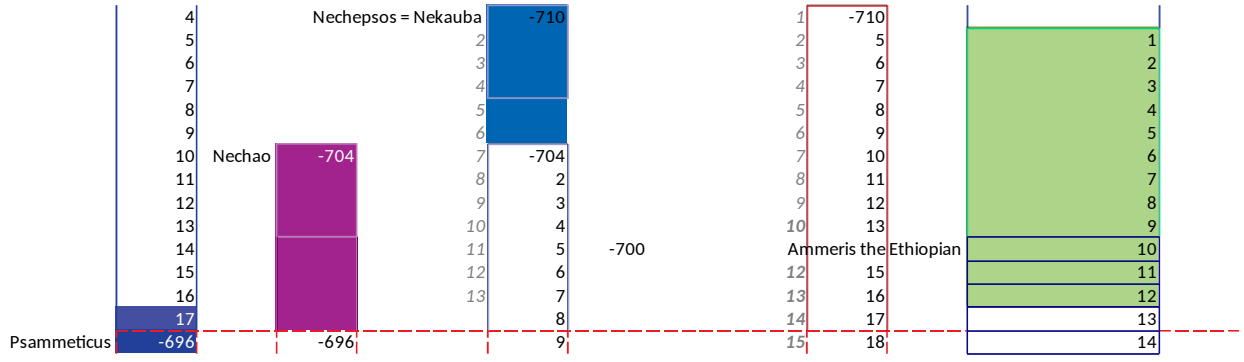


Illustration 1: Early Saite Dynasty CUTSMs

From Illus #1 above the Year -700 was a *musical chairs* moment: Tirhakah (Taharqa II) = Ammeris started a second Manethonic regnal count, Nechao I started a full 70-years regnal count and Psamtik I began a count which was used in a Serapeum dating of an actual Apis Bull's birth (for his 53rd year or -648 / -647). NB: -648/5/19 birth of Apis in 53rd of Psamtik I. The bull died at sixteen years, seven months and seventeen days. So by subtraction 6m 11days in -648 plus 16y 1m 6d to its date of death. That is, -631 or -631/1/6.

1 Taharqa II's reign can be dated from 717 BC to 643 BC.[4] Evidence for the dates of his reign is derived from the Serapeum stela, catalog number 192. This stela records that an Apis bull born and installed (fourth month of Peret, day 9) in Year 26 of Taharqa died in Year 20 of Psammetichus I (4th month of Shomu, day 20), having lived 21 years. This would give Taharqa II (= Ammeris) a reign of 26 years at least.

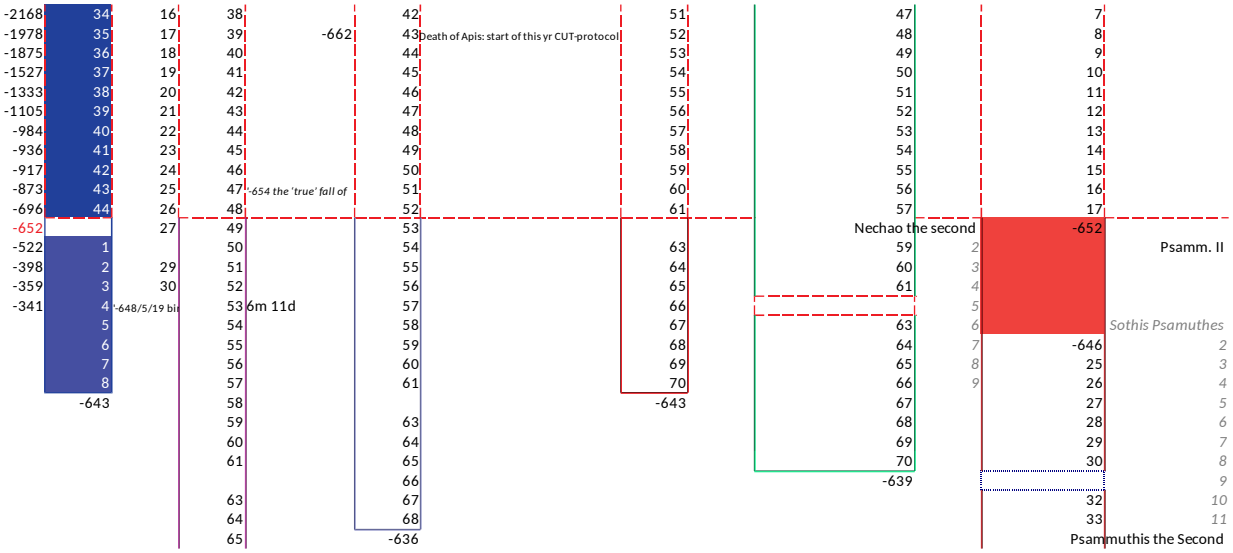


Illustration 2: Psamtik I in blue; Necho II in red

Back-calculating fifteen years for Nechao II's 16th year we get to -646. See Illus #2 above.

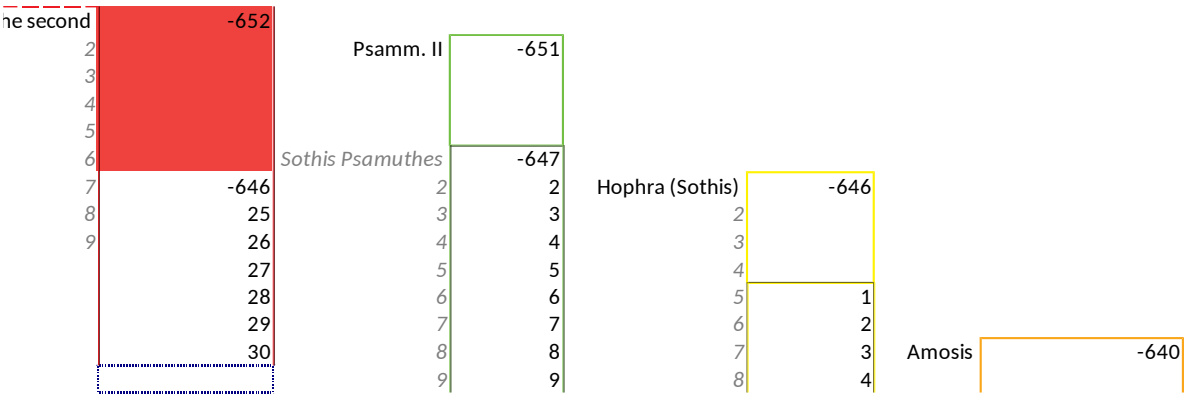


Illustration 3: Necho II and Hophra start a joint-rule in -646

Nechao II starts a regnal count in -646: as shown above Apries (Hophra of Scripture) is associated with Necho II for a four-year CUTSM apprenticeship at this time.

QED.

Discussion

In the Illus #4 below we find that to within plus/minus 6 mths we have another Apis bull depicted as living from -683 to -662.

We may confirm – to a degree – the argument above for the alignment of Necho II[2] and Psamtik I – by noting that the intervening period between this earlier life/death of the *Taharqa II and Psamtik I*

2 It is possible Necho I also joined in with Hophra and Necho II for a joint-rule or that Necho I brought Necho II's short run to a halt. So CUT's Necho II could be Necho I of record as well. Since Psamtik's 52nd year is also -662 by a different regnal count we see that decay had been the immediate past for the Serapeum.

Apis and our main subject Apis is approx. 16 years *ie* -663 to -647. This seems consonant with our main subject who as the immediate progeny also lived 16 plus years by contrast with the grandparent bull at 21 plus years.

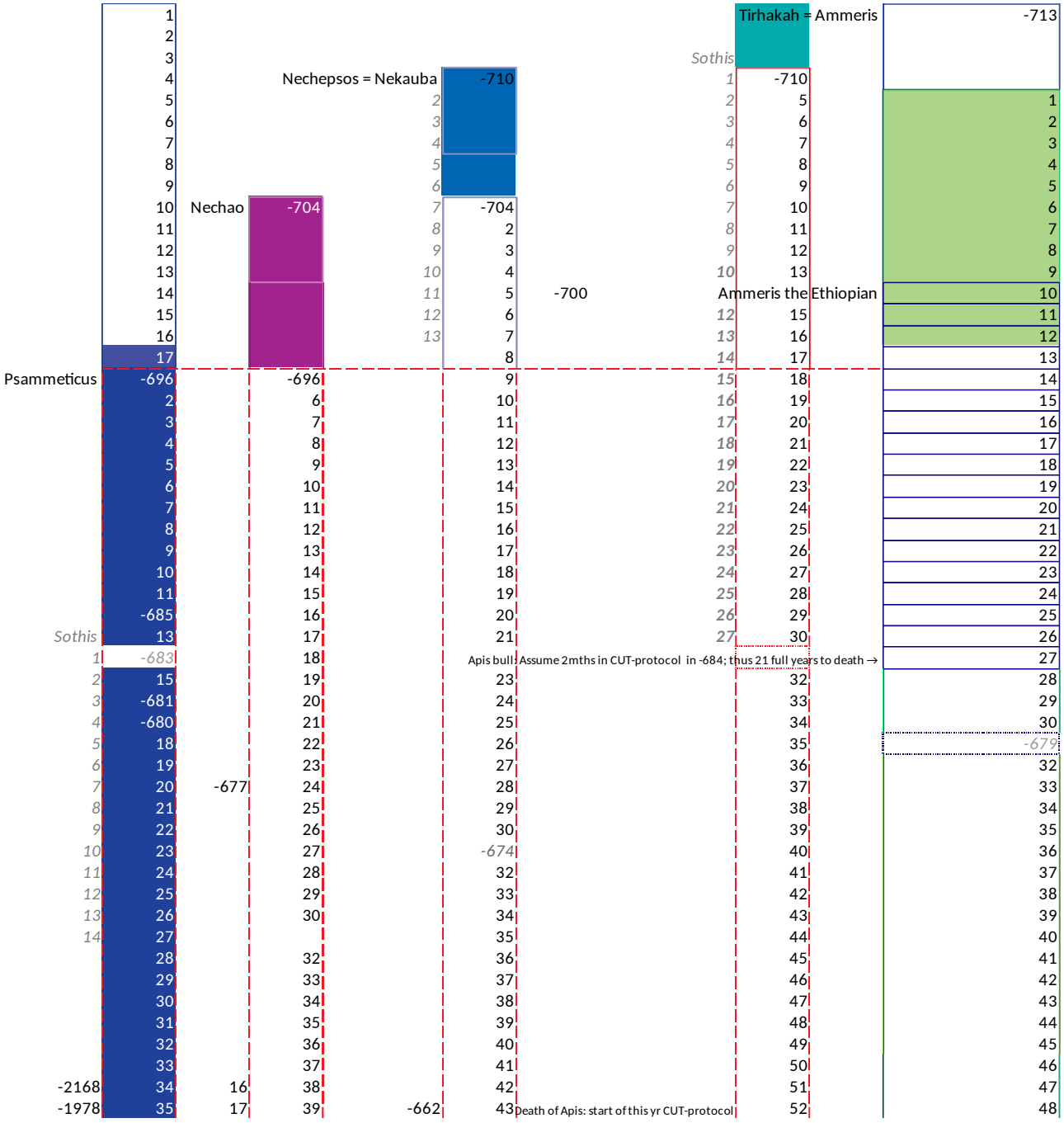


Illustration 4: Serapeum stela, catalog number 192

Breasted ☡ 984 gives us the next day following the death of our subject Apis as the birth of the Apis Bull that died in Yr 12 of Apries (Hophra). It lived seventeen years, six months and five days. It died in twelfth year of Apries (-614/7/12). Thus Yr 1 of Apries is -625. By comparing a 50-year

rule for Amosis and re-articulating[3] it to end at the start of Amosis' second sed we have a co-rule as another regnal count for Apries apart from Manetho's report. See Illus #5.



Illustration 5: Serapeum Stela Louvre No. 240

It appears that Psamtik's Yr 20/21 flip over was on a New Year so we might infer that his accession was on a New Year in whatever actual year *e. g.* -717. If we assume a Clearing-UpTimes (CUTSM) standard model of Egyptian Kingship then at 70/74-years of rule we would see the reign of Psamtik I end on a New Year.

This year was a year 54 but not on a consonant regnal count with the 52yr, 5mths, 19days regnal count.

It is instructive that the data for the Necho I's sixteenth year Apis death indicates a New Year start yet Necho I was in his later years. However this same year was Hophra's accession!!

On the basis of the numbers for Apries (Hophra) it seems the projected New Year corresponding to Amosis' accession is also a regnal count start for Apries based on a New Year.

Amosis' Apis data yields little in the way of New Years but does support a re-calibration/re-articulation of Amosis and Psammecherites as entities in the 2900 Years … series of papers.

It seems a twelve-year hiatus occurred between Apries' last Apis adventure and Amosis' Apis adventure. To establish Yr 5 and Yr 23 of Amosis (Amasis II) we go to **The Mortuary Stelae of the Priest Psamtik** (see Breasted folio 1026). Here we are told that "Psamtik was sixty-five years, ten months and two days old at his death in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Amasis, on the twenty-eighth day of the eighth month….Now the date of his birth is given as the first day of the eleventh month in year 1 of Necho;...". Many possibilities lie to hand for Necho (II)'s year 1 but we shall try -646. The twenty-seventh year is therefore -581. This makes Year 1 of the 27, -607. This is a kind of Year 1 for Necho II as it follows his second *sed* – which CUT notes is OFTEN a Year 1

3 https://www.academia.edu/40460319/Re-interpreting_the_Scriptural_Accounts_of_the_Kings_of_Israel_and_Judah_A_New_Chronology

for Egyptian kings. The Priest Psamtik has taken some pride in noting this co-incidence. (Makes a fella wonder what kind of charmed life an Egyptian priest lived!! Nudge, nudge). The point about all this is that a regnal count can just as easily be found with some frequency starting a second *sed* as is the case with the Manethonic 42 years. It starts in -608 ending in -566 which pushes Psammecherites to his rightful place in -527 / -526. This in turn is justified by Enekhnesneferibre living well past 'eighty'. Indeed she rivals Seti I at 118-years old at death.

Since we are free to choose CUT says "'Apis birth -603; /5/1/7" and "'Apis death -585; /23/6/6" for Amasis. We will stand corrected.

However, this is not the end of the discussion.

If the forty-years intervening between Amasis and Psammecherites represent forty years of depopulation of Egypt referred to in Ezekiel – see Illus. #6 below then the 130 years following the Old Chronicle Dynasty (OCD) #26 will take us to Darius – see Illus. #7. Thus -696 starts OCD #26 and OCD #25 gets a start in 873. However, this date starts Amaes (Tanuatamun) and a long series of empty space filled from Nubia so-to-speak. Yielding a Safelya Sabacon to supply Sargon II's victim Iamanni.

In fact, it is not until we get to -936 that we start seeing parts of ANOTHER Taharqa than Ammeris (Taharqa II).

	-610		6	6	Yr. 6 Neb.	2	Arabs done over by Neb.		Ezek 1:1 30th yr (Josi
	-609		7	7		3			Ezek 8:1 sixth yr of c
	-608		8	8		4			-174 Ezek 20:1 seventh yr
	-607		09/10/2010	Jubilee -630 to -629	Yr. 9 Neb.	5	Elam?		
	-606		10	10		6			
	-605		11/04/2009	11	Yr.11 Neb.	7	King of Awan captured		
832 captives Jer. 52:29	-604	Fall of Judah	1 11/05/2010	12	So Nebuzaradan the capt	8			
	-603		2	13		9			
	-602		3	14		10			
	-601		4	15		11			
	-600		5	16		12			
'0 Nebuzaradan Jer. 52:30, 745 captives	-599		6	17/18		13			
	-598		7	18		14			
	-597		8	19		15			
	-596		9	20		16			
	-595		10	21		17			
	-594		11	22		18			
	-593		12	23	Yr. 23 Neb.	19			
	-592		13	24		20			
	-591		14	25		21			
	-590		15	26		22			
	-589		16	27		23			
	-588		17	28		24			Ezek 29:17 twenty-s
	-587		18	29		25			
	-586		19	30		26			
	-585		20	31		27			
	-584		21	32		28			
	-583		22	33		29			
	-582		23	34		30	Nabopolassar	21	
	-581		24	35		31	Nebuchadnezzar II	43	
	-580		25	36		32	Amel-Marduk	2	
	-579		26	37		33	Neriglissar	4	
Jehoiachin restored by Evil-morodach	-578		27	39		34			
	-577		28	40		35			
	-576		29	41		36			
	-575		30	42		37			
	-574		31	43		38			
	-573		32	44		39			
	-572		33	45		40			
	-571		34			41			
	-570		35			42			
	-569		36			43			
	-568		37			44			Ezek 31:1 eleventh y
	-567		Nebuchadnezzar gives battle in his 37th year to Egypt (with An			Nabonidus Yr 1	https://www.livius.org/sources/cont		Ezek 31:17 twelfth y

Illustration 6: Ezekiel - the immediate prophet - gives a Yr 12 prophecy about Egypt in -567

The father of our next Apis culprits between whom we see nought but decay till Saite kings have a peculiar feature – a number of them have stelae relating to the same Apis event. The year -984 or OCD #22 start year is the accession of P'ankhi-meri-Amen. His sons and relatives are prominent in the next 111 years, ie Sabako, Shebitku and Taharqa I. We also see Bocchoris.

-2168 16th Dynasty
-1978 17th Dynasty
-1875 18th Dynasty
-1527 19th Dynasty
-1333 20th Dynasty
-1105 21th Dynasty
-984 22th Dynasty
-936 23th Dynasty
-917 24th Dynasty
-873 25th Dynasty
-696 26th Dynasty
-652 27th Dynasty
-522 28th Dynasty
-398 29th Dynasty
-359 30th Dynasty
-341 31th Dynasty

Illustration 7: The Old Chronicle Dynasties

By a mistaken connection between Sargon II and Shebiku, M. Christine Tetley Th. D., in her book "The reconstructed Chronology of The Egyptian Kings" on p. 590 sets out an accession year for Shebitku of -705 based on Nile level Text No. 33. I quote

> "The month of the feast is illegible. This Nile Level Text, giving a year three for Shebitku, is the only regnal year we have from his reign. Kitchen notes that the "appearing" can refer to any "public appearance" of a king. He writes, 'In the 3rd year of Shebitku, this feast evidently coincided with the inundation – and with a visit to Amun of Karnak (on his feast-days) by the king in person ...'. The visit of Shebitku to Thebes clearly coincided with an Amun feast, and if a *Tepi Shemu* feast, can be dated to the month of 1 *smw*. The date refers to the king arriving at the temple on ? *smw* 5, so we would expect a new moon date following within five days of that date when Amun himself entered. Casperson provides Table 39.6 for the year -703..."

Correcting for accession we have -703 – 2 = -705.

We can note that this same arrangement holds (mostly) for each 25 years forwards or backwards. Going back in time we have for four intervals -905. In Illus. #8 below we see that CUT has Afr. and Eus. both starting Shebitku's reign in -905. Which proves the 25-year theorem to some extent.

Kitchen associates Bocchoris and Shabako inscriptions as relating to the same Apis in CUT terms -915. From a Wikipedia art. accessed ca. 30/10/2019, we have a -890 Shebitku inscr. under a -889 Shabako inscr. "upper edge of Shabaka's NLR #30 Year 2 Karnak quay inscription was carved over the left-hand side of the lower edge of Shebitku's NLR#33 Year 3 inscription". This makes Shebitku's year 4 as -889. Thus an unattributed Yr. 4 Apis inscr. Can be assigned to Shebitku. As often happens in Egyptian chronology Taharqa I started a regnal count following his first *sed* year. This occurred -913 / -912. Breasted in folio 918 gives an

Apis record in year twenty-four. This would be -889 – again two kings place a stelae for the same bull.

To confirm the relativities between Shabako and Taharqa I we note Louvre E 3328c from Year 2 or Year 6 of Taharqa mentions the sale of a slave by his owner who had bought him in Year 7 of Shabaka, The dates are potentially -907 purchase and -892 sale to Taharqa I. A gap of 15 years.

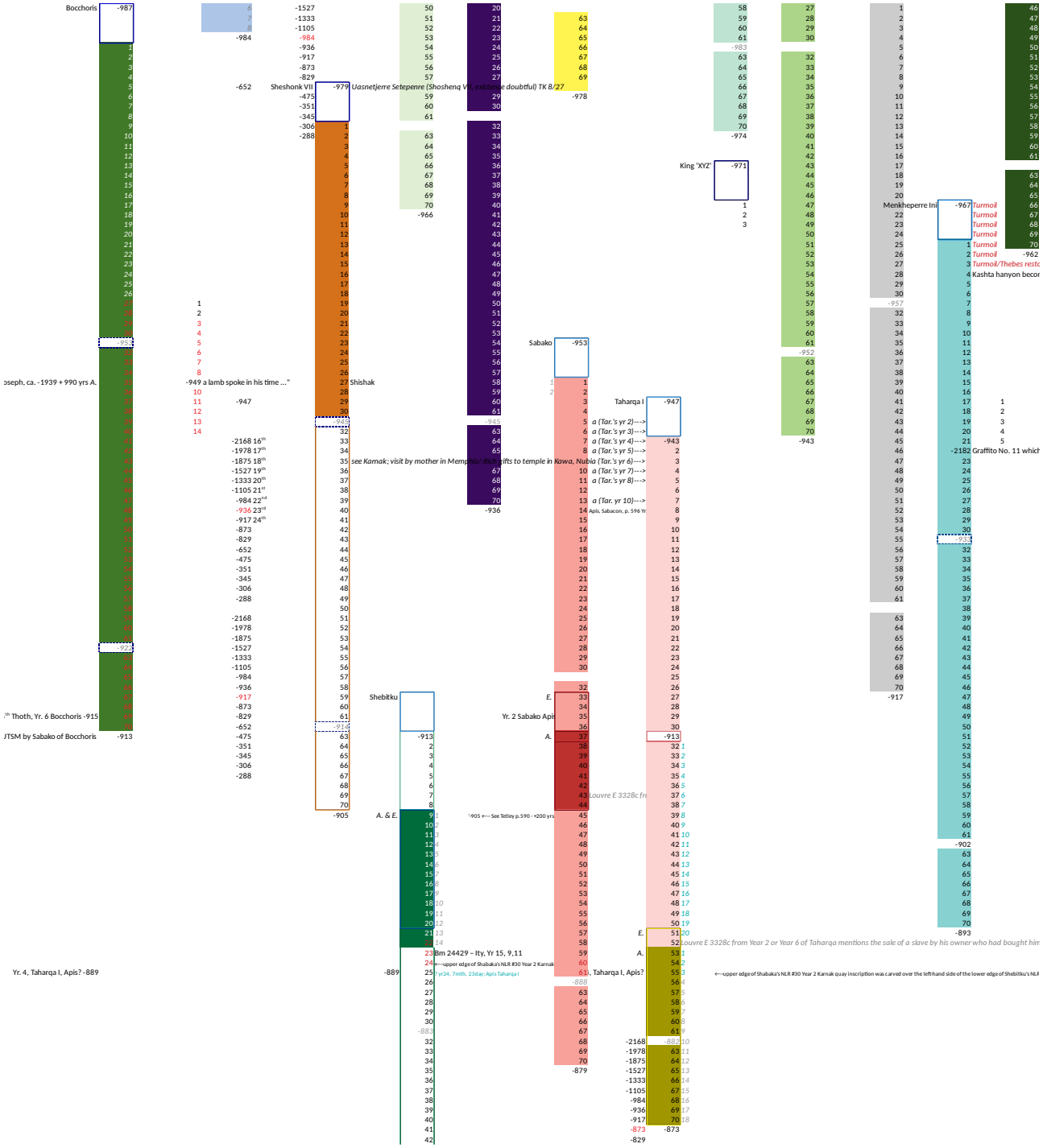

Bocchoris -987
Sheshonk VII -979 Uasnetjerre Setepenre (Shoshenq VI existence doubtful) TK 8/27
-978
King 'XYZ' -971
Menkheperre Ini -967 Turmoil
Turmoil/Thebes reste
Kashta hanyon becor
Sabako -953
Taharqa I -947
Shebitku
Yr. 2 Sabako Apis
Bm 24429 – Ity, Yr 15, 9,11
Yr. 4, Taharqa I, Apis? -889
Taharqa I, Apis?
Louvre E 3328c from Year 2 or Year 6 of Taharqa mentions the sale of a slave by his owner who had bought him
←upper edge of Shabaka's NLR #30 Year 2 Karnak quay inscription was carved over the left-hand side of the lower edge of Shebitku's NLR
JTSM by Sabako of Bocchoris -913
-949 a lamb spoke in his time ..."
-2168 16th
-1978 17th
-1875 18th
-1527 19th
-1333 20th
-1105 21st
-984 22nd
-936 23rd
-917 24th
see Karnak; visit by mother in Memphis/Re
a (Tar.'s yr 2)--->
a (Tar.'s yr 3)--->
a (Tar.'s yr 4)--->
a (Tar.'s yr 5)--->
a (Tar.'s yr 6)--->
a (Tar.'s yr 7)--->
a (Tar.'s yr 8)--->
a (Tar. yr 10)--->
Apis, Sabacon, p. 596 Yr
Turmoil
Graffito No. 11 which
-905 ←- See Tetley p.590 - +200 yrs
-902
-893
-873
-829

Illustration 8: The Last Dynastic Period where clear Apis records exist before The Saites

Conclusion

It seems that the arguments about Saite rulers ending reigns on New Year is unsustainable. The caveat here is that Necho I could have ended his rule at New Year?? So we should summarise by saying it seems a characteristic of Saite rule is an effette interest in starting rules at New Year *ie* either a new co-rule or an accession. The previous Manethonic Dynasty that did anything of record double-dated their Apis events without obvious note of the New Year. In the gap Nubian rulers left Apis bulls, in Egypt, without marking their rise or fall. By the time of Saites, decay was all about.

----------o0 0o----------

Thank you for your message. Interested mainly by the Apis and its subtle problematic of dating of the reigns between XXVe-XXVIe dyn, as well as the passage by the consultation of your eclectic searches dating back to the dawn of time. I'm not scientific enough to understand everything ... if I use your data as part of my Egyptian domain, I will inform you, of course. Best regards. …

Stelae relating to the kings of the 26th Dynasty:

From

http://ib205.tripod.com/apis_3.html

Tablet I

'Year 20, month Mesori, day 20, under the reign of King Psamthek I, the majesty of the living Apis departed to heaven. This god was carried in peace (to his burial) to the beautiful land of the West, in the Year 21, month Paophi, day 25; having been born in the 26th year of the king of Upper Egypt, Taharaqa; and after having been inaugurated at Memphis in the month Pharmuthi, on day 9'.

(A total of 21 years).

Tablet II

(After the full name of king Psamthek I....)

'In the Year 52 under the reign of this god, information was brought to his Majesty: "The temple of thy father Osiris-Apis, with what is therein, is in no choice condition. Look at the sacred corpses (the bulls), in what a state they are! Decay has usurped its place in their chambers". Then his majesty gave orders to make a renovation in his temple. It was made more beautiful than it had been before.

His Majesty caused all that is due to a god to be performed for him (the deceased bull) on the day of his burial. All the dignitaries took the oversight of what had to be overseen. The sacred corpse was embalmed with spices, and the cere-cloths were of

byssus, the fabric becoming for all the gods. His chambers were panelled with ket-wood, sycomore-wood, acacia-wood, and the best sorts of wood. Their carvings were the likenesses of men in a chamber of state. A courtier of the king was appointed specially for the office of imposing a contribution for the work on the inner country and the lower country of Egypt'.

This explains how in Year 52 of Psamthek I's reign he undertook to expand the existing Serapeum with a new gallery (with panelled woodwork as the inscription notes).

Tablet III

'Year 16, month Khoiakh, day 16, under the reign of King Neku, the ever-living, the friend of Apis-Osiris. This is the day of the burial of this god, and of the arrival of this god in peace into the nether world. His interment was accomplished at his burial place in his holy house in the Libyan desert near Memphis, after they had fulfullied for him all that is customary in the chambers of purifaction, as has been done from early times.

He was born in the year 53, in the month Mekhir, on the 19th day, under the reign of King Psamthek I. He was brought into the temple of Ptah (of Memphis) in the Year 54, in the month Athyr, on the 12th day. His union with life took place [in the year 16], month Paophi, day 6. The whole duration of his life amounted to 16 years, 7 months, 17 days.

His Majesty King Neku II supplied all the costs and everything else in splendour and glory for this sublime god. He built his subterranean tomb of fine white limestone in well-wrought workmanship. The like of it was never done before'.

Tablet IV

'Year 12, month Payni, day 21, under the reign of the king Uah-ab-Ra (Hophra), the friend of Apis-Osiris, the god was carried in peace to the good region of the West. His interment was accomplished in the West of the Libyan Desert near Memphis, after they had fulfilled for him all that is customary in the chambers of purification. The like was never done since the early times.

This god departed to heaven in the Year 12, month Pharmuthi, day 12. He was born in the year 16, month Paophi, day 7, under the reign of King Neku II, the ever living. His introduction into the temple of Ptah took place in the year 1, month Epiphi, day 9, under the reign of King Psamthek II. The full life-time of this god was 17 years, 6 months, 5 days.

The god-like benefactor Uah-ab-Ra supplied all the costs and everything else in splendour and glory for this sublime god. Thus has he done for him, who bestows life and prosperity for ever.

Tablet V

'Year 23, month Pakhons, day 15, under the reign of King Khnum-ab-Ra (Amasis), who bestows life for ever, the god was carried in peace to the good region of the West. His interment in the nether world was accomplished, in the place which his Majesty had prepared - never had the like been done since early times - after they had fulfilled for him all that is customary, in the chambers of purification; for his Majesty bore in mind what Horus had done for his father Osiris. He had a great sarcophagus of rose granite made for him, because his majesty approved the custom, that all the kings in every age had caused it to be made out of costly stone. He caused curtains of woven stuffs to be made as coverings for the south side and the north side (of the sarcophagus). He had his talismans put therein, and all his ornaments of gold and costly precious stones. They were prepared more splendidly than ever before, for his Majesty had loved the living Apis better than all kings.

The holiness of this god went to heaven in the year 23, month Phamenoth, day 6. His birth took place in the year 5, month Tehuti, day 7; his inauguration at Memphis in the month Payni, day 8. The full lifetime of this god amounted to 18 years, 6 months. "This was done for him by Aahmes-se-Nit, who bestows pure life for ever"'.

From https://www.louvre.fr/en/oeuvre-notices/stele-dedicated-king-amasis-apis-bull-died-during-his-reign

The stele, which commemorates the solemn burial of the bull, mentions all the major dates in its life:

"Year 23, 1st month of Shemu, day 15, under the Majesty of the king of Upper and Lower Egypt, Khenemibre, *[Amasis II]* given life, eternally:

[There follows a description of the funeral: after embalming, the sacred bull was dragged on a sledge to its tomb. It was placed in a granite sarcophagus commissioned by the king, who also provided the shroud, amulets, and funerary furniture.]

The Majesty of this god departed for heaven in Year 23, 3rd month of Peret, day 6. He was born in Year 5, 1st month of Akhet, day 7. He was taken to the domain of Ptah in the 2nd month of Shemu, day 18. The duration of this god’s perfect life: 18 years, 1 month, and 6 days. Made for him by Amasis, given life and authority, eternally."

Such a wealth of dates on the royal steles for the Apis bulls helped establish Egyptian chronology from the 26th Dynasty to the end of the Greek period.

Resources

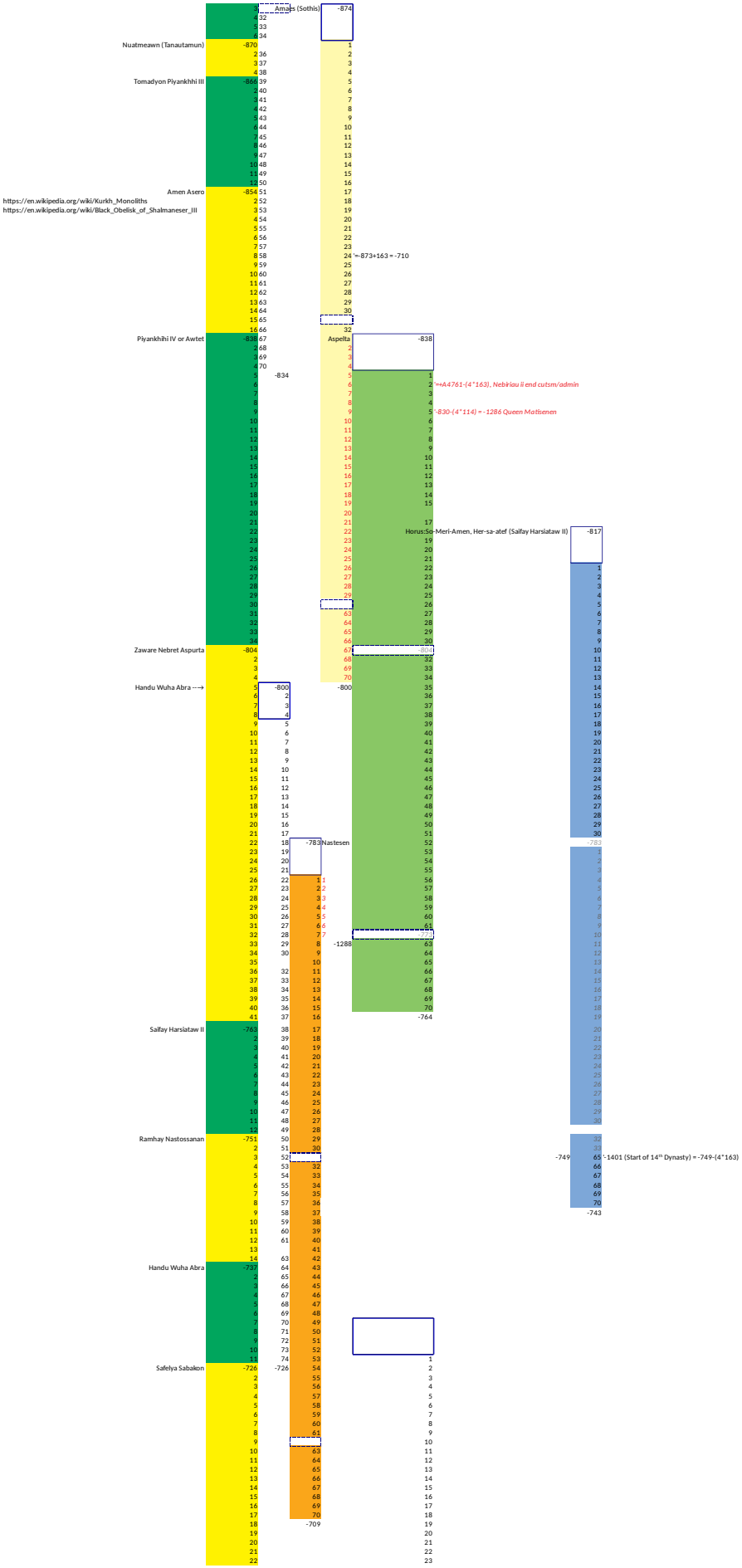


Illustration 9: Nubians between Manethonic Dynasty #25 and #26 (Saite)

Regnal Counts and Lunar Events – Do they Prove or do they Align Absolute (BCE, BC or -123) Dates for Egyptian Kingships?

Abstract

Little is known for sure in terms of who is who on inscriptions from this period. So radical is the possible offering of solutions that it begs the question as whether a new strategic tool is needed to break through the fog. The Author recommends his own CUT standard model of kingship as the appropriate lever.

Introduction

What a confusing title for a serious paper!

Clearing-UpTime Team's Elderly Research Staff (CUTTERS for anagramistic fun) – a group of old, half-blind, near-toothless, broken-legged oldie-historians – has established a standard model of kingship which is used in a pro-forma way to establish the articulation of reigns of Egyptian kings.

CUTSM (another boring anagram) is a structured way at looking at the reign of such a king. We can elucidate by showing, first-off, the structural outline;

1. From Scripture (Isa 23) we learn that the God who ACTUALLY runs the show – not the counterfeit rebel – says a king *rules*, *and* NOT *lives,* for seventy years.
2. It is a given that 99% of the time an Egyptian king does not command the Army before forty (40) years of age.
3. Ergo, it is VERY, VERY common for Egyptian kings to finish out seventy years on the throne. Some, like Seti I, lived to age 118 years.
4. Another example is Ramesses II, who ruled a full seventy years, but started quite young so his command of the Army falls some decades after his accession.
5. Ramesses IV asking for a *usual length of life* is probably implying 40 + 70 = 110 years.
6. Thutmose III is the classic example of a 'bad boy' king who only made 18 + 53 + = 71 + years. He started campaigning in Yr. 22 or 22 + 18 = 40 years, etc.
7. Many kings celebrated two *sed* festival years – in fact most did – and some ɲovelty kings adopted a *sed* plus 'seds' at 3-year intervals and at the same time observing a second normal *sed.* My own grandmother might have called this *"having my cake and eating it too"*.

8. Some kings had sons/daughters at their first *sed* festivals but, mostly, they were normal parents.
9. The pattern of kingship – as spelled out by a CUTSM – is
    - pre-70 yrs, a four year associateship (an apprentice (I hate this word))
    - a thirty year reign, can be regnal related
    - a *first sed* year
    - a thirty year reign which often co-incides with a regnal count
    - a *second sed* year
    - a final eight year period which often co-incides with a regnal count.

From the example given in Illus #1 we see that regnal counts proliferate. An unpleasant sensation for those in a comfortable rut of "Yr. 5 of Manetho's 22 years, which we estimate for King Frederick ran from -1194 to -1173 (incl.), is -1190. This could be bad luck or good LUCK.

We cannot run a chronology on luck.

However, we can get a glimpse into the overall mind-bendingly relentless bureaucratic world in which the Egyptian Dynasties and Kingdoms prevailed.

Sir Humphrey Appleby – when he died – was interred in Egypt as punishment for his wayward Whitehall career.

Articulation, articulation and articulation ruled the day and night.

Somehow kings arrivals and depatures made almost no impact on Egyptian bureaucracy. And what a magnificent affair it was.

There are so many examples of *the passing the baton from the reign of Great Aunt Henrietta to young Frederick* so-to-speak that it boggles the mind where to start to unravel it all.

For now we will confine ourselves to the substance of just a few matters.

In a paper read to a colloquium, JAMES & VAN DER VEEN (EDS): SOLOMON AND SHISHAK (2015): BICANE COLLOQUIUM (CAMBRIDGE 2011) and written by Ad Thijs entitled "***From the lunar eclipse of Takeloth II back to Shoshenq I and Shishak***" some questions are raised which will expose the strengths of a CUTSM regime. 780ff.

Also from

> *Originalveröffentlichung in: Erik Hornung, Rolf Krauss, David A. Warburton (Hg.) Ancient Egyptian Chronology (Handbook of Oriental Studies 83), Leiden 2006, S. 234-264*

we have an extended quote ex "II. 10 THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE THIRD INTERMEDIATE PERIOD: DYNS. 22-24

Karl Jansen-Winkeln" to assist us in our explorations.

And finally, CrystalLinks website has the following that is relevant to the discussion – in fact crucial:

From https://www.crystalinks.com/dynasty23.html

….

A misunderstanding arose over his identity because in the Crown Prince's famous Chronicle, which was carved on the Bubastite Portal at Karnak, Osorkon dates his actions by both the regnal years of Takelot II (years 11 through 24) - with a short year 25 left unmentioned - and then by those of the Tanite king, Shoshenq III (from regnal years 22 through 29). ***[CUT believes that the kings are Takelot I and Sheshonk IV dates -1129 to -1101 incl. and broken up differently.].***

….

The CUTSM should (and will) tie in with Apis considerations, lunar events and nilometers to show that CUT chronology *re* 21st / 22nd / 23rd dynasty is as valid as any other high, low of otherwise chronologies.

Fact Base

An example of the options a chronologist has can be illustrated – but not limited by – the following;

Let us hypothesize the existence of King Frederick II from Tanis who ruled -1204 to -1130. We know that he had a nilometer (I know, I know) set up and recorded a Nile level of 2 palms and 3 fingers (whatever) in Yr. 5 of his reign.

Thus we have dug up an inscription – maybe on a rock even (sic) – which says

Nile was ….. (as above) on the third day of Peret II, regnal Year 5, his majesty Frederick Hedjkheperre …

So, where will we place this record in absolute time?

Well, we could say any of the below:

(a) -1200

(b) -1196

(c) -1165

(d) -1134

(e) -1166

(f) -1135

and that before getting started on potential co-rules[1] *eg* great Queen Henrietta etc.

A good example of this phenomenon is found in the context of Sheshonq IIa;

CUT has Sheshonq IIa having a CUTSM of -1185 to -1111. Also Sheshonq IIb Tutkheperre has a CUTSM of -1189 to -1115.

---

1 In "**The Reconstructed Chronology of The Egyptian Kings**", by M. Christine Tetley, pp. 519-523, the author launches into the murky waters of Sheshonk I. After some discussion about a Psusennes II land register for Yr. 19 and a *weresh* festival for Shoshenq I's Yr. 5 she concludes a common year for these two events of -994 and a start year of -997/996. Since this introduces a co-rule style approach. If we take the Sothic Nechepsos for Psusennes II and the start of a CUTSM-70 for Osorkon II in relation to Sheshonq I then the two co-rules land on their relevant Yr. S (19 and 5) in the yr. -1153. This is the start year for the Sothic Psammuthis. If we do a *New Moon dodge* based on a 25-yr cycle (Krauss) then we get -996 *minus* 175 giving -1171**!!** Thus, while Sheshonq I has a Yr. 5 start relevant to Osorkon II in -1153 (actually -1157) he also started a co-rule with Psusennes II & Nechepsos in -1171.

In the same work pp. 555-556, Sheshonk III is given an Apis bull in -809. This corresponds to Yr. 68 of Shoshenk III, on the basis we *New Moon dodge* from -809 or thirteen 25-yr cycles earlier. This is -1134. Counting incl. 26 years from -1133 we get to -1108 and Pami's Year 2. But Yr. 2 of which regnal count? A co-rule is between Sheshonk IV (S IV) and Pami. Based on S IV's end of first 30-yr count *ie* -1109 excl. Yr. 1 of the co-rule is -1109 and Yr. 2 is -1108. There is a lesser alternative presented below. The Yr. 6 Apis for Pami is therefore 26 years (by analogy) later in -1082 The corresponding Yr. 1 is therefore -1082 minus 5 = -1087. So can we find a suitable co-rule? It can be that a regnal count is one post-Osorkon II. The CUTSM for Osorkon II ends in -1087!! This could also be a co-rule like relationship with Hor IX. The bull installed in Yr. 6 of Pami would have lived 25 years or the normal length for this strain of bull genetics based on Yr. 11 for S V. The alternative – which is weaker – is found below.

Given that Yr. 39 of Sheshonk III (S III) is not Yr. 39 of Osorkon II – which CUT prefers - but is actually Yr. 39 of S III then M. Christine Tetley (*ibid)* p. 555 gives a date for this year as -799. Without providing a reason to accept/reject this we apply a *New Moon dodge* of fourteen 25-yr cycles = 350 years backwards in time we come to -1149. Subtracting 38 years we come to -1187. Is this a potential co-rule / co-dynasty alignment between Osorkon I and Sheshonk III?

Osorkon I starts a regnal count, if the co-... above is real, after his first *sed* year in -1187. So this could be a reason for Sheshonk III to start a reign off the regular patterns of alignment. However, CUT does not believe that Yr. 39 is 'the go' as the *Tepi Shemu* feast is only justified by Psammus' start of a Sothic regnal count. The cross-Dynasty effect can be found in the fact that Sobekhotep VII (Turin Kanon 8.8) has a CUTSM of -1258 to -1184 and finishes out that regime as Pharaoh from -1187 to -1184 at which time he must have been very old.

This does not mean anything except that he received his three years of power under the *aegis* of Sheshonk III. Takelot II's Yr. 11 (-1084/83) new moon is given on (*ibid*) p.552, as -859. A *New Moon dodge* of nine 25-yr cycles backwards in time to -1094. This is the first *sed* year of Pami and a recognized regnal count start point when in co-rule. On (ibid) p. 553 Tetley points to two bandage fragments (Brussels E. 7047b, c) have a Year 24 and Year 26. Since we can track from Yr. 11 to -1071 and -1069 this latter is the last year of Harsiese's CUTSM we confirm Yr. 11 *dodged* to CUT.

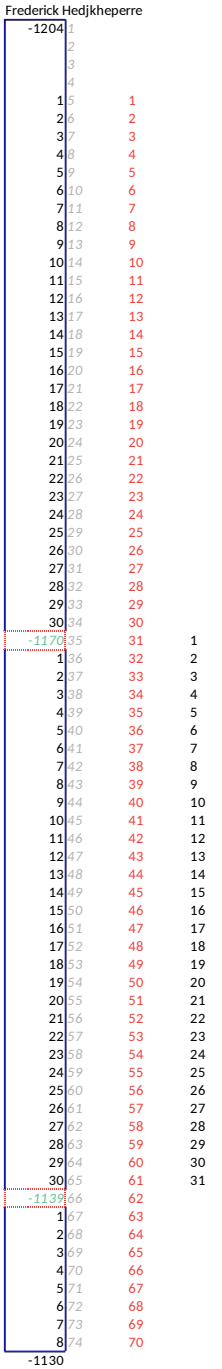


Illustration 1:

Hypothetical King and his CUTSM

From Wikipedia (accessed 10/11/2019, AEST 15:16) art. Sheshonk II;

….

> Evidence that Shoshenq II was a predecessor of Osorkon II is indicated by the fact that his hawk-headed coffin is stylistically similar to "a hawk-headed lid" which enclosed the granite coffin of king Harsiese A, from Medinet Habu.[11] Harsiese A was an early contemporary of Osorkon II ***[-1161 to -1087]*** and likely Takelot I ***[-1178 to -1104]*** too since the latter did not firmly control Upper Egypt in his reign. This implies that Shoshenq II and Harsiese A were near contemporaries since Harsiese A was the son of the High Priest of Amun Shoshenq C at Thebes and, thus, the grandson of Osorkon I ***[-1222 to -1148]***.
>
> ….

CUT's Shoshenq IIa definitely precedes Osorkon II. Harsiese's kingship is – as a grandson of Osorkon I - -1222 +two generations (or 2 * 25 yrs) =, **say, -1172 to -1098** covering the Three Other Kings' period (-1142 to -1113) *ie* ...maatra Ibi, ...TK 8/22 = Harsiese ??, Tutkheperre Shos. The *"a hawk-headed lid"* fits the end of 70 years for Sheshonk II and Harsiese – at the least - -1111 *cf.* -1098 (on CUTSMs). This is, <u>on this basis,</u> only 13 years difference.

Again from Wiki;

> ….
>
> Kenneth Kitchen, in his latest 1996 edition of ''The Third Intermediate Period in Egypt (c.1100–650 BC)'', maintains that Shoshenq II was the High Priest of Amun Shoshenq C, son of Osorkon I and Queen Maatkare, who was appointed as the junior co-regent to the throne but pre-deceased his father.[15] Kitchen suggests such a co-regency is reflected on the bandages of the Ramesseum mummy of Nakhtefmut, which contain the dates "*Year 3 [Blank]*" and "*Year 33 Second Heb Sed*" respectively.[16] The "Year 33" date mentioned here almost certainly refers to Osorkon I since Nakhtefmut wore a ring which bore this king's pre-nomen. Kitchen infers from this evidence that Year 33 of Osorkon I is equivalent to Year 3 of Shoshenq II,
>
> ….

Here is our classic "Which Year 3?" dilemna. And "Which Year 33?".

Now we have established some relativities above but we do not agree that Osorkon I is part of the Year 33 scene. We do believe that Osorkon I is the subject king of the Year 3 scenario. Which begs the question whom is the Year 33 king? It is a second Heb Sed. No second Heb Sed can fall on a Year 33 of a king's regnal count in the CUTSM regime. Only on a Year 31 or Year 62. Of course this could be matched by a Year 35 and Year 66.

Thus we see that the two counts are possibly from a common co-rule. If Osorkon I has a Year 3 then it must be, in the world of CUTSM, either -1220, -1216, -1185 / -1186, -1154 / -1155. Osorthon of Dynasty (Manetho) #21 has a -1155 start Eus. and a -1154 Afr. start, terminating at -1148. This immediately suggests a CUTSM last eight years or second *sed* and last eight years for Osorkon I??!!

So if we take the most likely start of -1156 in Osorthon's reign then -1154 is our Year 3. Thus -1156 - 30 = -1186 to bring us to the start of the Year 33 regnal count. No luck. What if we start at Osorcho (Heracles)'s -1157 and add 33 to arrive at -1124 **BINGO!** This is CUT's Sheshonq IIb Tutkheperre's second *sed* year.

So the " the bandages of the Ramesseum mummy of **Nakhtefmut** " reflect the concurrent (to some extent) reigns of Osorkon I and Tutkheperre Shoshenq IIb. As a second cousin to Osorkon II, Nakhtefmut A (N A) he may have been slightly older or at least nearly the same age as Osorkon II. If he, (N A), didn't live as long as king Osorkon he would have required mummy bandages *ca.* -1110 and if drawn from Osorkon I's magazine through a family link to Osorkon I then it is possible that the linen purposed for Tutkheperre's second sed, due to the Osorkon I and Osorkon II joint reign and control over the magazine (Osorthon of Manetho), in -1124 was not needed and re-issued as bandage for Nakhtefmut A's burial. The *sed* linen was obviously going to be supplied by Osorkon II as a gift to Tutkheperre on his second 'big one'.

This exemplifies the use of CUTSM as a strategic tool in chronology.

A further type of use of CUTSM allows a leverage on Nile Flood Levels.

From https://www.cemml.colostate.edu/cultural/09476/egypt02-05enl.html

> After Ramesses III's death, endless bickering between his successors Ramesses IV (reign 1155-1149 BC), Ramesses V (reign 1149–1145 BC) and three short-term successors Ramesses VI, Ramesses VII and Ramesses VIII (whose one-year reign ended 1129 BC) enabled the priesthood of Amun to expand its control over the temple lands and state finances at the expense of the Pharaoh. Egypt was also beset by *droughts, below-normal flooding levels of the Nile, famine,* civil unrest and official corruption.

We see that the post-Plenty/Famine (which occurred in -2018 to -2004) was accompanied by a dry ca. -2006 or 11 * 87 from the Nile Level #19. If we go back from -1049 (#19) by 174 years (2 * 87) we come to -1223 or in the above period of Dynasty Twenty.

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ankhtifi

> An Egyptian scientist, Fekri Hassan from University College London, has put forth clear evidence that a sudden global climate change caused the complete drying up of Lake Faiyum--a major body of water which was fed by the Nile and is 65 metres deep--between **2200 and 2150 BC**, around the start of the Old Kingdom's collapse.[5] [6] The evaporation of the lake's water, which occurred over a period of many years, hints at the severity of the drought which affected Egypt during this time.

If the Fekri Hassan calc. is not a twist on the above deliberations then -2006 minus 174 years (2 * 87) gives **-2180** or the middle of Fekri's range.

From CUT chronology, as usual, Intef II has a CUTSM -1567 (+74 yrs) and 5.24 Mery... Khety ...= Merikare has a CUTSM of -1537 (+74 yrs). Also Wahkare Khety T. 4.23/5.23 or *The Dual King Khety son of **Neferkara** has a CUTSM of -1572 (+74 yrs).*

For a Heracleopolitan noble Ankhtify we have the following quote from Wikipedia (accessed 8:49 AEST, 13/11/2019);

> The only pharaoh mentioned in Ankhtifi's tomb is in the following isolated inscription: "Horus brings/brought (or may Horus bring) a (good) inundation for his son Ka-nefer-Re." Some Egyptologists have proposed identifying this Ka-nefer-Re with the throne name **Neferkare**, attested only on the Turin Canon (and several times there) for this dynasty.

If we back up from the Nile level #19 by 6 * 87 or -1049 minus 522 = -1571. Compare with "*The Dual King Khety son of **Neferkara** has a CUTSM of -1572 (+74 yrs)*" above. Thus the father would have reigned some 30 years before -1572 and well in range of the low and dry of Ankhtify and roughly contemporary with Intef I & II.

We are all aware of the Sahel Inscription of Year 18 (in retrospect) of Djoser. If this is a Third Dynasty (Old Kingdom) Djoser then we could expect a low water in the reign beginning approximately at -2283 or Tosertasis[2] (Manetho). -1049 minus 1218 minus 17. Otherwise -2370, for Djoser-it. The low is thus shown in the following Illus #2;

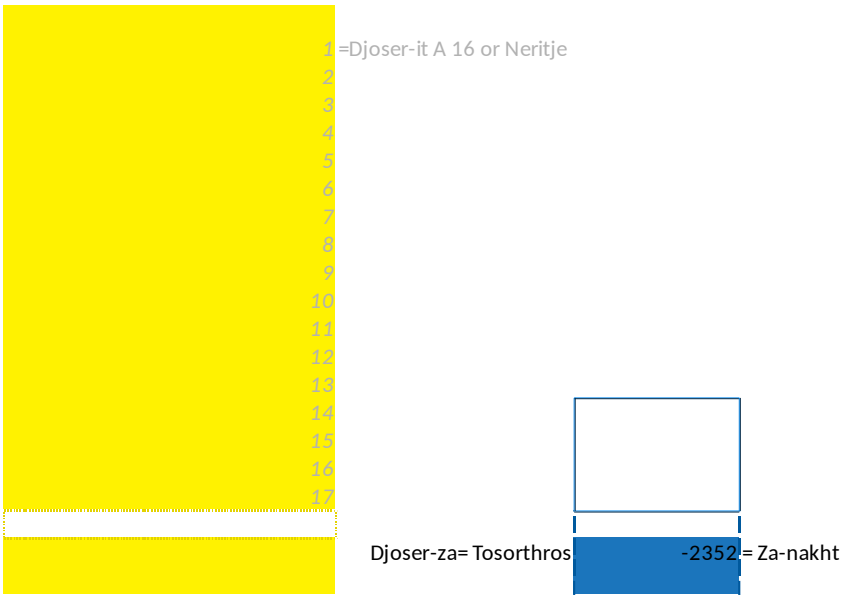


Illustration 2: See un-numbered year as same as Yr. 1 Djoser-za

This is an 87-year period later and thus in line with the other low waters. This is thus 4 * 87 from -2006 or the Famine of Joseph's Plenty/Famine.

Using this general picture of what modern Civil Engineers build into structures as 'a 90-year event' we can define a cycle as 87 years ∓ 3 years. Civil Engineers often speak of 'an 11-year event' as well.

We can now take our CUTSM and examine the Nile Level records at Karnak as per Gerard P. F. Broekman's paper "The Nile Level Records of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Dynasties in Karnak: A Reconsideration of their Chronological Order". This will then lead to the much vaunted *lunar events* issue, through the dating of some levels which correspond to eclipse absolute dates.

If we take Nile Level record #5 as a *90-year* event then Illus #3 shows a year -1093 representing the big innundation of 62 cm at Karnak. This then leads to the only other clear *90-year* event as Nile level #13. James Henry Breasted in folio 697

2The Famine Stela is one of only three known inscriptions that connect the cartouche name *Djeser* ("lordly") with the serekh name *Netjerikhet* ("divine body") of king Djoser in one word.

> "13. The Nile. Year 28 of King Osorkon II, the god , ruler of Thebes; which is the year 5of his son Takelot (II), the god, ruler of Thebes, living forever."

However, various authorities have challenged this suggesting Osorkon III and Takelot III. CUT challenges both and suggests Osorkon IV and Takelot III.

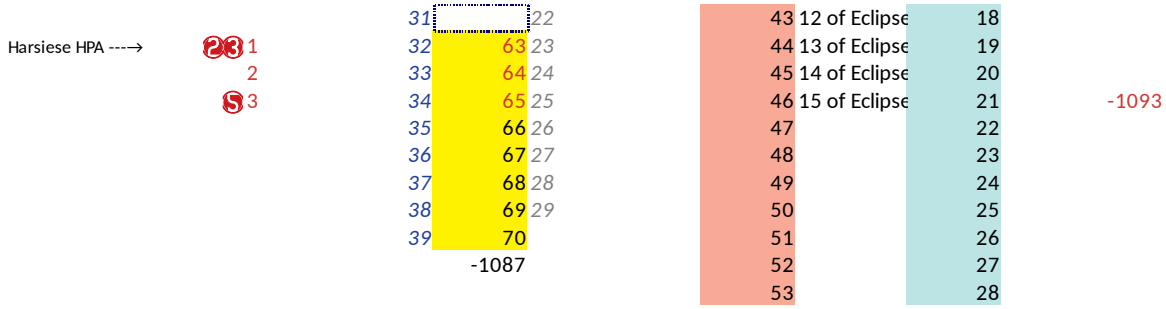


Illustration 3: Yellow is Osorkon II last part of a CUTSM

To resolve this we need a stratagem and the tool to implement it will be our CUT standard model of Egyptian kingship (CUTSM as above).

If we take Osorkon II and Takelot II we have the result in Illus #4 with the proviso that -1115 is the end of Tutkheperre's CUTSM and a suitable potential point to start a co-rule[i]. All seems well BUT the last *90-year* event discussed above would start in just -1093 minus -1111 or 18 years!

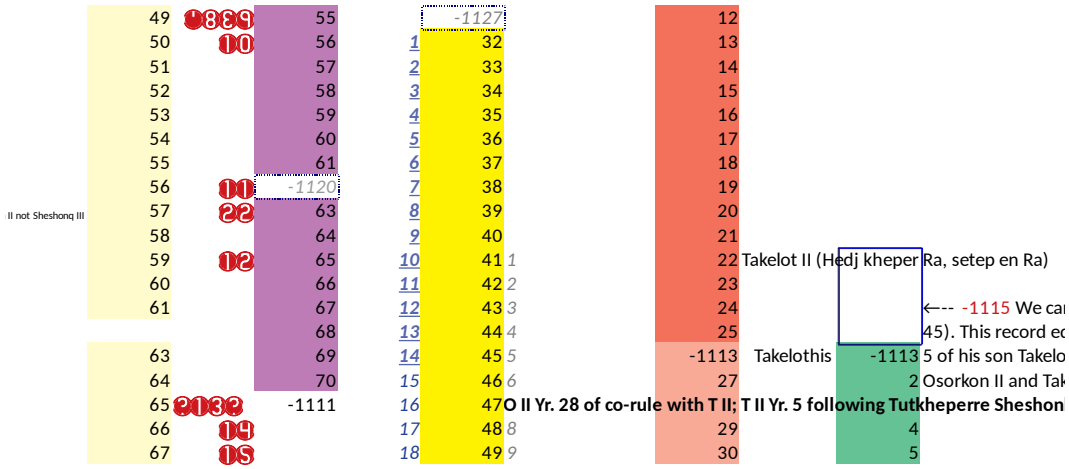

II not Sheshonq III
-1120
-1111
Takelot II (Hedj kheper Ra, setep en Ra)
Takelothis
5 of his son Takelo
Osorkon II and Tak
O II Yr. 28 of co-rule with T II; T II Yr. 5 following Tutkheperre Sheshon

Illustration 5: Bold face represents O II and T II as possible Nile level #13 candidates in CUT chronology

We can thus tentatively discard this option.

The second option, which involves Osorkon III and Takelot III is fraught. CUTSM shows two possible Yr. 5s.

The CUTSMs are;

- Osorkon III -1052 to -978

- Takelot III -1048 to -974

Osorkon III's Yr. 28s in CUTSM are

(1) -1021 paired by -1025; the corresponding T III Yr. 5s would have to be -1025 paired by -1029; no co-rules even can be found to match, let alone CUTSM alignments

(2) -990 paired with -991 (the sed is diff.); the corr. T III Yr. 5S are -994 and 995; no … as above

(3) by *Yr. 5ing* T III in CUTSM we have one option – ie -1009 or Yr. 5 marked off from the Yr. 1 following the first *sed* festival. Counting from -1009 27 years we come to a co-rule start with Osorkon IV.

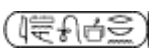
The obvious point here is, if this is reasonable then why is Osorkon IV starting from his actual Yr. 1, a lesser option?

On logical grounds, absent pressing reasons for Osorkon III, we may discard this option.

The third option, then, is that O IV and T III according to their CUTSMs have a Yr. 28 / Yr. 5 convergence that is not dependent on co-rules. This is the most likely because the difference between Nile Level #5 and #13 in terms of years is 84 years – well in line with a *90-year* cycle[ii].

In order to see what the rows on the Karnak wall are we will investigate the order – in absolute time – of the relevant HPAs.

James Henry Breasted has in same folio a fill-in king which CUT believes could also be Osorkon IV as well as Sheshonq IV[?];

> "19. (25) The Nile. Year 6 of King Usermare-Meriamon, Son of Re, Meriamon-Sheshonk (IV). Time of the High Priest of Amon, Takelot."
>
> *From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Osorkon_IV* (accessed 19:58, AEST, 13/11/2019)
>
> *Furthermore, in 2010/11 a French expedition discovered in the Temple of Mut at Tanis two blocks bearing a relief of a King Usermaa(t)re Osorkonu, depicted in a quite archaizing style, which at first were attributed to Osorkon III.[66] In 2014, on the basis of the style of both the relief and the royal name, Aidan Dodson rejected the identification of this king with both the already-known kings Usermaatre Osorkon (Osorkon II and III) and stated that he was rather Osorkon IV with his true throne name.[67]*
>
> From https://pharaoh.se/pharaoh/Osorkon-IV
>
> 
>
> **Userken** mery Amun
>
> *wsirkn mri-imn*
>
> Osorkon, beloved of Amun

Adding one to another we can attain a Usermaatre Mery Amun for Nile Level #25. CUT postulates this is Osorkon IV and applying a CUTSM we can obtain a Yr. 6 in -969. This

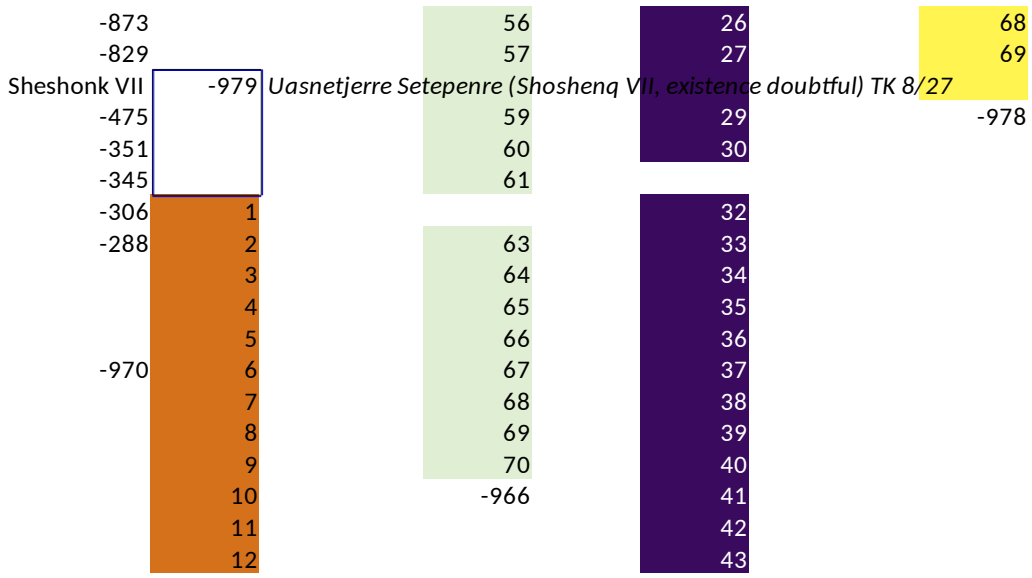


Illustration 6: Grey-green Yr. 68 is Yr. 6 of O IV in Nile level #25

would mean a 44-year gap to -1013 cf. -1016. By applying this proposed schema we can note that #25 is four rows up from the -1016 #26, #29, #17, and #28 'base line' for this discussion.

CUT now would like to propose that each row represents an *11-year* event.

In order to order the HPAs who were sons of Osorkon we must address Nile Level #23. The king is Sheshonq VI. He apparently had a joint-rule with Osorkon III who had a CUTSM of -1052 (+74) years. Year 6 would therefore be -1052 + 5 = -1047. This is 33 years from -1014 base line. See its position on wall – three rows up from #26, #29, #17, and #28 'base line'. QED.

Illus #7 shows Nile Levels in red *eg* 23. They are, in order, Osorkon, Yewelot, Harsiese, Smendes III and Takelot. Full details are beyond the scope of this paper; sufficient to say CUTSM schema explain all positionings with above caveats in the immediate preceding pars.

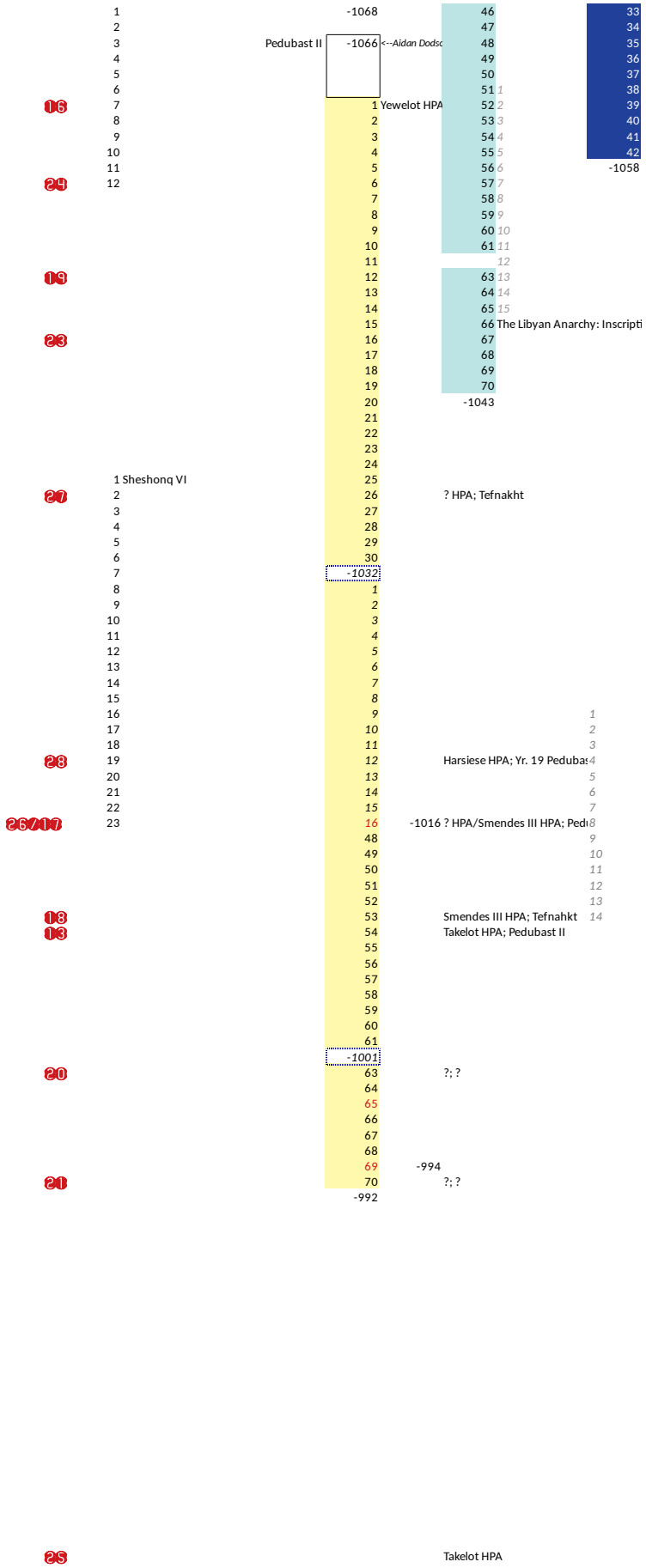


Illustration 7: The order of HPAs is the focus here.

Apis bull burials, 'enthronements' and lifespans for CUT Dynasty Twenty-Two confirm the general arrangement of the kings Sheshonq III, Sheshonq IV, Pami and Sheshonq V. The 42-year Manethonic 'Three Kings' correspond to grandfather, father and son; Sheshonq IV, Pami and Sheshonq V. Sheshonq III is anchored through an Apis of S III's Yr. 28 = -1143 (a regnal count started post his first sed year) and Pami's 2nd Yr. = -1116 (a regnal count based on a co-rule with Takelot II starting with T II's associateship in -1117).

The Yr. 6[3] (= Yr. 37 in CUTSM *ie* 37 = 31 + 6) of Pami is -1088 corresponding to a burial. Recent studies show a Yr. 7 and *? These correspond to the last years of Psammus. In -1093 Pami and Sheshonq V possibly start a co-rule. Yr. 25 of this co-rule is Yr. 32 of S V. That is a regnal count based on a post-second *sed* start.

Thus a Yr. 11/12 Apis event occurs in -1059 / -1058 counted from the -1069 or Yr.25 / Yr. 32 above. By co-incidence -1058 is the start of Tefnakht's associateship and the end of Manethonic 42 years.

Thus we are now in a position to lay out the *three kings*; **S IV** from -1100 to -1093, **Pami** -1093 to -1069 and the end of S IV's CUTSM and **S V** from -1069 to -1058 or (Tefnakht).

Discussion

From https://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/LEsaros/LEperiodicity.html#section103

> 1.4 Saros
>
> The Saros arises from a harmonic between three of the Moon's orbital cycles. All three periods are subject to slow variations over long time scales, but their values as of 2000 CE are:
>
> Synodic Month (New Moon to New Moon) = 29.530589 days = 29d 12h 44m 03s
>
> Anomalistic Month (perigee to perigee) = 27.554550 days = 27d 13h 18m 33s
>
> Draconic Month (node to node) = 27.212221 days = 27d 05h 05m 36s
>
> One Saros is equal to 223 synodic months, however, 239 anomalistic months and 242 draconic months are also equal (within a few hours) to this same period:
>
> 223 Synodic Months = 6585.3223 days = 6585d 07h 43m
>
> 239 Anomalistic Months = 6585.5375 days = 6585d 12h 54m
>
> 242 Draconic Months = 6585.3575 days = 6585d 08h 35m
>
> With a period of approximately 6,585.32 days (~18 years 11 days 8 hours), the Saros is a valuable tool in investigating the periodicity and recurrence of eclipses. It was first known to the Chaldeans as an interval when lunar eclipses repeat, but the Saros is applicable to solar eclipses as well. …
>
> Any two eclipses separated by one Saros cycle share similar characteristics. They occur at the same node with the Moon at nearly the same distance from Earth and the same time of year. Because the Saros period is not equal to a whole number of days, its biggest drawback as an eclipse predictor is that subsequent eclipses are visible from different parts of the globe. The extra 1/3 day displacement means that Earth must rotate an additional ~8 hours or ~120° with each cycle. For lunar eclipses, this results in a shift ~120° west in the visibility zones of each succeeding eclipse. Thus, a Saros series

3 These Apis lives were long but not found elsewhere – 28 and 30 years.

returns to approximately the same geographic region every three Saros periods (~54 years and 34 days). This triple Saros cycle is known as the Exeligmos.

Simple maths shows that the eclipse of 757/756 B. C. of Ad Thijs' paper entitled "**From the lunar eclipse of Takeloth II back to Shoshenq I and Shishak**" cannot be reconciled at all with a Yr. 15 of Prince Osorkon B, dated to CUT ---1125. See Illus #8.

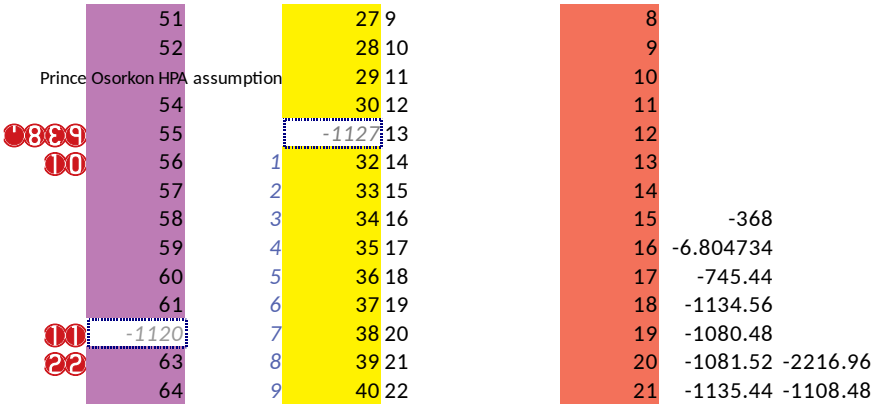


Illustration 8: Osorkon B Yr. 15

Thus we see that, using Exeligmos of 54.08 yrs, and applying a multiple of 6 and then of 7 we have similar skies in -1081.52 and -1135.44. Osorkon B must have thought the 'rules' of war were against him as this malarkey doesn't fall when he expects – either way in time.

Sheshonk IV or Sheshonq IV (Hedj kheper Ra) starts a reign in CUTSM-70 terms in -1139. Assuming[4] that Osorkon B is counting from this date he has the following stats;

1. Prince Osorkon, HPA assumption in Yr. 11 of S IV or -1129.
2. Sheshonk II has a parallel rule (somewhat) to S IV in CUTSM terms ending in -1111.
3. -1111 corresponds to Yr. 29 the famous additional entry (See Breasted).
4. Osorkon B's Yr. 28 is also a CUTSM Yr. 70 for S II.
5. Yr. 39 of our CUT replacement S IV is therefore -1101.
6. Incl'y. counted Osorkon B, so far, can be attested for 28 full and 29 full and partial years.
7. See Illus #9 for the next year -1100 to see why Yr. 39 of S IV is his last of record.

4Karl Jansen-Winkeln suggests Osorkon II – tempting as this may be the CUTSM articulation refutes the claim on the basis that the only reasonable O II options are -1142 and -1138. We need -1139 for our Yr. 28, Yr. 29 and Yr. 39.

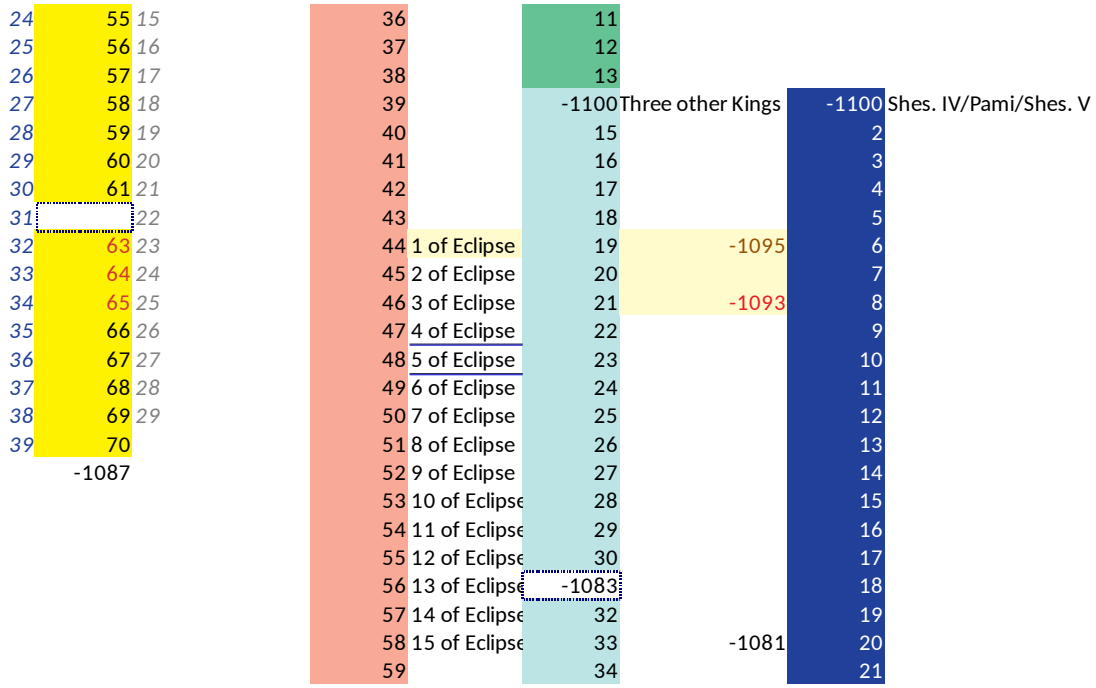


Illustration 9: -1100 is the beginning of a Manethonic 'stop in the music'; Yellow is O II.

NB: The only way a YR. 15 uprising could take place on a partial eclipse as per Thijs is pictured in Illus #9 and really doesn't work!

Since Takelot II is not around in the above scenario for Osorkon B's inauguration, so-to-speak, CUT takes the Takelot of mention as Takelot I.

Conclusion

The use of lunar events and regnal years can only, at best, be used to argue legitimately for a number of widely diverse Dynasty Twenty-Two/Three chronology options.

----------o0 0o----------

Resources

#1

The Crown Prince Osorkon

Takelot II controlled Middle and Upper Egypt during the final 3 Years of Osorkon II and the first 2 decades of Shoshenq III. The majority of Egyptologists today concede that king Osorkon III was the illustrious "Crown Prince and High Priest Osorkon B," son of Takelot II.

A misunderstanding arose over his identity because in the Crown Prince's famous Chronicle, which was carved on the Bubastite Portal at Karnak, Osorkon dates his actions by both the regnal years of Takelot II (years 11 through 24) - with a short year 25 left unmentioned - and then by those of the Tanite king, Shoshenq III (from regnal years 22 through 29). ***[CUT believes that the kings are Takelot I and Osorkon II dates -1126 to -1113; -1112 to -1104]***

While Kenneth Kitchen has interpreted this to mean that Shoshenq III succeeded Takelot II at Tanis, in fact Takelot II and Shoshenq III were likely close contemporaries because immediately after the death of his father in year 25 of Takelot II, Osorkon B started dating his activities to year 22, and not year 1, of Shoshenq III onwards. Consequently, there was never a two decade long break in Osorkon B's struggle to regain control of Thebes (from Year 1 to Year 22 of Sheshonq III) as Kitchen's chronology implies because year 25 of Takelot II is equivalent to year 22 of Sheshonq III.

Osorkon B did not immediately ascend to his father's throne presumably because he was involved in a prolonged civil war with his rival Pedubast I and, later, Shoshenq VI, for control of Thebes. Instead, he merely dated his activities to the serving Dynasty 22 Pharaoh at Tanis: Shoshenq III.

The Crown Prince Osorkon B was not outmaneuvered to the throne of Tanis by Shoshenq III because both men ruled over separate kingdoms with the 22nd Dynasty controlling Lower Egypt, and Takelot II/Osorkon B ruling over most of Upper Egypt from Herakleopolis Magna to Thebes, where they are monumentally attested. In 1983, a donation stela was discovered by Japanese excavators (Heian Museum 1983) at Tehna which reveals that Osorkon III was once a High Priest of Amun himself. This person can only be the well-known High Priest Osorkon B since no other Theban High Priests named Osorkon are known until the reign of Takelot III half a century later when the latter's son Osorkon F served in this office.

Theban Uprising and Conflict

In Year 11 of Takelot II, an insurrection began under Pedubast I whose followers challenged this king's authority at Thebes. Takelot reacted by dispatching his son, Osorkon B, to sail southwards to Thebes and quell the uprising. Osorkon B succeeded in retaining control of the city and then proclaimed himself as the new High Priest of Amun.

Some of the rebel's bodies were deliberately burned by Osorkon to permanently deny their souls any hope of an afterlife. However, just four years later, in year 15 of Takelot II, a second major revolt broke out and this time Osorkon B's forces were expelled from Thebes by Pedubast I. This caused a prolonged period of turmoil and instability in Upper Egypt as a prolonged struggle broke out between the competing factions of Takelot II/Osorkon B and Pedubast I/Shoshenq VI for control of Thebes.

This conflict would last for 27 long years - from Year 15 to Year 25 of Takelot II and then from Year 22 to Year 39 of Shoshenq III when Osorkon B finally defeated his enemies and conquered this great city. Osorkon B proclaimed himself as king Osorkon III sometime after his victory. On other matters, the Chronicle of Prince Osorkon B, which is carved on the Bubastis Portal at Karnak, records Osorkon's activities between regnal years 11 and 24 of his father and then from regnal years 22 through 29 of Shoshenq III.

However, Takelot II's brief 25th year is attested by a donation stela made by his son in his position as High Priest at Thebes shortly before Takelot died; it granted 35 aurourae of land to Takelot II's daughter, Karomama E. As of 2008, no tomb or final resting place has been found for Takelot.

Marriages and Children

Takelot II married his sister and Great Royal Wife Karomama Merymut II; they were the parents of:

Osorkon B, the High Priest of Amun at Thebes who later became king Osorkon III.

Bakenptah, general of Heracleopolis. Mentioned in a text dating to year 39 of Osorkon III and said to be a brother of the king.

Takelot II also married a lady whose name was only partially preserved as Tashep. They had a son:

#2

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harsiese_B ; accessed 8/11/2019; AEST 15:55.

Harsiese B

Harsiese B was a High Priest of Amun in 874 BC. Earlier Egyptologists assumed he was both the High Priest of Amun (HPA) and son of the High Priest Shoshenq C, who may have become a king at Thebes. However, recent research by Karl Jansen-Winkeln shows that all the monuments of the first (King) Harsiese A demonstrate that he was never Theban High Priest of Amun in his own right, merely a regular Priest of Amun.[1] While the earlier Harsiese was certainly a king at Thebes, he is clearly a different person from the later Harsiese, Harsiese B, who is attested as a High Priest of Amun. Jansen-Winkeln further shows that Harsiese A's son, [...du], was only an ordinary Priest of Amun.

Harsiese B is first explicitly attested as High Priest of Amun late under Osorkon II's reign on Statue CGC 42225, which bears this king's cartouche. He likely assumed the office at Thebes when the current High Priest, Takelot F, proclaimed himself as king Takelot II in the final 3 years of Osorkon II's reign. Statue CGC 42225 was dedicated by the "Letter Writer to Pharaoh", Hor IX, who is mentioned on the walls of Temple J at Karnak. Temple J was built in the final years of Osorkon II's reign by the then serving HPA, Takelot F. Hor IX later served under Pedubast I and Usermaatre Meryamun Shoshenq VI, who were direct contemporaries of Shoshenq III of the Twenty-second Dynasty. Shoshenq III once even dispatched his second son, Pashedbast B, to Thebes where the latter "added a vestibule door to Pylon X at Karnak, dating it to the reign of Pedubast."[2] Hor IX served beyond the 25-year reign of Pedubast I and lived into Shoshenq VI's reign under whom his funerary cones were inscribed.[3] Consequently, the High Priest of Amun Harsiese can only be Harsiese B since he was a close contemporary of Hor IX and served late in office under Osorkon II. In contrast, Harsiese A died before the twelfth regnal year of Osorkon II.

Harsiese B is also attested in office in the sixth regnal year of Shoshenq III in Nile Level Text No.6 and lived into the 18th and 19th regnal years of Pedubast I as Nile Quay Text No.27 shows. During the prolonged civil war which erupted between the forces of Osorkon B and Pedubast I for control of Thebes, Harsiese B sided with Pedubast's faction since the Karnak Quay Texts show he became the latter's High Priest. He died before Year 23 of Pedubast I when this King's new High Priest is revealed to be a Takelot (see Nile Quay Text No.29)

Harsiese B consequently served in office for almost 3 decades under Osorkon II (final three years), Shoshenq III (first 7-8 years) and Pedubast I (at least 18-19 years), and must have been Crown Prince Osorkon B's chief rival for this office at Thebes since he was affiliated with Osorkon's rival. Harsiese B must have been a fairly young man perhaps in his early thirties when he first assumed the Office of High Priest judging by his long career.

#3

https://books.google.com.au/books?id=NLkgM6j0BvoC&pg=PA30&lpg=PA30&dq=Statue+CGC+42225&source=bl&ots=Djx9h_oQUI&sig=ACfU3U1-xTQUinBFl98pleAQmCMf5jH-

Iw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj_taiKmN7lAhXEKY8KHR27CcsQ6AEwAnoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=Statue%20CGC%2042225&f=false

#4

https://www.academia.edu/32296311/Sandra_Sandri_Nilometers_-_or_Can_You_Measure_Wealth_in_Harco_Willems_Jan_Michael_Dahms_eds._The_Nile_Natural_and_Cultural_Landscape_in_Egypt_Mainz_Historical_Cultural_Sciences_36_Bielefeld_2017_193-214

#5

https://www.jstor.org/stable/3822342?read-now=1&seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents

https://archive.org/stream/AncientEgyptianChronology_201303/Ancient%20Egyptian%20chronology_djvu.txt

i The start for a 28-year count is from a postulated co-rule with the Yr. 1 in Illus #4.

Three Other Kings	-1142	...maatra Ibi ...TK 8/22 = Harsiese ??/Tut
	1	←-- -1138; We can use Nile Level Record
	2	45). This record equates a year 28 of an (
	3	5 of his son Takeloth, who -on our model
	4	Osorkon II and Takeloth II, not their later
	5	counterparts.
	6	

Illustration 4: Postulated co-rule in Yr. 1 shown

ii

	25		19	-925	
	26	*a (Tar.'s yr 2)--->*	20		
	27	*a (Tar.'s yr 3)--->*	21		
	28	*a (Tar.'s yr 4)--->*	22		
	29	*a (Tar.'s yr 5)--->*	23		
	30	*(Tar.'s yr 6)--->*	24	-920	-1009
Rich gifts to temple in Kawa, Nubia		*(Tar.'s yr 7)--->*	25		
	32	*a (Tar.'s yr 8)--->*	26		
E.	33		27		
	34	*a (Tar. yr 10)--->*	28		
Yr. 2 Sabako Apis	35		29		
	36		30		

The cycle length, given by CUT for so-called 100-year events,is actually useful for aligning the absolute date for Kawa V stela and thus the other stelae grouped nearby.

CUT has previously placed these at -944, etc. If we take the ***87 years plus 3 and minus 3 years*** as a range then we can align Kawa V's innundation with *Tsawi Terhak Warada Ngash* *-925.* Adding 5 to -925 we get -920. If we then subtract ***89 years*** we get -1009. See above for Nile Level #13. What Taharqa I experienced was a 90-year flood event.

The Red Herring in the Third Pylon

: How the Third Pylon gives a case for Parallel Dynasties

Abstract

King A builds a Pylon. King B (of different and partially parallel dynasty) builds a small *sed* structure in the precincts of the Temple of Karnak (Amun) . King C gets caught up in dynastic religious revolutions and defaces/partially ruins Pylon of his relative King A. King D a loyalist of King A restores Pylon of interest, in the process of which he demolishes King B's small temple, by infilling its core with demolition rubble. Archaeologists can be forgiven for thinking the evidence before them suggests a Dynasty (#12 Manetho) MUST precede another Dynasty (#18 Manetho). CUT chronology suggests this situation can be viewed otherwise.

Introduction

An Internet Search yielded the following 20:09, AEST, 1/3/2020;

Positive Dating of Psusennes II

> The identification of the Pharaoh Psusennes II as satisfying the post-Siamon Year 17 is challengable in the fact that Pharaoh Psusennes I was still ruling. His dates are -1401 to -1331. Year 13 III Peret 10 +x [=3] drift-counted (i.e. days * 4) from -2108, the "start" of Dynasty Four, yields a date of -1336. This gives a joint-rule with the king of Argos (in Manetho - Harmais) Danaus. To clarify; Danaus fled to Argos and established rule there in -1349' Source: Ian Shears in an unpublished Egyptian Chronology elderlyrstaff@gmail.com. — Preceding unsigned comment added by Elderlyrstaff (talk • contribs) 12:25, 20 May 2012 (UTC)

Since the CUT-dating for **Psusennes II** has altered and apparently nobody has checked the top-posted papers at *academia.edu* which contain the current updates, I will briefly address any issues with the dating. This approach necessitates addressing the Third Pylon jive at Karnak first. This will orient the reader to the CUT contention that New Kingdom parallels/precedes the Dynasty #11 / #12, and #13.

Fact Base

From Wikipedia; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Precinct_of_Amun-Re#Great_Hypostyle_Hall

The Third Pylon was built a few decades before the Hypostyle Hall in the reign of Amenhotep III (ca. 1390-1352 BCE). Although Amenhotep III may have built the Third Pylon earlier in his reign, he did not inscribe it until the last decade of his reign during preparations for his first Heb-Sed festival, the pharaonic jubilee celebrated after 30 years on the throne. The Pylon is most famous for what was inside it, not what Amenhotep carved on its walls. When it was restored in the early 1900s, several hundred blocks from earlier buildings were discovered inside. Enough was found to reconstruct a number of smaller monuments, including the lovely "white chapel"[1] of the Middle

1 Drift dating indicates that the "white chapel" as a *sed* structure was dedicated virtually to the year, 364 years, after **Amen Emhet I** of Nubia dedicated the *transverse* temple on **his** second *sed* festival. -1722 / -1723 or -1358 /

Kingdom pharaoh Senwosret I (ca. 1965-1920 BCE) and the "red chapel" of Queen Hatshepsut (ca. 1472-1458 BCE) which has just been rebuilt. These and other "stuffing" from the Third Pylon make up most of the Open Air Museum today. . . . .

The reliefs on the pylon were later restored by Tutankhamen who also inserted images of himself. These were, in turn, later erased by Horemheb. The erased images of Tutankhamen were long thought to be of Akhenaten himself, supposedly evidence of a coregency between Akhenaten and Amenhotep III, though most scholars now reject this.[7]

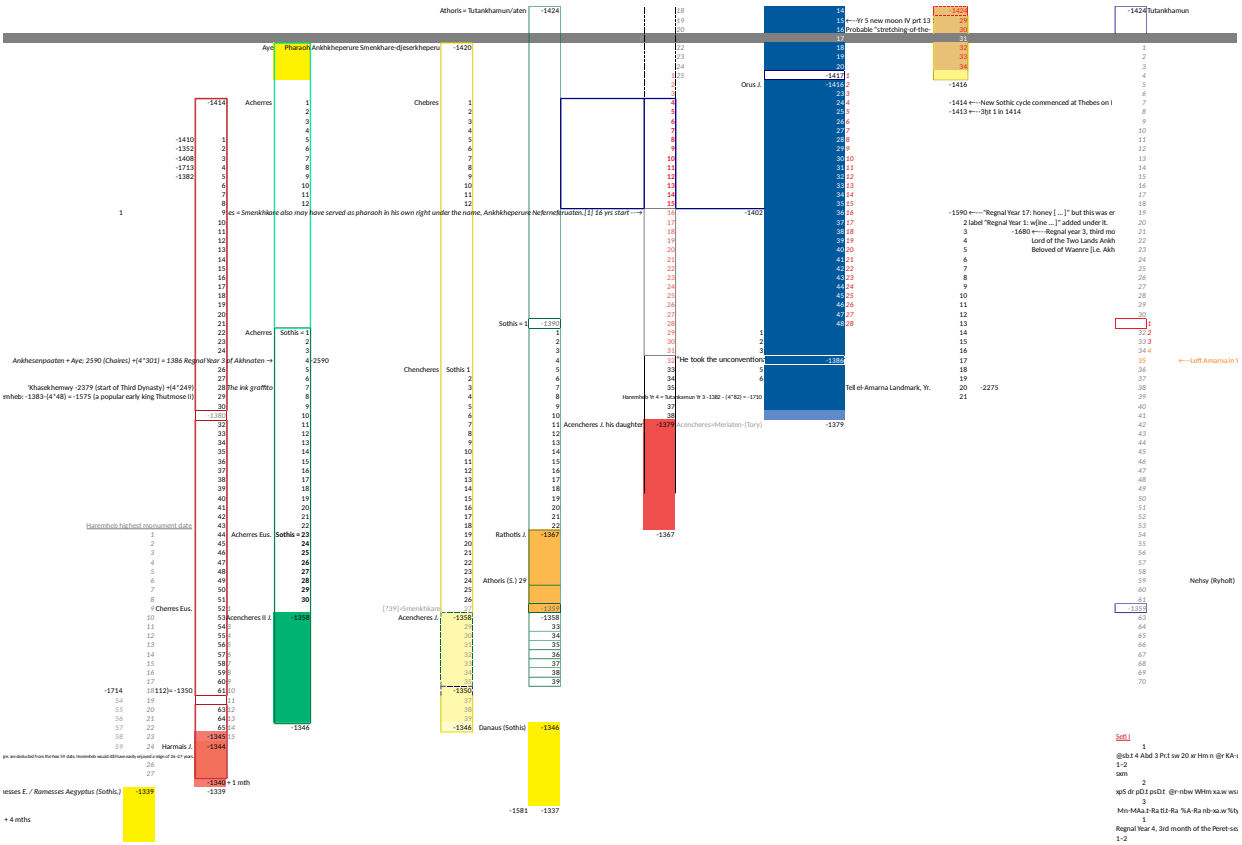


Illustration 1: New Kingdom kings at Karnak Temple Complex

From https://www.britannica.com/place/Karnak

There are few extant traces of the original Middle Kingdom (1938–c. 1630 BCE) temple save a small jubilee shrine of Sesostris I (reigned 1908–1875), now reconstructed from fragments found inside the third pylon. At the beginning of the New Kingdom (c. 1539–1075 BCE), Thutmose I (reigned 1493–c. 1482) enclosed this 12th-dynasty (1938–c. 1756 BCE) temple with a stone wall and fronted it

-1359. As a predecessor of the Eleventh / Twelfth Dynasties his CUT dates suggest he was an early builder but not the earliest by far at Karnak. See Helen Strudwick, “The Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt”, p. 498.

with two pylons (the fourth and fifth), erecting two obelisks in front of the new temple facade. His son, Thutmose II (reigned 1482–79), added a broad festival court in front of the enlarged temple as well as another pair of obelisks. Hatshepsut then inserted a quartzite bark shrine dedicated to Amon in the centre of the temple, as well as two additional pairs of obelisks, one of which still stands. In the reign of Thutmose III (1479–26) the temple was greatly enlarged; not only did he add to the existing structures and add a pylon (the sixth) and pillared courts containing halls in which he inscribed the annals of his campaigns, but he also built to the east of the Middle Kingdom area a transverse temple in the form of a jubilee pavilion. On the walls of one of the rear rooms of this temple is carved a kind of pictorial catalog of the exotic animals and plants he had brought home from Asia in the 25th year of his reign. Other additions were made by his successors. Amenhotep III decided to demolish the festival court, building in its stead the colossal third pylon, filled largely with blocks from the dismantled structures. His son, Akhenaton (reigned 1353–36), built several large open-air temples around the periphery of Karnak in honour of his favoured deity, the Aton, all of which were later torn down following the restoration of the cult of Amon; talatat (small sandstone blocks that had been used in the construction of the Aton temples) were used as construction fill for the second, ninth, and tenth pylons, erected by Horemheb.

- 



Ruins of statues at Karnak, Egypt.© *Cisek Ciesielski/Fotolia*

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The most striking feature of the temple at Karnak is the hypostyle hall, which occupies the space between the third and second pylons. The area of this vast hall, one of the wonders of antiquity, is about 54,000 square feet (5,000 square metres). It was decorated by Seti I (reigned 1290–79) and Ramses II (reigned 1279–13), to whom much of the construction must be due. Twelve enormous columns, nearly 80 feet (24 metres) high, supported the roofing slabs of the central nave above the level of the rest so that light and air could enter through a clerestory. Seven lateral aisles on either side brought

the number of pillars to 134. Historical reliefs on the outer walls show the victories of Seti in Palestine and Ramses II defeating the Hittites at the Battle of Kadesh.
Ramses III (reigned 1187–56) built a small temple to Amon outside the Ramesside pylon across from a triple shrine erected by Seti II (reigned 1204–1198). The Bubastite Gate at the southeast corner of this court commemorates the victories won by Sheshonk I (reigned 945–924), the biblical Shishak, in Palestine. The Kushite (Nubian) pharaoh Taharqa (reigned 690–664) erected a tall colonnade, of which one pillar still stands. The smaller monuments were subsequently enclosed by the addition of a vast court, probably begun during the Late Period (664–332 BCE), fronted by the massive first pylon, an ambitious project that was never completed. Beyond it an avenue of sphinxes—set in place largely by Amenhotep III and usurped by Ramses II—leads to the quayside.



Hieroglyphics on a temple wall at Karnak, Egypt. © uwimages/Fotolia

Within the enclosure of the Great Temple of Amon are included a number of other notable small shrines and temples. A temple to Ptah, in the north side of the enclosure, was built by Hatshepsut and

Thutmose III and added to by the Ptolemies, who also embellished the Great Temple of Amon by the addition of granite shrines and gateways. To the south, Ramses III dedicated a temple to Khons, the moon god, which merits attention. A small late temple to Opet, the hippopotamus goddess, adjoins it.



Karnak: avenue of sphinxes Avenue of sphinxes leading to the main temple precinct at the ruins of the Great Temple of Amon at Karnak, Egypt. © Gelia/Fotolia



Karnak temple complex Overview of the temple complex at Karnak, Egypt.Contunico © ZDF Enterprises GmbH, MainzSee all videos for this article

The site of Karnak and other areas of ancient Thebes present a constant problem to the architects who seek to preserve them, for the foundations are inadequate, and moisture from the Nile’s annual flood has disintegrated the sandstone at the base of walls and columns. The work of repairing and strengthening goes on continuously, and, as this work is carried out, new discoveries are constantly being made.

Margaret Stefana DrowerPeter F. Dorman

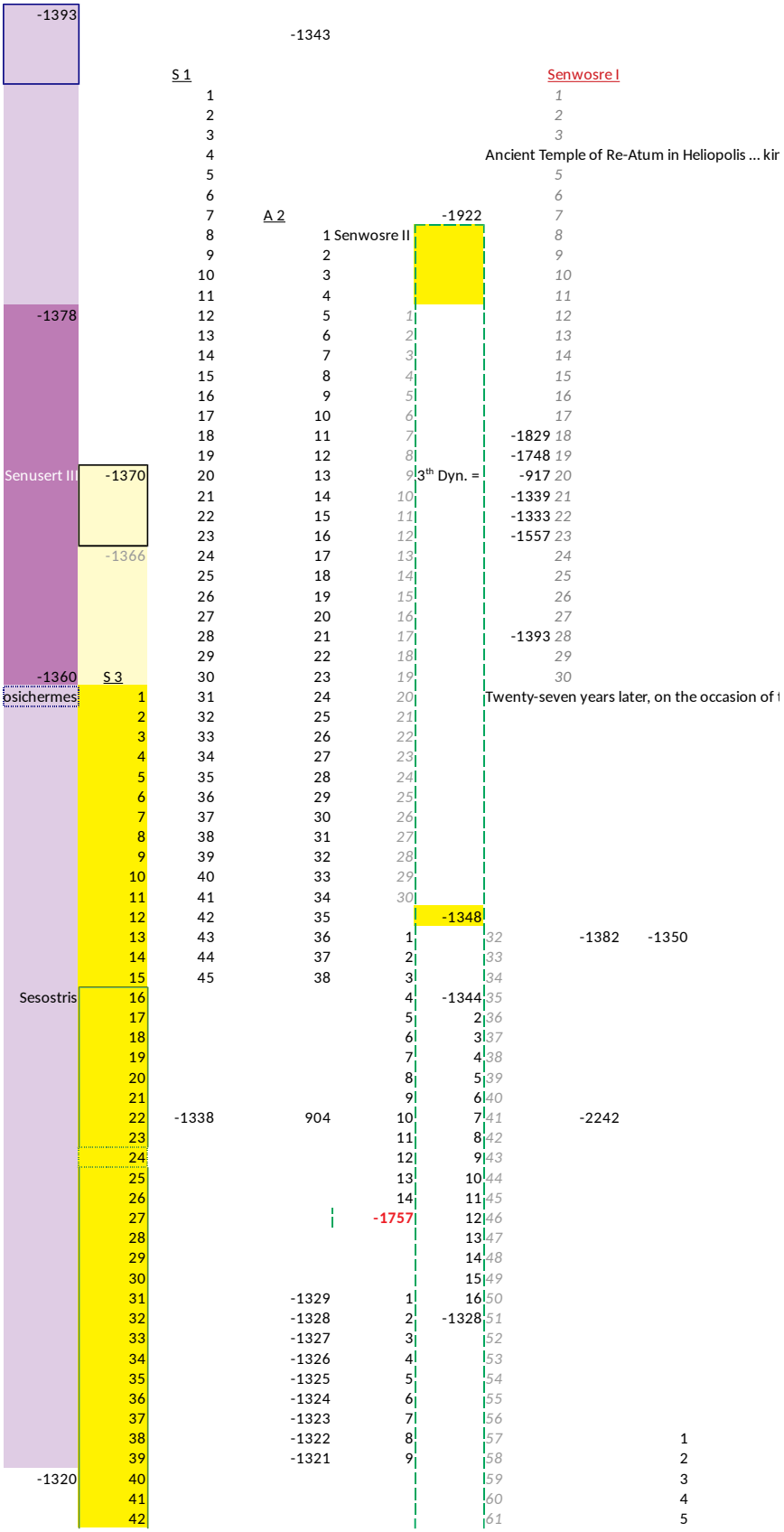


Illustration 2: Twelfth Dynasty - Senwosre I at Karnak Temple Complex

Discussion

From file:///home/knoppix/Downloads/CUT_unleashed_-_Dynasty-Twenty-Four.pdf

Dynasty Twenty and Twenty-One are intertwined.

Africanus does not provide 130 years worth of reigns, we are free in this respect.

Dynasties Twelve, Thirteen and Fourteen all cross our time range.

Therefore we set out the range as -1287 to -1157 = 130 years. This does not correspond neatly to any CUTSM start or ends. It does, however, incorporate a CUTSM end – a very important key.

The start year works on a CUT articulation point; the standard model is: 4,30,1,30,1,8

Ramesses X (-1321 to -1247) has a 4 + 30 articulation in 1287. Confirmation of this date comes from Ramesses VII (-1301 to -1227) whose highest attested year is Yr. 8 in a co-rule with Smendes I at the articulation of Smendes' 4 articulation point of -1295.

Obviously (using CUT protocol) this is -1287 (drifted as '-2707+(4*355); needs work for CUTSM attestation).

The end is calculated from Osorkon I (-1222 to 1148) (Osochor)'s 4+30+1+30 articulation point at -1157.

Thus we have -1157 - -1287 = 130 years.

Kings CUTSM dates

Smendes I -1299 to -1225

✔ Afr., Eus, Arm. (4+30+1) Psus. I co-rule -1290 to -1264

Psusen(n)es (sic) I -1290 to -1216

✔ Sothis Psuenus (4+30) " -1290 to -1265

✔ Afr. Psusennes -1268 to -1222

Monthemsaf (4+30+1+30 art.pt.) to Osorkon I (CUTSM start)

✔ Eus.Psusennes -1265 to -1224

Amenemnisu -1226 to -1152

Start at Senusert IV's 4+30+1 art. pt. Of -1226

✔ Sothis Nephercheres -1224 to -1218

✔ Afr., Eus, etc Nephelcheres -1222 to -1218

Start with Osorkon I's CUTSM start-date

✔ Nechepsos (Sothis) -1171 to -1152

Amenemope -1227 to -1153

✔ All, Amenemophthis -1216 to -1207

Start with end of Psusennes I's CUTSM

Osorkon I -1222 to -1148

✔ Osochor -1207 to -1201

Saites (Sheshonk I?) -1216 to -1142

✔ Saites -1216 to -1201

✔ Psinaches -1201 to -1192

✔ Susakeim? (Sothis) 4+30 art. -1216 to 1182

Psusennes II -1212 to -1138[2]

✔ Afr. 4+30 art. -1192 to -1178

✔ Sheshonk II/Senusert V (CUT's choice) (-1185 to -1111) 4 +30 art

we have the corrected and current dates for Psusennes II (as above).

The conflict that arises is one of the timing of Senusert I's efforts at Karnak and the Harmais of Eighteenth Dynasty.

Haremheb is located, in time, in the appropriate spreadsheet fragment below.

Senusert I's "white chapel" ca. -1359 was not torn down by Amenophis (III) but by Haremheb – starts a regnal count in -1359!!. He was the one who built up the Third Pylon - in finality.

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2 We offer the following as a slight, if imperfect, confirmation of these dates.

- Items which can be added to the list of secure attestations of Psusennes II include a Year 5 Mummy linen that was written with the High Priest Psusennes III's name. It is generally assumed that a Year 13 III Peret 10+**X** date in fragment 3B, line 6 of the Karnak Priestly Annals belongs to his reign. From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psusennes_II; 6:48 AEST, 2/3/2020. Based on a joint reign with Sheshonk I counted from post-S I's sed (first) -1168 is Yr. 13
- 'Block Karnak 94, CL 2149,' records the induction of a priest named Nesankhefenmaat into the chapel of Amun-Re within the Karnak precinct in Year 11 the first month of Shemu day 13 of a king named Psusennes From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psusennes_II In -1168 Siamun inducts father as priest (see Wiki above). In -1167 a regnal count for Ps. II starts post-Ramesses IX's CUTSM. Yr 11 is -1156. This is drifted from -2168 or the end of Nebkare's CUTSM, -2168 as recognised by Syncellus. In a following line of the annals Osorkon I in Yr 3 or -1153 inducts the priest's son to an office. The drift here is -1153 -4*44 = -1329 or Ramesses XI's post-first sed year - a year in which a number of kings began to rule in parallel in other dynasties. This appears to be quite a family affair!!
- Assuming x, above bullet, is 1 then this date is drifted from -1932 or Greenberg "Manetho" p.199 - 2216 -284 = -1932

This indicates a certain possessiveness on the part of the later Eighteenth Dynasty kings. "*We don't share with them there Dynasty Twelvers.*"

Conclusion

Even more work on Psusennes to reconcile drift dates[3]. The main possibility here is that Sheshonk I started a co-rule at Psusennes II's first *sed* start. This would make Sheshonk I's 5th year equal to Psusennes II's 19th year.

3 Quoting from above footnotes"It is generally assumed that a Year 13 III Peret 10+X date in fragment 3B, line 6 of the Karnak Priestly Annals belongs to his reign. " we can try x=3, and counting from "the founder of Dynasty Five" according to Ancient Architects, Kentekawes video, 3/3/2020, YouTube. or Userkaf and his second year of the cattle count = -1938. The drift difference of 772 subtracts from -1938 to get to -1166 and thirteen years is earlier is -1179. This is Ramesses VI's post-first *sed* year. Thus we an implied co-eval dynastic connection; Dynasty #20 and #21.

"The universe may be a billion years younger than we thought.”:

CUT believes the date is 12.3 billion years ago

Introduction

The formula for the conversion of radiometric or other long-period time estimates (including Stratigraphy) developed by Barry Setterfield (and parameterised by Clearing-UpTimes (CUT)) to orbital dating is of cosmological import. Since from Historical dating by CUT we can say the ‘cosmological’ start *cf.* Biblical information, otherwise unknowable, is -5589 corresponding to 12.31 billion years ago T=1 and Peleg, -2898 corresponds to T=0.

Fact Base

From MACH website, https://www.nbcnews.com/mach/science/universe-may-be-billion-years-younger-we-thought-scientists-are-ncna1005541 we have

> May 18, 2019, 6:05 AM EDT

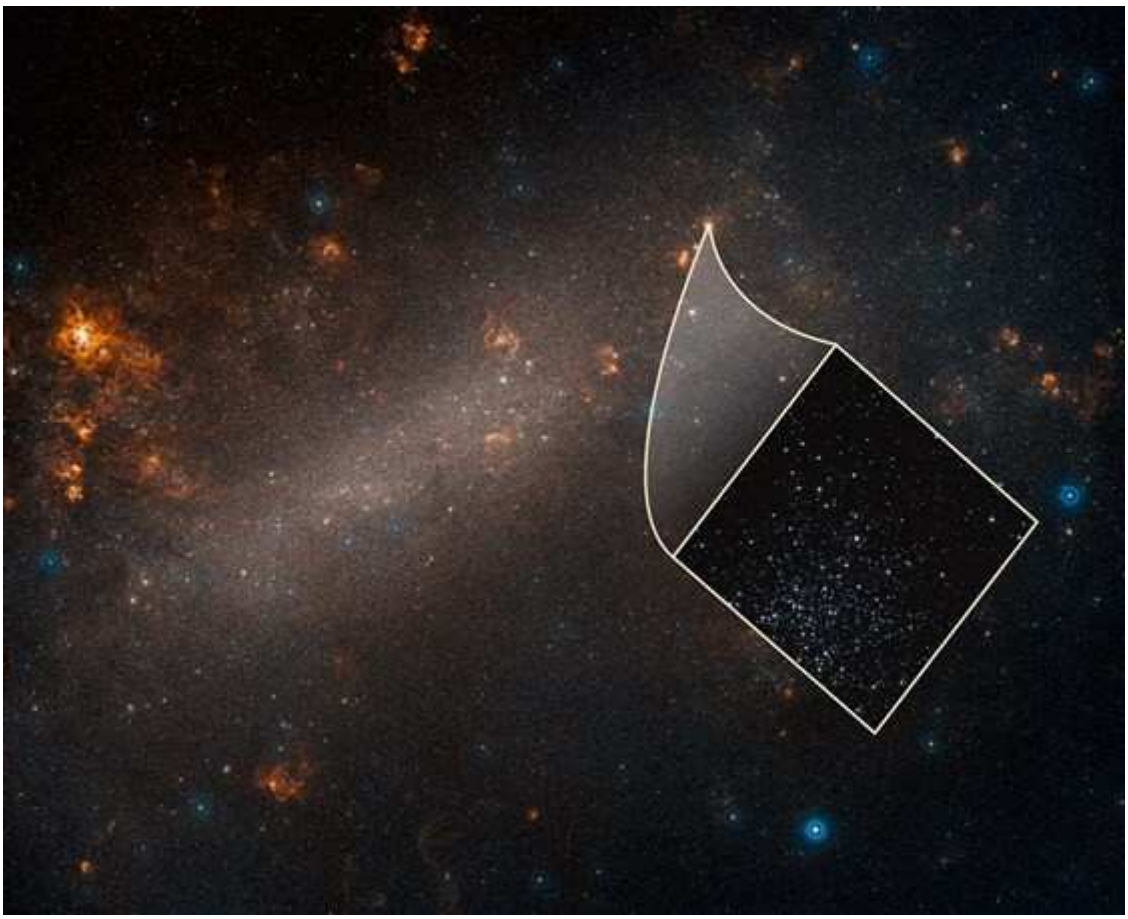
By Corey S. Powell

> We've all lost track of time at one point or another, but astronomers really go all in. Recent studies show they may have overestimated the age of the universe by more than a billion years — a surprising realization that is forcing them to rethink key parts of the scientific story of how we got from the Big Bang to today.
>
> The lost time is especially vexing because, in a universe full of mysteries, its age has been viewed as one of the few near-certainties. By 2013, the European Planck space telescope's detailed measurements of cosmic radiation seemed to have yielded the final answer: 13.8 billion years old. All that was left to do was to verify that number using independent observations of bright stars in other galaxies.
>
> Then came an unexpected turn of events.
>
> A few teams, including one led by Nobel laureate Adam Riess of the Space Telescope Science Institute in Baltimore, set out to make those observations. Instead of confirming Planck's measurements, they started getting a distinctly different result.

"It was getting to the point where we say, 'Wait a second, we're not passing this test — we're failing the test!'" says Riess, co-author of a new paper about the research to be published in Astrophysical Journal.

He estimates that his results, taken at face value, indicate a universe that is only 12.5 billion to 13 billion years old.

A ground-based telescope's view of the Large Magellanic Cloud



Studies of star clusters in a neighboring galaxy (inset) add to the evidence that the universe is younger and faster-expanding than expected.

Space Telescope Science Institute Office of Public Outreach / NASA, ESA, A. Reiss (STScI/JHU)

At first, the common assumption was that Riess and the other galaxy-watchers had made a mistake. But as their observations continued to come in, the results didn't budge. Reanalysis of the Planck data didn't show any problems, either.

If all the numbers are correct, then the problem must run deeper. It must lie in our interpretation of those numbers — that is, in our fundamental models of how the universe works. "The discrepancy suggests that there's something in the cosmological

model that we're not understanding right," Riess says. What that something could be, nobody knows.

Discovery of the dawn of time

The current discrepancy traces its origin way back to 1929, when astronomer Edwin Hubble discovered that galaxies are fleeing from Earth in all directions. More shocking, Hubble found that the farther away the galaxies are, the faster they're moving apart. That pattern means they're all fleeing from each other as well. "The only way all of this can be true is if space is expanding," Riess says.

If the idea of an expanding universe seems bizarre to you, welcome to the club.

"It's still bizarre to me, too," Riess says. "But that's what all of the data show, and that's what our theory predicts." Even Hubble never fully accepted the implications of his own work.

An expanding universe implies that the universe has a definite age, because you can retrace the action back to a time when everything in the cosmos was crammed together in an extremely dense, hot state: what we call the Big Bang.

"This is another hard concept for people to get their heads around," University of Chicago cosmologist Wendy Freedman said, adding that the Big Bang didn't go off like a kind of bomb. "The Big Bang is an explosion of space, not into space," she said.

In other words, galaxies are not flying away from each other through space. Space itself is stretching between them, and it has been ever since the Big Bang. So it's meaningless to ask where the Big Bang occurred. It occurred everywhere. As Freedman puts it, "There is no center or edge to the explosion."

But in the expanding universe, there is a beginning of time — at least, time as we know it. By measuring the rate at which galaxies are moving apart, astronomers realized, they could figure out the moment when the cosmos blinked into existence. All they had to do is figure out how to get their galactic measurements exactly right.

Clocking the cosmos

Freedman has been working on that problem for more than three decades, far longer than she ever expected. "This is an incredible challenge," she says. "Imagine making measurements out to hundreds of millions of light years to 1-percent accuracy!"

Hubble himself flubbed the test. His original calculations implied a universe younger than Earth, because he had drastically underestimated the distances to other galaxies.

The difficulty of making direct observations of other galaxies is one of the reasons why scientists created the Planck space telescope. It was designed to detect radiation left over from the Big Bang. The pattern of that radiation indicates the exact physical state of the early universe, if you know how to decode it. In principle, then, the Planck readings should tell us everything we want to know about what the universe is made of, and how old it is.

Planck has been a resounding success, pinning hard numbers onto the soft riddles of the cosmos. It indicated that 26 percent of the universe consists of dark matter, invisible material that helps hold galaxies together. It also confirmed the surprise discovery that the universe is dominated by dark energy, an unknown force that permeates all of empty space. (The detection of dark energy is what earned Riess a shared 2011 Nobel Prize.)

The likely implication of these findings is that the universe will keep expanding forever, faster and faster, into an ever-deeper darkness. It's an uncomfortable thought, one that Riess would rather not dwell on: "The scale of time is so beyond that of humanity, I don't think of it in human terms."

Most satisfying, perhaps, Planck finally completed the job that Hubble began, determining how quickly the universe is expanding and how long it has been around. Or so it seemed.

Something big is missing

Fortunately, Freedman and Riess and their colleagues didn't give up on their alternate approach to determining the age of the universe. They kept improving their observations, and are now getting close to that ambitious target of 1 percent accuracy. Which brings us to the current dispute — what the scientists politely refer to as "the tension."

The latest galaxy studies indicate an expansion rate about 9 percent faster than the answer from Planck. That might not sound like much of a disagreement, but over cosmic history it adds up to that full billion years of lost time.

Given the stakes, everyone involved is checking and rechecking their results for possible sources of error. Increasingly, though, it looks like the problem lies not with the observations but with the theories of cosmology that underpin them. If those theories are wrong or incomplete, the interpretation of the Planck readings will be flawed, too.

"There's currently no consistent story that works for all our cosmological data," says Princeton University astrophysicist Jo Dunkley, who has extensively analyzed the Planck results. "That means there is fascinating work to be done, to see if there is something out there that can explain all of it."

The "tension" reminds scientists of just how much they still don't understand about the underlying laws of nature. Dunkley points to the ghostly particles known as neutrinos, which are extremely abundant throughout space. "We measure neutrinos in the lab and put them in our cosmological model assuming that they are behaving just as we expect them to, but we simply don't know if that's true," she says. "I wouldn't find it surprising if dark matter turned out to be more complicated than we think, too."

Then there's the enigma of dark energy. "We have no good ideas for what it is. Perhaps there are also elements completely missing from the model side, still to be discovered," Freedman says. Theorists have no shortage of ideas: new types of dark energy, new fields, new particles.

Figuring out which explanation is correct — if any — will require another vast improvement in how we measure what the universe is actually doing. Freedman isn't coy about the magnitude of our ignorance: "The question is, what do we have yet to learn? I'd love to come back in a hundred or a thousand years and find out!"

Discussion

The notion of dark energy and dark matter is interesting but controversial – see Barry Setterfield www.setterfield.org.

Assuming we go with Barry's evolving cosmological model, we can take his Eq. 14 from the Natural Philosophy Alliance monograph #1 as our conversion chart formula - voiding PM Robitaille's *no physical reality* to Plank's constant in the process.

The 2,691 orbital years involved, anchored to Julius Sextus Africanus' corrected Anno Mundi, yield the relevant boundary at the end of the time closest to moderns today *ie* Peleg's birthday exactly!! The continental movements had by that time ceased in the main. Again, an interesting co-incidence.

CUT has, in the past, associated Anno Mundi (NOT General Cosmic Year 1) with 13.8 billion years but for the past few years it has been evident that 12.3 billion is the true age of the cosmos. The Flood date, in the past, put at 829.04 MYA is now

te = **826,805,065** 0.1593461 428.8 **-3,326.80.**

Conclusion

There is no reason to assume that with an ‘error’ of 1.6% from the 12.5 billion years ago 12.3 billion years is not *in the ball park*.

A Quick Note concerning KTU 1.78

Introduction

A correspondent recently sent me a message including the following statement

> “But an astronomical text called the KTU 1.78 effectively dates the rule of Akhenaten's 12th year to 1375 BCE. This would mean his 1st year occurred in 1386 BCE, the same year as the Exodus. So we don't have to guess about absolute dates anymore. “

Clearing-UpTimes (CUT) chronology will show that KTU 1.78 could be referring to the -1406 eclipse.

Fact Base

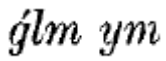
#1

Sawyer, J., & Stephenson, F. (1970). Literary and astronomical evidence for a total eclipse of the sun observed in ancient Ugarit on 3 May 1375 b.c. *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, 33*(3), 467-489. doi:10.1017/S0041977X00126515

https://www.cambridge.org/core/order/complete/245901

Item
Literary and astronomical evidence for a total eclipse of the sun observed in ancient Ugarit on 3 May 1375 b.c.
Article
Your order reference number is: 245901

CUT has extracted an interesting tidbit from the above-referenced document; we have titled it



On P. 2/24

> If *glm ym* in 1 Krt 16 means ' darkness of day ' (Gaster, Gray), we might have another non-technical expression for an eclipse of the sun. It is remarkable that Rashap occurs in this context too, and the language is again applied to a series of catastrophes afflicting the royal family. The Krt text, although apparently copied in the fourteenth century, certainly reflects conditions in a more ancient period, and it is tempting to see here a reference to the spectacular eclipse of the sun which was total at Ugarit in 1406 B.C. Gaster's translation, however, is not universally accepted.

#2

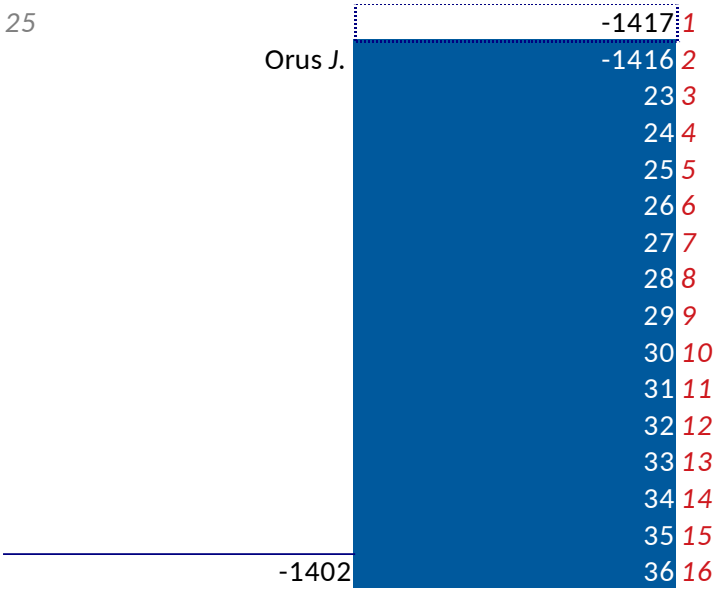


Illustration 1: Akhnaten's 13 yr is -1406 (CUT protocol)

-1406!!

The above Illustration (#1) is the subject of some bewilderment on the part of Readers. I am the cause of this problem. I will therefore try to purge my offensiveness by a fuller explanation of what, in the above diagram, the Reader is presented with, what he/she should take from it and what is the (locally) broader context.

The full spreadsheet is canonical about Home and cell QC5795. The worksheet containing includes 8 other "working and therefore smaller spreadsheets. This entity is part of a larger (and older) Worksheet. The older worksheet is preceded by up to 200 previous versions.

This current spreadsheet – the source of the fragment – has its updates posted in papers at academia.edu. Hence the top-posted papers contain the current changes; the pen-ultimate paper posting contains the previous change(s) and so forth down to *approx.* the Nubia series.

The spreadsheet contains Mesopotamia, Egypt, Assyria, Spain, Ethiopia, Nubia, Italy, Australia,

Judah and therefore Israel. Places like Larsa are best covered elsewhere as the Mesopotamian section is incomplete. Kim Ryholt supplies a flimsy basis for Clearing-UpTimes (CUT) to introduce its own Egyptian Dynasty. Otherwise as far as Egypt is concerned Manetho, Syncellus, Eusebius and the justly famous Julius Sextus Africanus complement Erostosthenes and Josephus plus subsidiary classical authors. Herodotus is ultimately the King of History vis-a-vis CUT Chronology.

Where I quote the Armenian version of Manetho I use **Arm.** Where Josephus is the source of the regnal count, **J.;** Africanus, **A.**; Eusebius **E.**; Herodotus, **H.**; Eratosthenes, **Eratos.**; Syncellus, **Sothis.** Archaeology is treated by locating in the regnal counts the most likely absolute date.

Any dates that show in a coloured column of cells is a Yr. No from -5589 to 110 approx. keyed to Column A by a simple +a123 formula. Thus if the coloured column represents a kings reign and it is discovered that he is misplaced by one year, then the whole column can be copied and pasted plus one blank cell to set the Chronology correct up/down one canonical cell. This results in any dates in the column all resetting in sync.

The cells representing a first and a second *sed* year are usually dated pro-forma.

The top edge of the cell that contains a date, by CUT protocol, is *e.g.* 1 in first month, first season, regnal yr 5 or in some limited cases 1st January, 123.

Given that Manetho, as reported, is our gold standard for the New Kingdom the only question remains is how do we anchor the New Kingdom given that Kings Lists suggest that Dynasties Eleven and Twelve are parallel *i.e.* the Old Kingdom abuts the New Kingdom – goodbye Middle Kingdom as a concept.

This is done through some horrible archaeology. Upper Egyptian Sothic recordings, apparently taken some 4° south of Nile Valley recording sites, allow us to pinpoint the start of the reign of the relevant king – Ahmose I. This king had an recording, early in his regnal counts, of the Thera eruption according to some research. CUT takes this as valid for a number of reasons not the least of which is it places Pepi II in close proximity to Kamose and Ahmose I.

This now introduces the closer context of Akhnaten A IV.

Tuthmose I CUTSM inpu -1645 to -1641; -1641 to -1611; -1610 to -1580; -1579 to -1571 (Tethmosis J. has this king ruling from the end of the CUTSM for Antef VII (shm-r'-hr-hr-ma't) in -1597: -1597 + 25yrs 4mths = -1571)

CUTSM for Ahmose I is inpu -1624 to 1620; …. -1550; A. -1580 *to* -1554

; E. -1579 *to* -1554

Amenhotep I = Djeserkare Amenhotep inpu -1554 to -1550; ...-1481/-1480 see following T II...

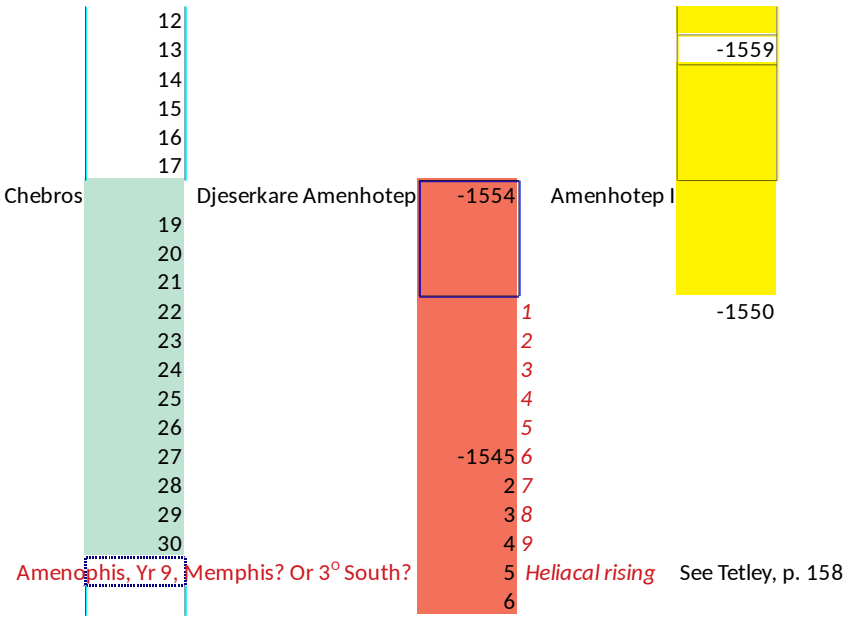


Illustration 2: Example of Articulation of 3 reigns

Tuthmose II CUTSM inpu -1575 to -1571; Akheperenre Dhutmose is Chebron J. His 13 years are from the start of A I's inpu to his own first *sed* year start. Both A. and E (Chebros[n]) agree 13 yrs. Overall his time is -1571 to -1501.

A I; Amenophis J. rules from the end of the CUTSM for T II (-1501: -1501 +20yrs 7mths = -1480)

We shall interrupt at this point and jump to our subject king…….

In Illustration #3 we have a few of number series:

- identities are Tutankhamun (NOT ever a child king!!!! = Rathotis J. ; Acencheres=Meritaten-(Tory at ANEC) (12/1); Orus = Amenhotep IV (A IV)
- A IV has the following regnal counts – 28 Arm., 36 E., 38 E., 37 A., 36 yrs 5 mths J., 48 Sothis
- Achencherses E. = Ankhkheperure Neferneferuaten. According to CUT starts a CUTSM-70 in -1437 (cf. Sothis =48 yrs) to the start of a post-first *sed* year regnal count for Tutankhaten/amunin -1389. WHITE DIGITS BLUE BACKGROUND

Sothic end	48	

- The last ten months of Nebmare Amenhotep = Amenhotep III (A III) relate to beginning of the Oruses; some will also be post-*sed* dating.

24		-1418			30
25	Orus E	-1417	*1 = Arm.*	*Orus A.*	*'10mths*
	Orus E., Orus *J.*	22	*2*		-1416

- Orus E. -1417 + 38 = -1379 (incl. 5Mths in CUT)
- Orus E. -1416 +36 = -1380 (excl. 5 mths ..)
- *Orus A.* -1417 +37 = -1380 (excl. A III's 10 mths in CUT)
- *Arm.* -1417 to -1389 Tutankhamun/aten as above.
- The notion of the eclipse date, -1375, falling even within A IV's regnal period of less than a CUTSM at 69 years (cf. 70) is not valid in CUT chronology i.e. -1452 to -1379.

CUT hopes this helps interpret number series in a one-year corrected CUTSM for A IV diagram below. Please note that any traditionalist will freak (slang) out over all these kings and queens assigned 70 years of rule by CUT. To the brave – ignore them!!

It should also be noted that this is a spreadsheet exercise not a regnal year, season, month, day approach[1].

1 In the Author's rash enthusiasm he nailed the year -1406 as A IV's year 12 coutesy of his correspondent above. However, in re-visiting the New Kingdom (Dyn. #18) it became apparent that A IV had been placed one year too late. A correction as per the above notes produced a -1406 *following* Yr 12. However, in CUT protocols – FOR CONSISTENCY – this is, actually Yr 12. That is, every date could be out by + / - a year. That is the best I can do given the need for whole of spreadsheet consistency.

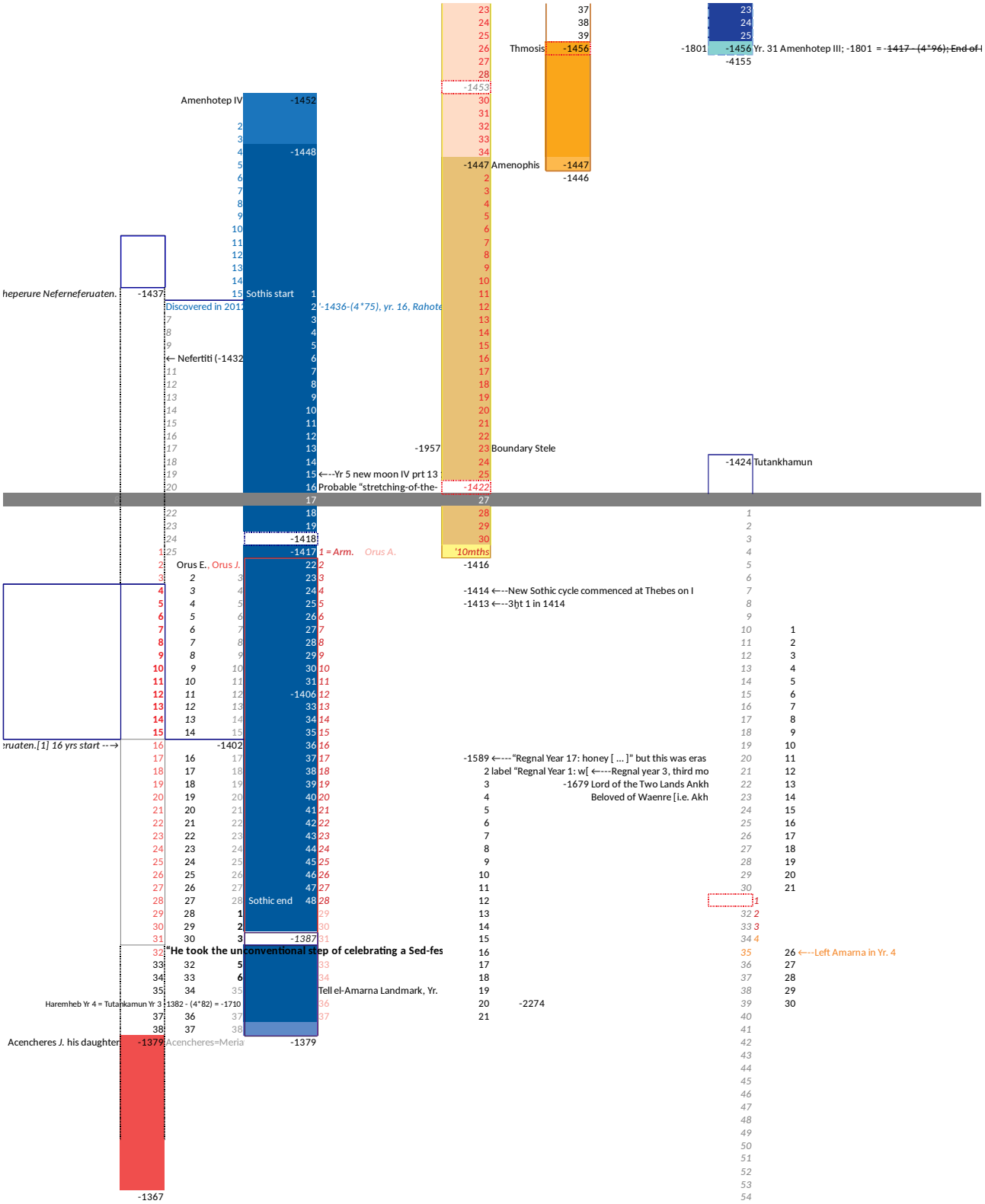

Amenhotep IV -1452
-1448
Sothis start
Discovered in 201
← Nefertiti (-1432
Orus E., Orus J.
-1418
-1417 1 = Arm. Orus A.
-1406
Sothic end
-1387
"He took the unconventional step of celebrating a Sed-fes
Tell el-Amarna Landmark, Yr.
Haremheb Yr 4 = Tutankamun Yr 3 1382 - (4*82) = -1710
Acencheres J. his daughter -1379 Acencheres=Meria
-1379
-1367
-1437
Thmosis -1456
-1447 Amenophis -1447
-1446
-1453
-1957 Boundary Stele
←---Yr 5 new moon IV prt 13
Probable "stretching-of-the-
-1422
'10mths
-1416
-1414 ←---New Sothic cycle commenced at Thebes on I
-1413 ←---3ḫt 1 in 1414
-1589 ←--- "Regnal Year 17: honey [...]" but this was eras
label "Regnal Year 1: w[←---Regnal year 3, third mo
-1679 Lord of the Two Lands Ankh
Beloved of Waenre [i.e. Akh
-2274
-1801 -1456 Yr. 31 Amenhotep III; -1801 = -1417 - (4*96); End of I
-4155
-1424 Tutankhamun
26 ←---Left Amarna in Yr. 4

Illustration 3: Akhnaten corrected at 3rd March, 2020

Discussion

The above referenced paper makes a reasonable case for a -1375, 99% eclipse in the area of Ugarit.

If the eclipse of -1406 is the one linked to Akhnaten then the Spreadsheet fragment above/below (Illus. #1) is a dramatic demonstration of the integrity of CUT chronology. It also means that my correspondent has a certainty regarding dating that is somewhat uncertain – by at least 31 years.

Conclusion

Astronomy can, on occasion, possibly supply data to confirm a chronology NOT prove it. This process of astronomic back-calculating is found a very tightly-constrained tool.

Resources

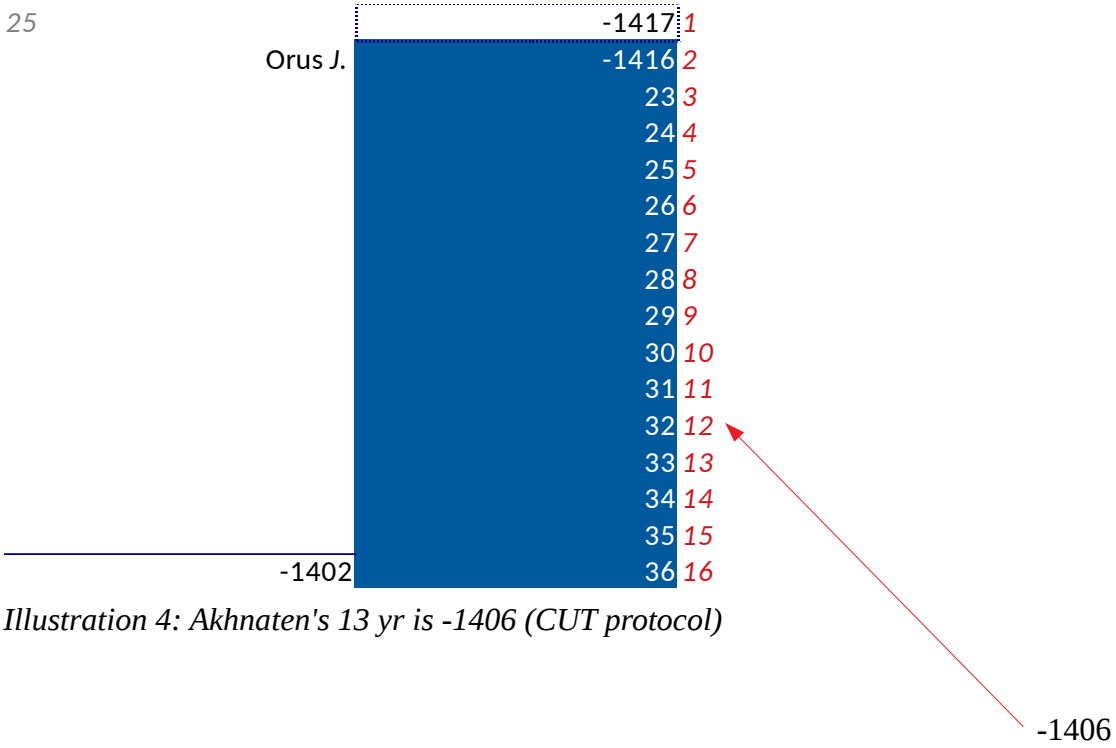


Illustration 4: Akhnaten's 13 yr is -1406 (CUT protocol)

Source uncertain? Help would be appreciated.

UDB 1.78
= RS 12.061 = DO 3689 = PRU 2, 162 = UT 1162 = KTU 1.78 = TU 1.78
DamascusRoyal Palace, West Archive, Porch40 x 46 x 15.Ritual
- Editio princeps: Ch. VIROLLEAUD, PRU II (1957) p. 189-190.- M. DIETRICH, O. LORETZ, J. SANMARTIN, «Sonnenfinsternis in Ugarit. PRU 2, 162 (= RS 12.61). Das alteste Dokument uber eine Totaleklipse», UF 6 (1974) p. 464-465(transcription, traduction, nouvelle interprétation de la première éclipse totale du soleil àOugarit).- P. XELLA, I testi rituali di Ugarit (I), Rome (1981) p. 171-173 (transcription, traduction,commentaire).- G. del Olmo Lete, La religión cananea (Sabadell-Barcelona 1992) p. 235.00-1. 78:
KTU,
 M. Dietrich - O. Loretz - J. Sanmartín, Die Keilalphabetischen Texte ausUgarit (Neukirchen-Vluyn, 1976).
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kbdm tbqrn

00-1. 78: 6
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UDB 1.78
= RS 12.061 = DO 3689 = PRU 2, 162 = UT 1162 = KTU 1.78 = TU 1.78
DamascusRoyal Palace, West Archive, Porch40 x 46 x 15.Ritual
- Editio princeps: Ch. VIROLLEAUD, PRU II (1957) p. 189-190.- M. DIETRICH, O. LORETZ, J. SANMARTIN, «Sonnenfinsternis in Ugarit. PRU 2, 162 (= RS 12.61). Das alteste Dokument uber eine Totaleklipse», UF 6 (1974) p. 464-465(transcription, traduction, nouvelle interprétation de la première éclipse totale du soleil àOugarit).- P. XELLA, I testi rituali di Ugarit (I), Rome (1981) p. 171-173 (transcription, traduction,commentaire).- G. del Olmo Lete, La religión cananea (Sabadell-Barcelona 1992) p. 235.00-1. 78:
KTU,
M. Dietrich - O. Loretz - J. Sanmartín, Die Keilalphabetischen Texte ausUgarit (Neukirchen-Vluyn, 1976).
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r≈p
00-1. 78: 5
kbdm tbqrn
00-1. 78: 6
skn

Articulation in the New Kingdom

Aye & Ankhkheperure Smenkhare-djeserkheperu ‘s inpu follows Tutankhamon’s inpu.
Tutankhamun’s inpu articulates to A III’s post-2nd sed year.
A IV’s inpu follows the end of the inpu articulation of King ‘X’ whose inpu articulates with A III’s 1st sed year.
A III’s inpu end articulates with T IV’s first post-sed year.
King ‘Y’’s inpu follows A II’s inpu; T IV’s inpu follows King ‘Y’s (=Amenhotep) inpu.
A II’s inpu aligns to Hatshepsut’s first sed year.
Hatshepsut doesn’t have an inpu but articulates to Ahmose I’s second sed year.
Ahmose I’s inp end articulates with Queen Ahotep’s post-1st sed year.

T III’s inpu articulates with T II’s 1st sed year.
Amenhotep I (A I)’s inpu’s end articulates with Ahmose I’s end of CUTSM.
Tuthmose II’s inpu’s end articulates to the end of T I’s CUTSM.
Kamose’s inpu follows Tuthmose I’s inpu.
Tuthmose I’s inpu articulates to Sobekemsaf I’s second sed year.

First Dyn. #18 summary line is -1559 + 71 = -1488
-1558 + 69 = -1489
Second Dyn.#18 summary line is “The Exodus under Amos”, see Waddell,
(CUT = -1579) + 263 = -1316

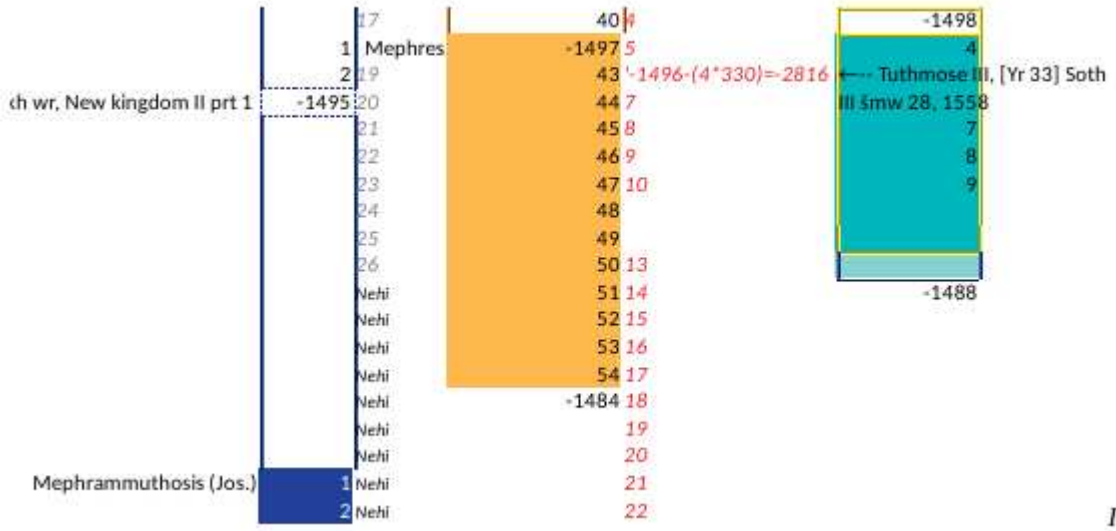


Illustration 1: Dyn. #18 end-points for First Summary Line

Keep in mind that the spreadsheet contains probes of the strength of a portion. These are trial flights. Ignore them.

Please find all subsequent succession data in the Illustration #1.

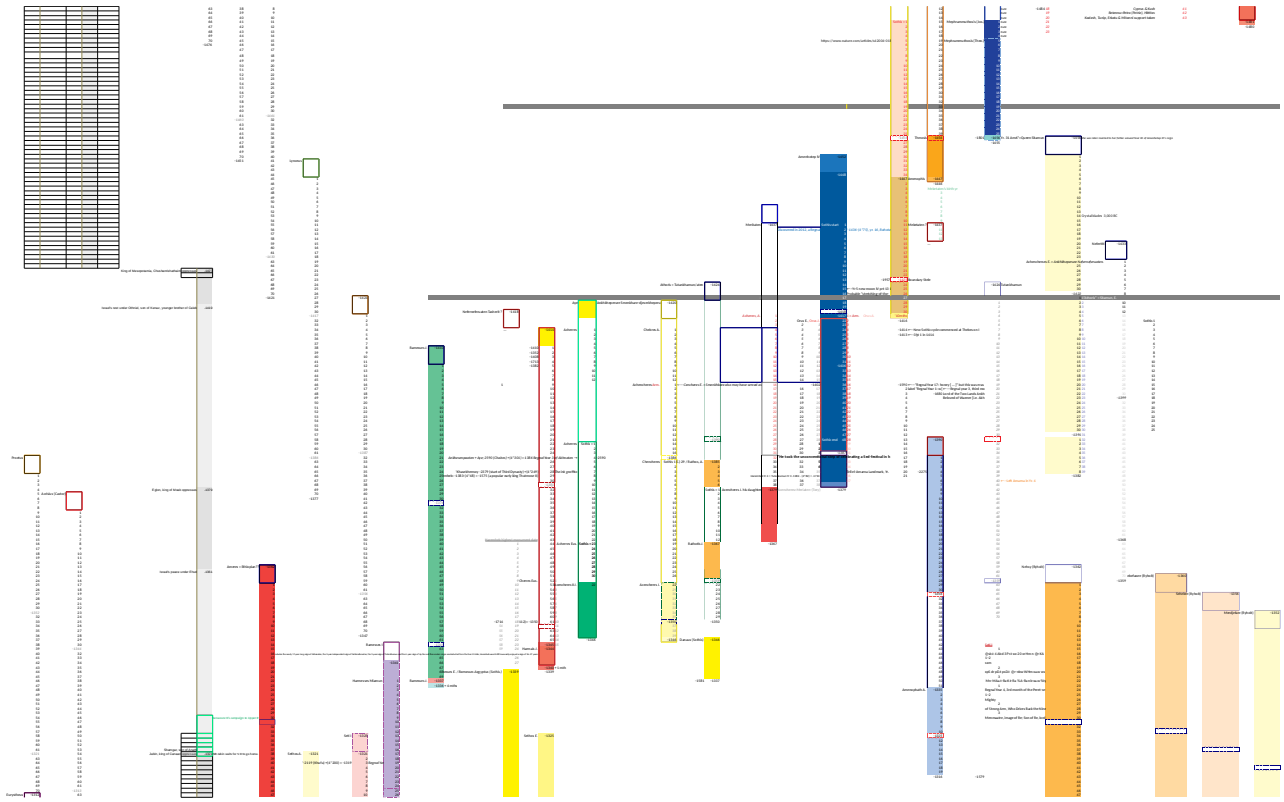


Illustration 1: Roughly Post-Tutankhamun to Amenophath

A 12-year count to -1406, in CUT protocol, starting, as often occurs, in the year of a *sed* festival - if the count is based on archaeological data e.g. inscriptions, monuments – will result in the correct position of the Yr. 12 in the cell ABOVE the year *i.e*. -1406. See Illustration #2 below.

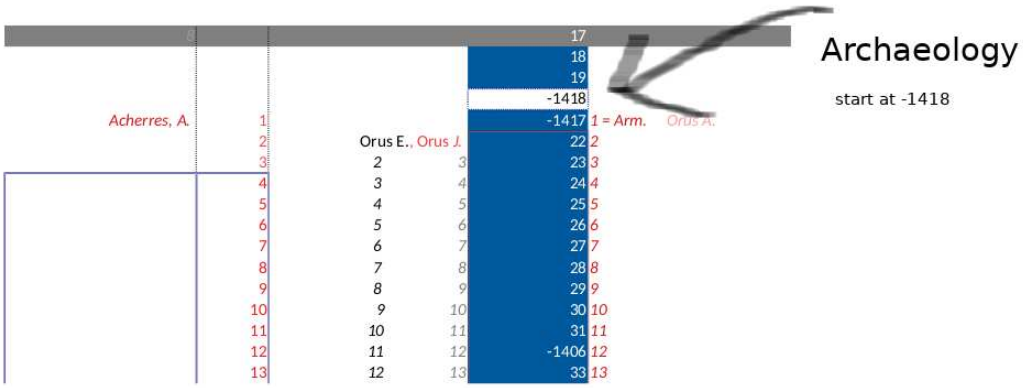


Illustration 2: When a regnal count derives from inscriptions; sed yr is included

Sun, 5th April, 2020

Overview of Early and Late New Kingdom Articulation

Introduction

The basis of a chronology is the overall framework.

CUT would at the outset lay out this framework in terms that are acceptable to those who are in the traditional mode of thinking.

The basic benchmark, off which all dates are calculated and are relative, is 2002. In some synagogues and some small congregations the 3,000th anniversary of the dedication of Solomon's Temple was recognized through the Spirit of God. Since academe is only slightly partial to a spiritual base for knowledge development then this implies a disconnect between it and the private research community – a community which is often connected spiritually.

Assuming that fair-mindedness is a value which we, in the total research community, hold firmly to then the above caveat should not interfere with the reception of a new idea or set of ideas. All researchers, by virtue of their *profession*, know they have to face paradigm shifts more frequently than a quiet and peaceful life would suggest.

Intense effort (study, contemplation) is often regarded as an 'apprenticeship' and a 'trade' will follow. Even if the effort is completely philosophically-oriented!

The distance from -999 to the Exodus, the local benchmark in Waddell's Manetho, *acc. to* Julius Sextus Africanus, the beginning of the New Kingdom or Dynasty Eighteen (this of course can be argued) is via Abraham (-2299). Chronologically, we get to Meryre Antyemsaf II then 'Amos' of Afr. In -1580 / -1579. Hence, chronologically, **-1579** + 263 = **-1316** is Dyn. #18.

We note the Eus. And Arm. Versions of Dynasty Eighteen have a summary line, giving 348 years, which is a confusion with The Old Chronicles' Dynasty Eighteen (CUT) which runs as follows;

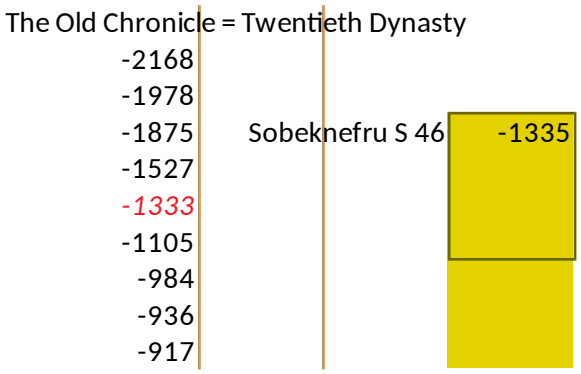


Illustration 1: A subset of the old chronicle:
-1527 - -1875 = 348 yrs

Discussion

Thus the range of dates and kings for this dynasty is immense. We need to divide and conquer if the succession in chronological terms is to be handled at all!

Part I will cover The Book of Sothis' entries that are relevant to Dyn. #18.

Part II will cover Africanus.

Part III will cover Josephus/Theophilus

Part IV will resolve Eusebius, and its (at least) Armenian version with Africanus

Part V will specifically address **articulation** which the Author will call an aspect of Succession, of which authors, such as Martin Pehal have produced a better, (in his case specifically) even superb philosophic treatment.

Issues of particular interest will *find their way* to an Excursus.

Summary

Sothic 'deltas' make the chronology complete.

Africanus is most reliable as a source of regnal counts/ranges of reign years.

In this quote from Waddell's **Manetho**, "Fr. 52 (from Syncellus) The Eighteenth Dynasty consisted of 16 kings of Diospolis.

The first of these was Amos, in whose reign Moses went forth from Egypt, ..." we have the key date for Dyn. #18 *i.e.* the Exodus which according to CUT occurred in -1579.

We are assured of our reading of the above quote as it is from Syncellus - who is the absolute perfection in Church-related history. He never deviates from church of God reality.

The Book of Sothis' entries that are relevant to Dynasty Eighteen.

Introduction

The Dynasty, as viewed from the point of view of the first summary line, starts in -1559. From the point of view of Theophilus it starts in -1597. Africanus starts it in -1579. And if we consider Tuthmose I, as a 'brother' to Kamose, as the early progenitor of this New Kingdom period then the kingdom starts with him, as *inpu*, in -1641, taking up power in -1637. However, his 'brother' Ahmose I, starts ruling in articulation to Kamose's post-1st sed year i.e. -1637 + 30 + 1 = -1606. So this could be the start of the dynasty except for the fact that in CUT chronology -1606 + 263 = -1343 which is not a date we recognize.

Facts

Queen Ahotep	CUTSM	-1655 to -1581
Senen T. 4.22/5.22	CUTSM	-1710 to -1636; 4 + 30 +1 +30 is -1645
Antef VI (shm-r'-wp-ma't)		-1675 to -1601; 4 + 30 is -1641
Antef VII (shm-r'-hr-hr-ma't)		-1671 to -1597

On this basis we analyse in the following way.

- The *inpu* arranged for Tuthmose I by the bureaucracy starts four years before the acceptable articulation point in Antef VI's CUTSM. Thus Tuthmose I (T I) has a CUTSM of **-1645 to -1571. NB** T I did not die in the Exodus – ergo he is not a first-born. He is, by our assertion, NOT Moses!
- The *inpu* for Kamose follows in -1641. From -1637 to -1579 Kamose was in power!!!! He was a first-born.
- The first relevant Sothic interval is for Ahmose I (A I) - also called Tethmosis[1]. Ahmose I had an *inpu* keyed to the first post-1st sed year of -1620 set up by the bureaucracy. The outworking is -1624 + 74 = -1550.
- Waddell's Manetho (from here on Manetho) gives 26 years for A I and this runs from the -1606 above to -1580 or the commencement of Afr.'s Amos – this by interpretation. CUT observes Afr. often stops counting at the start of a *co-rule* sed year. Regardless Eus. gives 25 years articulated to T I's post-2nd sed year *i.e.* -1579 and the Exodus.
- It is of interest to note that Tuthmose I has been assigned by Theophilus a 25 yr 4 mth rule. Such Yr/mth combinations relate to the end of a CUTSM mostly (or death obviously). He thus ruled -1597 to -1571, the last year -1572 / -1571 being partial but

1 This is most likely because they co-ruled very tightly.

by CUT protocol treated as whole i.e. Antef VII (shm-r'-hr-hr-ma't)'s last year was the beginning of an elevation for T I.

With the death of Kamose the Seventeenth Dynasty ends and the Eighteenth Dynasty begins. We can define the start and end of the Dynasty and start of the New Kingdom as;

-1579 to [-1579 + 263 from Afr. reckoning (Manetho) equals -1316] **-1316**

and

-1579.

The next king to articulate to T I is Tuthmose II (T II). He was arranged to commence an *inpu* in -1575 to correspond to T I's end of CUTSM in -1571. That is Akheperenre Dhutmose or T II starts a Sothic "gap-filling" interval of thirteen years from -1571 to -1559 incl. The -1559 year is Ahmose I's second *sed*. We note that, in a parallel dynasty, Nitocris = Netjerkare Siptah T. 4.8 Gardiner, Abydos King List (A) 40 finishes an active period of rule generally considered one end-point of the Sixth Dynasty.

Hence, the summary line one calculations look like this;

- -1559 Summation Line 71 yrs start = Eus. Incl. To -1488 (see Illus#2)
- -1558 Summation Line 69 yrs start = Afr. Excl. to -1489

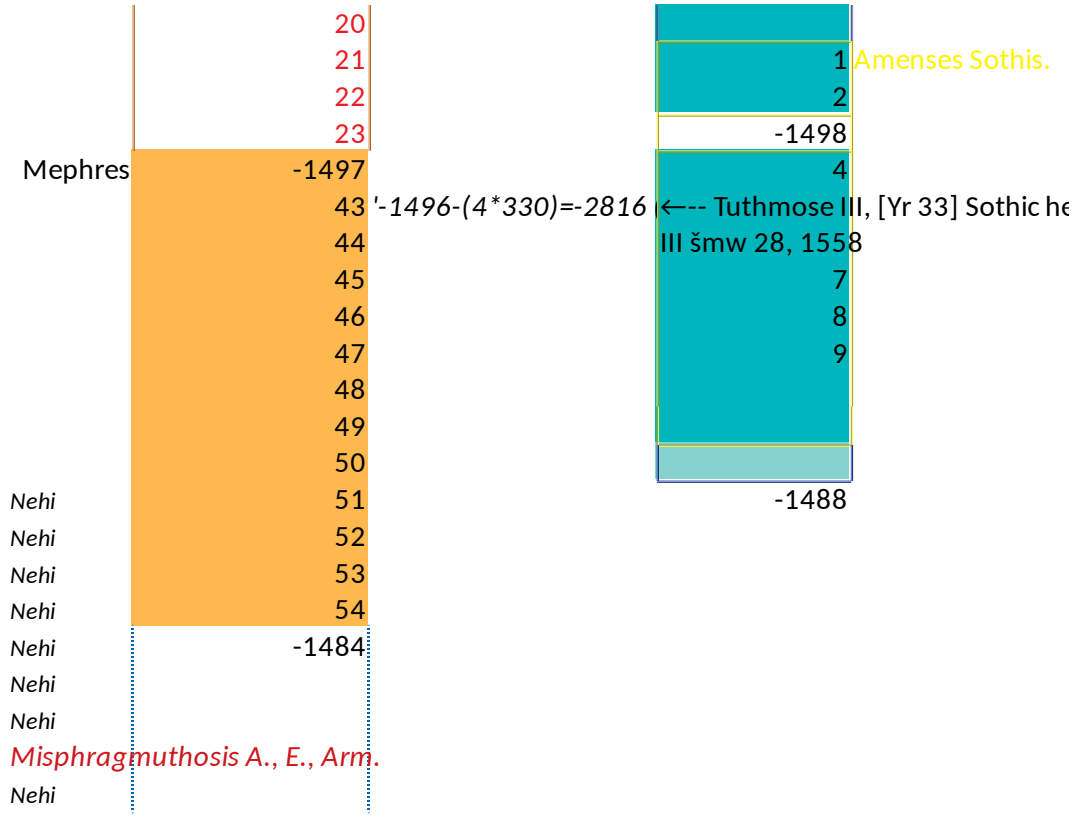


Illustration 1: Note the end of Makare Hashepsowe: -1489 / -1488

Following T I, the three kings are taken in the order Tuthmose III, Amenhotep I and Hashepsowe for no particular reason.

Menkheperre Dhutmose, Tuthmose III, (T III) did not rule a CUTSM even to just being dragged at eighteen years of age to kingship without an *inpu*. His period of rule is -1537 to -1484 *cf.* an expected -1467 (- 70 = -1537). Sothis assigns T III 23 years which run from an articulation with A I's first sed yea to -1497 or articulates to the post-2nd sed year for Hashepsowe. At this point T III takes up his famous Manethonic 13 years.

Djeserkare Amenhotep, Amenhotep I (A I) has a CUTSM of -1554 to -1480. Josephus has a *final* 20 yrs 7 mths. i.e. -1480 - 21 = -1501, but for Chebron, he makes no reference to his final days but we may suppose, in the absence of other evidence, that he had a yrs / mths. We do this since Hashepsowe is keyed (articulated) by Josephus, to T II's second sed, according to CUT. The Sothic delta for A I is 15 yrs or -1501 -1 (-15 = -1517).

This arrangement is therefore explainable in the context of Menkheprure Dhutmose (T IV)'s Yr. 1 of his first 30 years at -1517.

It is interesting to note that T IV's *inpu* articulates to Hashepsowe[2]'s Sothic entry of 11 years i.e. eleven from -1521 brings us to -1510, which is Chebron's second *sed* year.

We could include T IV's Sothic entry because its beginning lies within the period covered by the first summary line but wisdom suggests not.

Discussion

So, what do we make of all thee articulations or connections?

It is tempting to hypothesize a connection that reflects two different 'houses' inter-working the government of Egypt by the articulation of a tail-end *inpu*. The examples are Ahmose I and Amenhotep I, or Tuthmose I and Tuthmose II. However, until we can completely link Ahmose I and Tuthmose II and Tuthmose I and Amenhotep I on genealogical grounds we will resist this temptation.

We can look at the entire length of recorded power, as opposed to kingly status, in chart form, as follows and hopefully conclude somewhat:

Ahmose I	-1606 to -1550	or **56** years in full employment;
Tutmose I	-1597 to -1571	or **26+** years (7 ? = 33) of same;
Tuthmose II	-1571 to -1558, -1554 to -1541 of **30** years of near full employment (interrupted by T II);	
Hatshepsut	-1521 to -1488	or **33** years full employment;
Amenhotep I	-1517 to essentially -1480	or **37** years of full employment.

Let us say with a series of *teams of kings*, at any one time, providing leadership probably no king had an absolutely clear time as unadvised pharaoh.

The *strained-out* entries is set out below;

2 Hashepsowe rules from birth -1559 to -1489; 70 years i.e. not a CUTSM. She was coronated in her 6th year or Chebron's Manetho count (NOT Sothic) of 13 yrs from -1554.

-1606 to -1580; -1571 to -1558; -1521 to -1510;

-1520 to -1497;

-1517 to -1502+;

-1497 to -1481;

-1495 to -1456

NB: This partial series of Sothic entries, approx. just beyond Summary Line One, covers 150 years.

Table of parallel Kingships for the whole of Dynasty Eighteen in irregular time slices[3]

Tuthmose I, Kamose and Ahmose I to Exodus

T I & Ahmose I

Ahmose I & T II

T II & A I

A I, T II, Hash & T III

A II, T III, Hash & A I

T IV, A II, T III, Hash & A I

T IV, A II & A I

A III, T IV & A II

A IV, A III, (Meketaten, Queen Sitamun)

Meritaten, A IV, A III & Sitamun

Smenkhkare, Meritaten, A IV, Sitamun & Nefertiti

Haremheb, Aye, Smenkhkare, Meritaten, A IV, Sitamun & Nefertiti

Ramesses, Haremheb, Aye, Smenkhkare, Meritaten, A IV, Tutankhamun, Amenophath & Sitamun (Nefertiti?)

Ramesses, Haremheb, Aye, Smenkhkare, Tutankhamun, Amenophath & (Nefertiti?)

Haremheb & Amenophath

Facts *Continued*

At this point we need to introduce the remaining facts for this Part A.

At the outset we need to establish two pointers that allow us to articulate in the murky waters of the Late Eighteenth Dynasty. The first relates to Haremheb, in some quarters referred to as the last prince of Heracleopolis' Dynasty Nine (which CUT asserts arose in parallel with Dynasty Six – see Illustration 5). This Heracleopolitan Dynasty lasted till -1345 or the end of Aye's CUTSM.

3 Blue text refers to kings up to Summary Line One.

Teti A 34, S 33 -1754 Userkare A35 -1754

Illustration 2: The same start date as Dynasty Nine

That is, in -1754 Dyn. #9 starts, lasts 409 years to end -1345. We note Haremheb is coronated following Nefertiti's end of CUTSM in -1359[4].

The second is yet another beginning. In Afr.'s version of Dynasty Eighteen he refers to Amos/Tethmosis but starts his regnal counts with Chebron or T II. Sothis starts Chebron in -1571.

In the inscriptions of Haremheb we have a graffitto;

> Regnal Year 3, II Akhet, day 18 Haremheb: -1379-(4*48) = -1571 (*cf.* an early king Thutmose II)



Illustration 3: Post Sitamun, Haremheb starts regnal count, Yr. 3 = -1379

Thus the benchmark for drift-dating a number of Late Dynasty inscriptions is -1571 or Chebron.

It is interesting to note some drift dates;

Rathos A. (Tutankhamun) has a Yr. 3 of -1382 and Haremheb has a Yr. 4 (co-rule with A IV) in the same year. The stela date is 82 days drift or -1710 – the start of reign of the Seventeenth Dynasty, Sobekemsaf I.

Another record for Haremheb, similarly benchmarked, with a 91 days drift to mark the end of Aye or his last incomplete year.

We identify kings/queens as follows;

"Athoris" of Eus. =	Sitamun
Orus =	Amenhotep IV
Acencheres =	Meritaten
	Meketaten **?**
Achencherses =	Nefertiti
Rathos, etc =	Tutankhamun
Chebres[5] =	Smenkhkare
(A)Cherres =	Aye
	Neferneferuaten Tasherit **?**
Armais =	Haremheb

4 The drifted date for the coronation is the start of the cattle count for Djedkare Izzozzi or -1807.

5 Since this name is associated with -1379 and Chebron.

It is tempting to speculate the following;

> Tutankhamun and one of Meritaten's youngest sisters were married and had a child *ca.* -1390. The boy-king of Egyptian Museum fame may be this person, referred to as Rathotis (or Rathoris???) a legitimising of Tutankhamun's reign through his son as an offspring (albeit a couple of generations later) of A III through A IV.
>
> He is included in Josephus because of this connection.

A possible succession might be -

- Amenhotep IV to -1385
- Tutankhamun to -1379
- Smenkhkare & Meritaten to -1367
- 'boy-king' to -1358
- Aye to -1346 / -1345

NB Tutankhamun appears to be a son of A III & Sitamun, as he articulates to post-A III's second sed.

We can now start in reverse order on the Sothic entries for the Late period;

Amenophath	-1345 to -1337
Haremheb	-1350 to -1341
Ramesses Aegyptus	-1406 to -1338
Aye 'B'	-1389 to -1359
Smenkhkare	-1406 to -1380
Tutankhamun	-1414 to -1385
Nefertiti[6]	-1416 to -1391

We now come to the El-Armana situation. The first issue is the Sothic entry is extraordinary. Forty-eight years. We have the issue of Nefertiti as a Pharaoh. Was she coronated at the start of Armana? That is, does her reign start in -1430? What about Aye the revisionist? He starts rule in -1382 as Eus.' Cherres. Between these two dates we have a forty-eight years (48)! Just what we are looking for but an unusual cross-over as Josephus gives Akhnaten a -1416 start!!

CUT explains the cross-over in terms of the lack of recognition of formal authority while ever Armana flourished during the 48 years. We confirm that the Achencherses E. (Ankhkheperure Neferneferuaten) rule of 12-years corresponds to the often opined 11 years for Akhnaten / Amenhotep III co-rule.

Amenhotep IV	-1430 to -1382
Sitamun	-1421 to -1382

6 No inpu for this Queen.

NB: A III's reign is *completed* **so-to-speak** by A IV and Neferneferuaten Tasherit ? Takes up an inpu in -1414 to -1410.

Aye 'A' = Meritaten -1420 to -1412

Amenhotep III -1481 to -1447

Thutmose IV -1495 to -1456

Amenhotep II -1497 to -1481

The *strained-out* entries is fully set out below;

-1606 to -1580; -1571 to -1558; -1521 to -1510;

-1520 to -1497;

-1517 to -1502+;

-1497 to -1481;

-1495 to -1456

-1481 to -1447;

-1420 to -1312

-1414 to -1385

-1421 to -1382

-1430 to -1382

-1416 to -1391

-1406 to -1380; -1389 to -1359

-1406 to -1338; -1350 to -1341

-1345 to -1337

Discussion *Continued*

We can look at the entire length of recorded power, as opposed to kingly status, in chart form, as follows and hopefully conclude something about Syncellus – the author of the Sothic deltas.

Amenhotep II	-1497 to -1455	or 4**2** years in full employment;
Thutmose III	-1520 to -1484	or **36** years of full employment;
Thutmose IV	-1495 to -1446	or **49** years of full employment;
Amenhotep III	-1481 to -1416	or **65** years of full employment;

Sitamun	-1421 to -1382	or **39** years;
Amenhotep IV/Akhnaten		
	-1430 to -1379	or **51**[7] years of "full" employment;
Nefertiti	-1429 to -1391	or **38** years of full employment;
Meritaten	-1420 to -1367	or **53** years full employment;
Tutankhamun	-1414 to -1358 unless Rathotis is a diff. person	
		or **56** years of broken employment;
Smenkhkare	-1406 to -1345	or **56** years of full employment;
Aye	-1389 to -1341	or **48** years of full employment;
Haremheb	-1350 to -1336	or **14** years full employment;
Ramesses Aegyptus	-1406 to -1336	or **70** years.
Amenophath	-1345 to -1317	or **28** years.

These represent changes to CUT chronology – in some cases – but substantially are the sameas previous recent versions.

The **length** of reigns are generally long but for example, in the case of Haremheb who in -1347 issued an edict - dated to his 59th year - do not always reflect the (and in his specific case) normal 70 years of public service. This is unfortunate.

The later part of the Dynasty *esp.* Haremheb and Smenkhkare do seem somewhat fixated on the beginnings of the dynasty e. g. T II. And because of confused (but not totally so) assignations in Sothis we are heavily dependent on this connection e. g. Acherres 8 or 30???

Amenophath can now be read as ending in -1317 which yields an Exodus in -1580 / -1579.

Conclusion

This Dynasty is a difficult one from which to draw conclusions. Incestuous relations seem to distort this debased dynasty's succession. Overall reign lengths increase with time. The articulation set forth, and in the context of the CUT standard model of Egyptian kingship, seems totally consistent with the exception of A III whose 70 years is 'completed' by another. Even in this CUTSM is upheld.

7 This time overlays Thebes and Armana. If they are separated out we have the 51 years divide into the early construction phase of El-Armana ca. 12-13 years and both Thebes and Armana for ca. 38 years.

Africanus and the Early and Late Dynasty Eighteen

Introduction

The Dynasty according to Africanus as set out by Waddell in the Loeb Classics “Manetho”. We will refer to Part I of this series for details of the Seventeenth to Eighteenth transition. Basically the articulation evident in Africanus will be scrutinized for integrity.

Fact Base

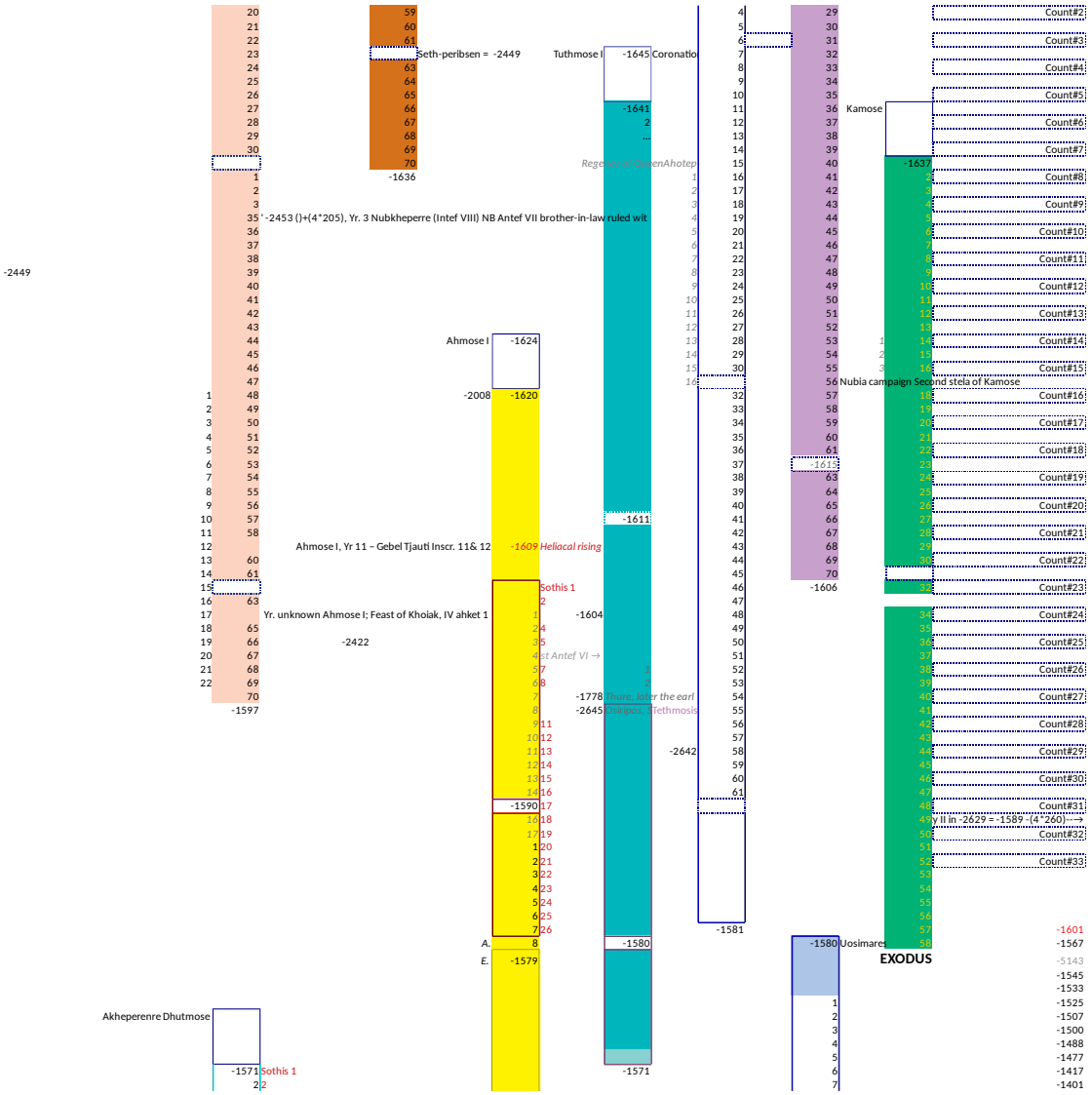


Illustration 1: CUT chronology’s Tethmosis, Kamose and Ahmosis I

The first king (the second king) we will consider is Chebron. Chebron in CUT chronology is Thutmose II.

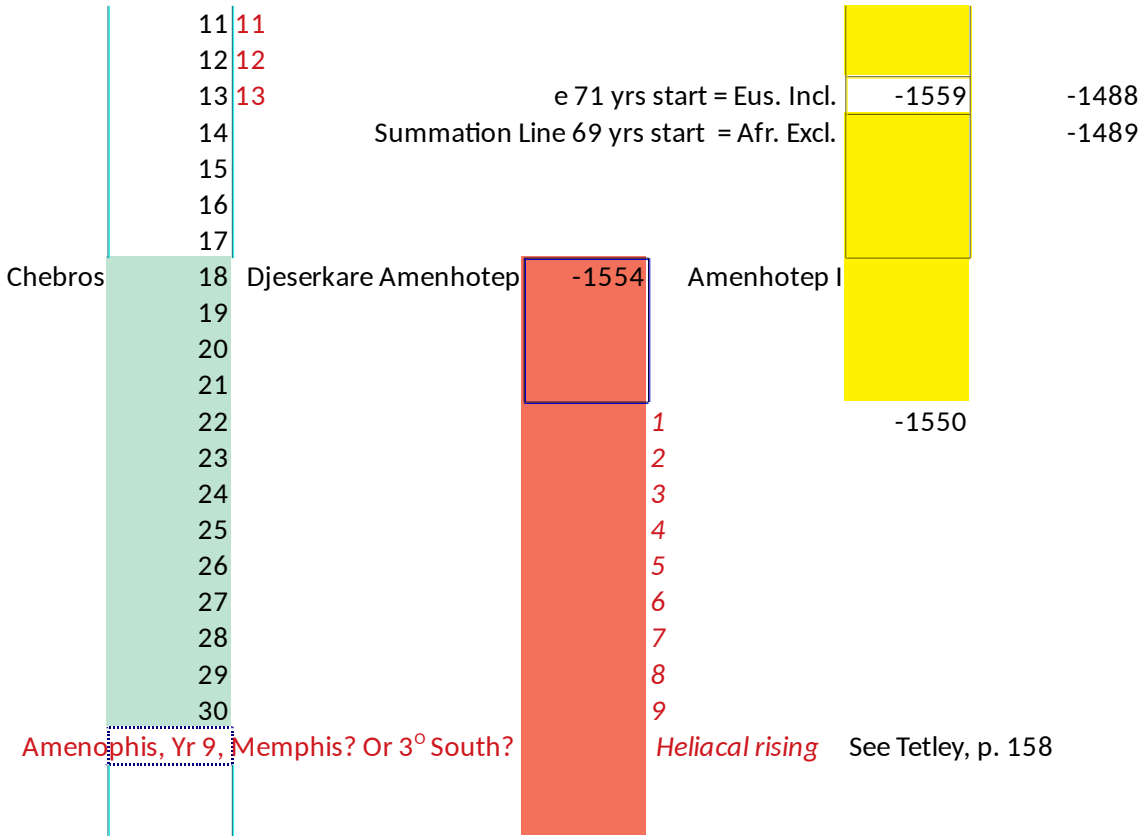


Illustration 2: Thutmose II, in -1554 to -1541

The year -1541 is the first *sed* year for Thutmose II. The first post-*sed* year is therefore -1540.

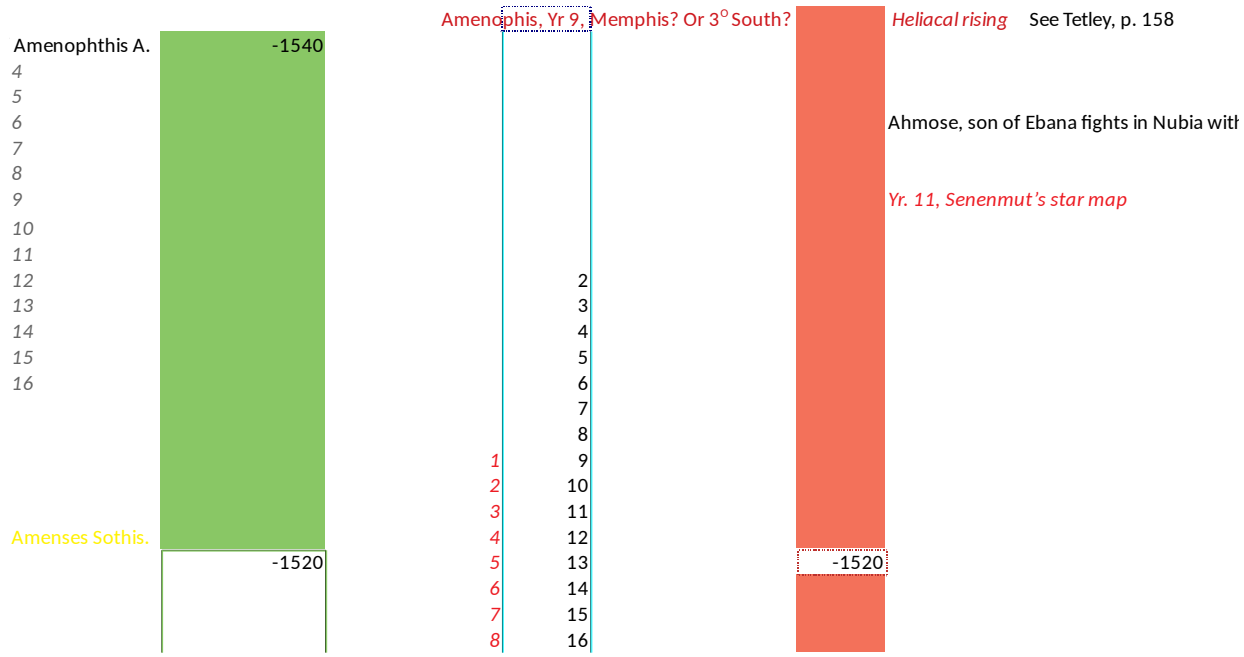


Illustration 3: Amenhotep I's first sed is -1520 to -1519

Amenhotep I's Afr. reign lies between the end of Thutmose I's first *sed* and Amenhotep I's first *sed* year.

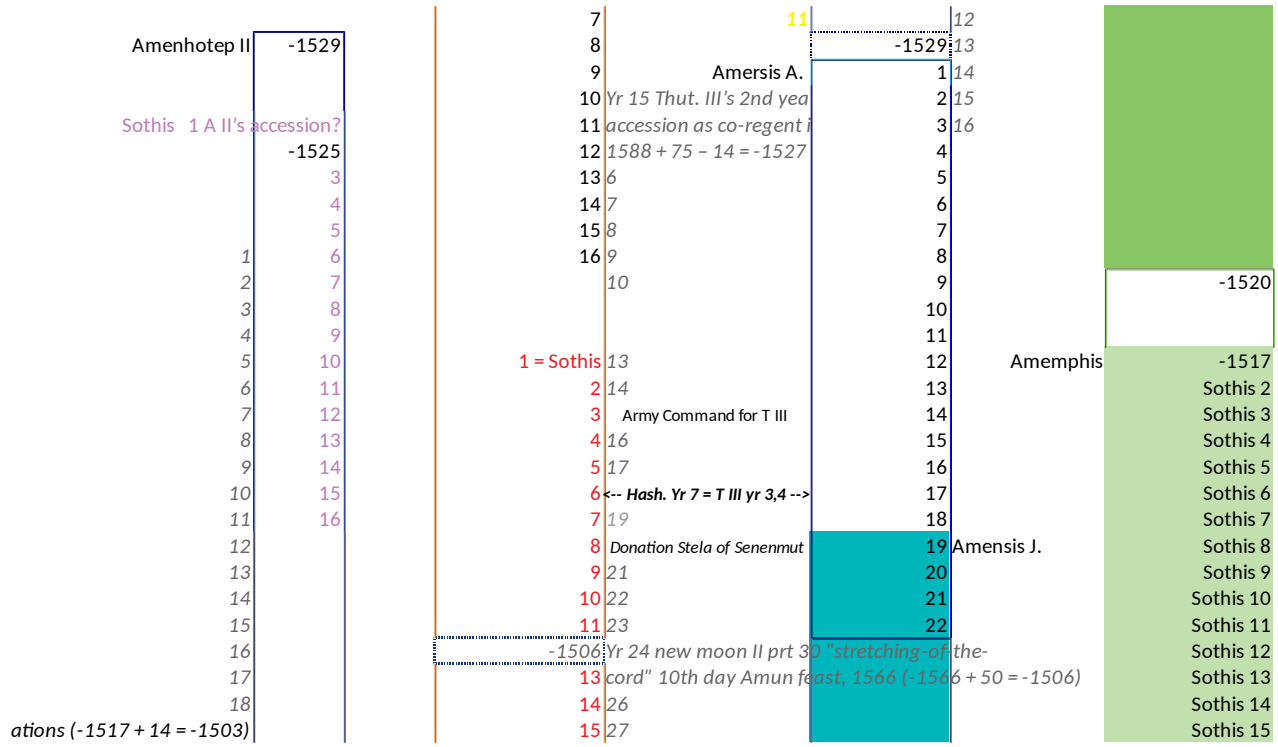


Illustration 4: Hashepsowe's Africanus 22 yrs; -1528 to -1506 for Amersis (blue outline)

The year -1506 is the first *sed* year for Thutmose III. -1529 is the first *sed* year for Hashepsowe. Thus -1528 is the first post-first *sed* year. For same. The difference in years between these two articulation points is 22 years. Afr.'s entry for Hashepsowe is "...Amensis (Amersis) reigned for 22 years", Fr. 52.

NB: -1540 to -1536 an *inpu*, first 30 years -1536 to -1506 – a correction from Part I.

We can already see the beginning of a pattern Africanus is using – *sed* end to *sed* start.

Thutmose III starts a 13-year rule to his early demise (<u>one of the few kings to miss 70 years</u>) from -1494 the first post-first *sed* year of -1495 – the first *sed* of Amenhotep II (A II). CUT assigns Mephres (Eus.) /Misaphris (Afr.) to Tuthmose III. Let us extend the "*sed*-to-*sed*" meme. Because T III disappears before his second *sed* and A II takes up more or less immediately in the circumstance we should block Africanus' Misaphris and Misphragmuthosis together. This is a total of 12 (not 13 see Part IV for Eusebius) plus 26 years for a total of 38 years commencing -1494 and ending -1456 the second *sed* year for Thumosis whom CUT assigns the identity Thutmose IV.

This brings us to note some corrections to Part I will flow from this. See Final Summary for the full story.

So Africanus is consistent in his *sed*-to-*sed* approach even when a calamity occurs to throw succession off-course. This also shows an aspect of Africanus' partial year rationalising.

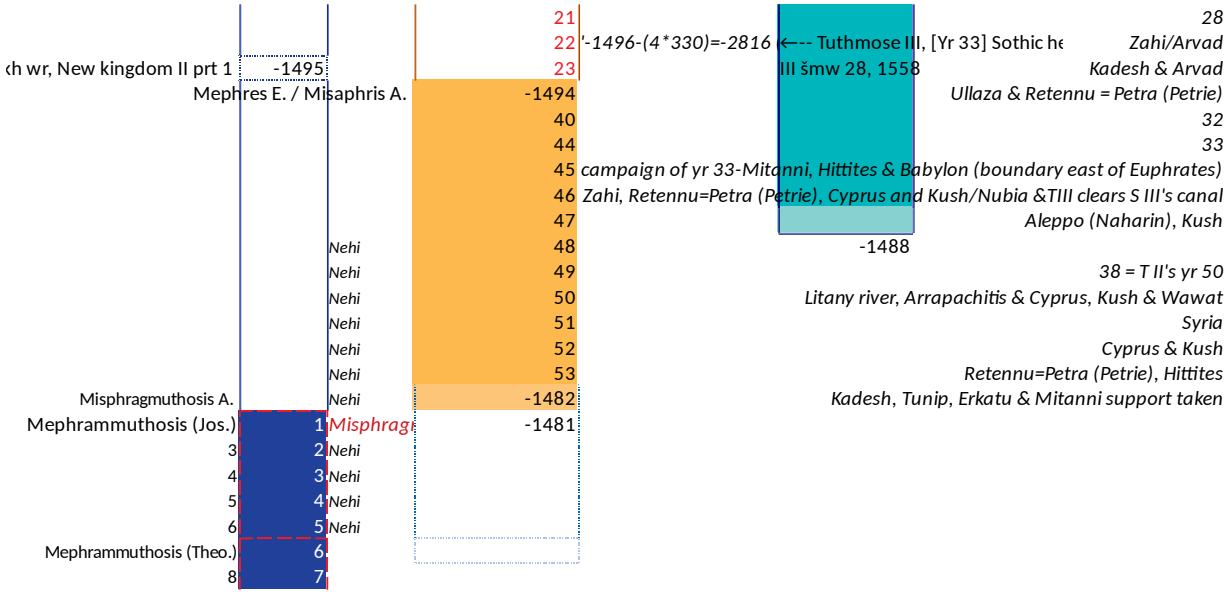


Illustration 5: Thutmose III in orange / Amenhotep II in dark blue / Hashepsowe in light blue

In order to fix the correct position of A II's Sothic 16-years – a change from Part 1 – we use M. Christine Tetley's calculations (based on Casperson). This the Sothic entry, given before T III's entry, is from accession in -1526 to -1520 of Hashepsowe's (Hash.) Josephus start. Then the Africanus portion starts after the 'muthosis' with Hash. and T III. This *muthosis* or union ran from -1520 to -1482 or 38 years.Starting in -1482 we have a 26 Afr. Years for A II to the above-mentioned -1456.

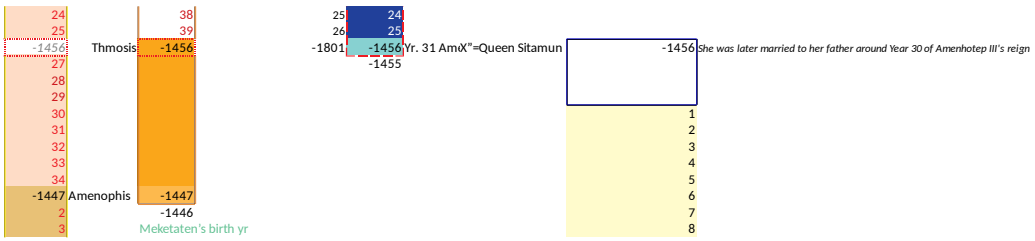


Illustration 6: Amenhotep IV's novelty dis-arranges the regular 'sed-to-sed' of Afr.

We now come to Thutmose IV and the problem of A III and his relationship to *ka*. It seems the second *sed* festival in -1456 for Thumosis, under the tutelage of Amenhotep III's novel arrangement, was when he took up power *i. e.* DURING the *sed* festival - which point Africanus acknowledges.

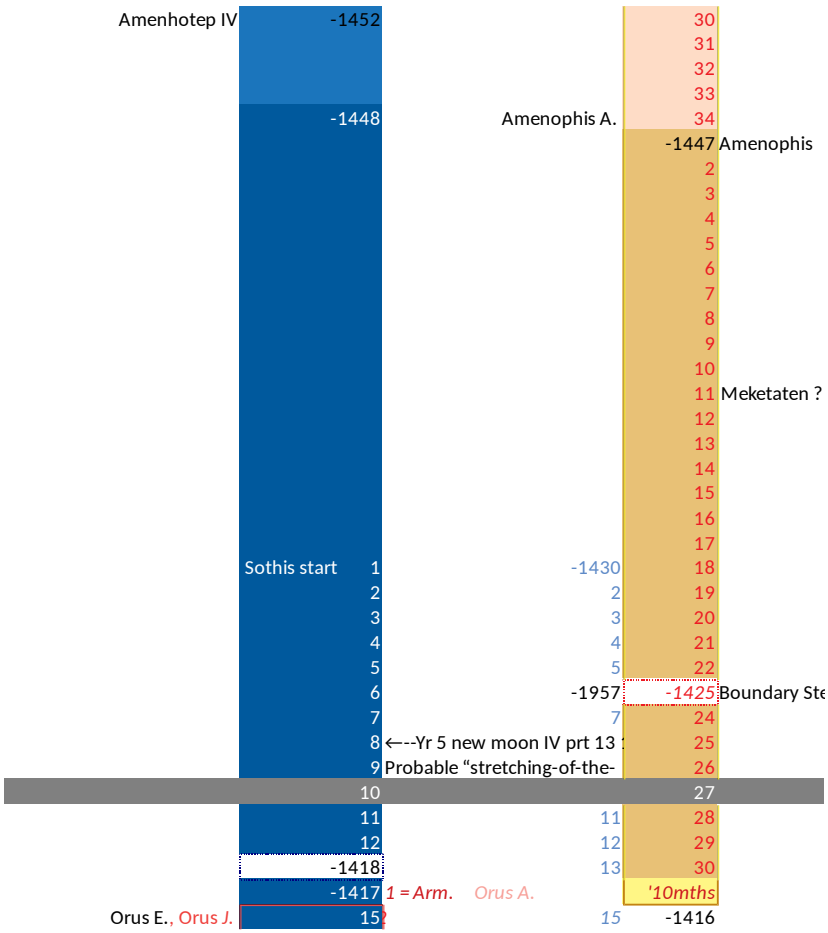


Illustration 7: Amenophis (orange) in Afr. runs -1448 to -1417; 31 years; A IV in blue

Amenhotep III is a succession problem. In an Africanus context A III starts a reign with A IV's Yr. 1 of his first thirty years. He then dies (see Armana letters from Tiye) after 31 years in -1417 / -1416, close to exact CUTSM. Father and so seem to work well together.

Those who follow seem to follow him by a particular succession strategy. Sitamun first, then four years later Amenhotep IV. A very frequent occurrence!

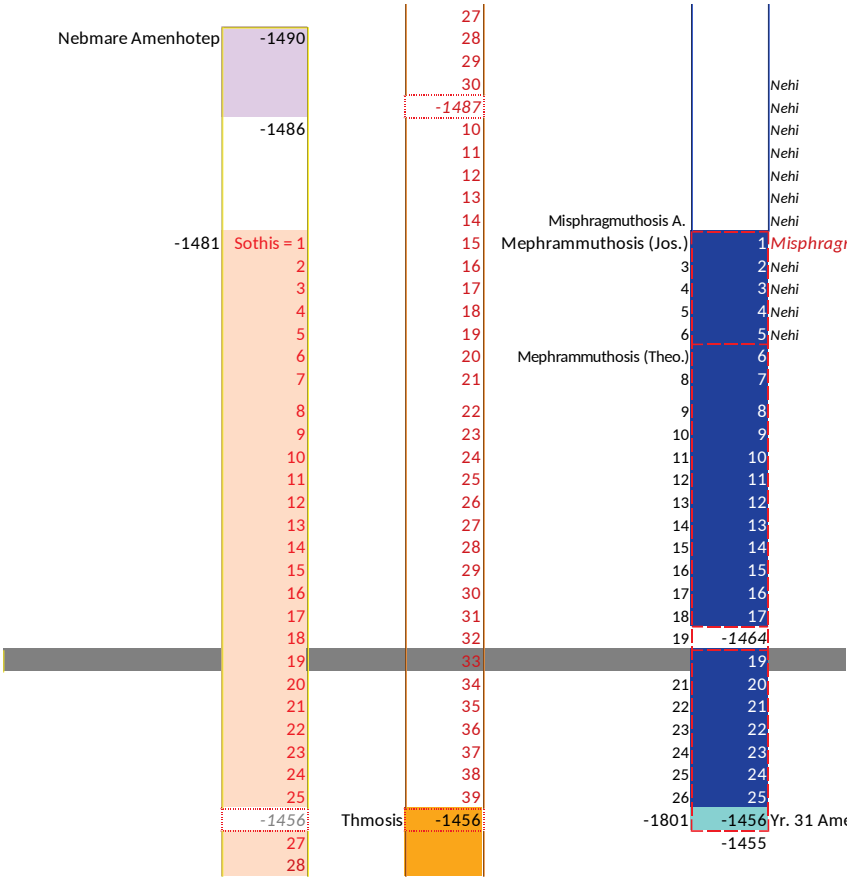


Illustration 8: Amenhotep II (A II) in dark blue represents Africanus' 26 years for A II

Amenhotep IV starts a rule in the Africanus view following his first *sed* year. This ends with his slightly early demise vis-a-vis his CUTSM of -1378. Again Afr. *chops* the last partial year. So A IV has an Africanus-reign of -1417 to -1380.

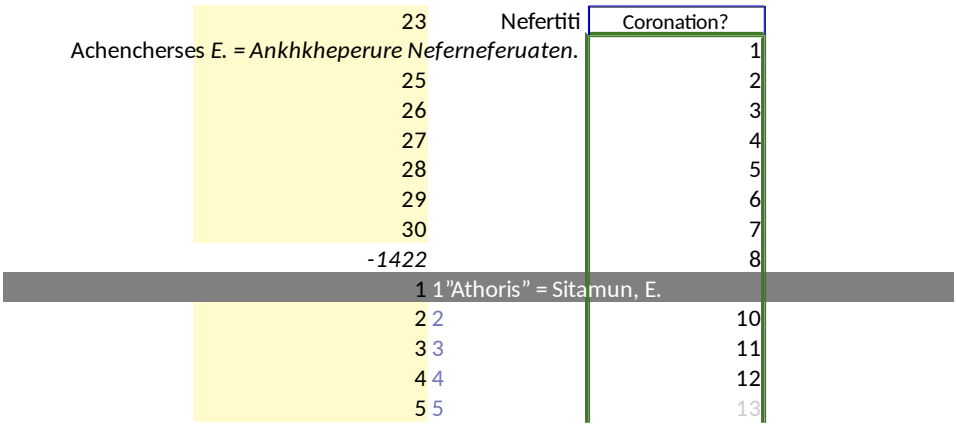


Illustration 9: Nefertiti in green border; period covers Armana constr.'n

The Armana period starts in -1430 with Nefertiti's coronation and ends 48 years later when Aye, Tutankhamun and Haremheb got their *knickers in a knot* over some issue – probably succession. Nefertiti (as Achencherses E. = Ankhkheperure Neferneferuaten.) rules twelve years from -1391 to

-1379. This follows 25 years (-1416 or the death(?) of A IV to -1391). This is a refinement to Part 1.

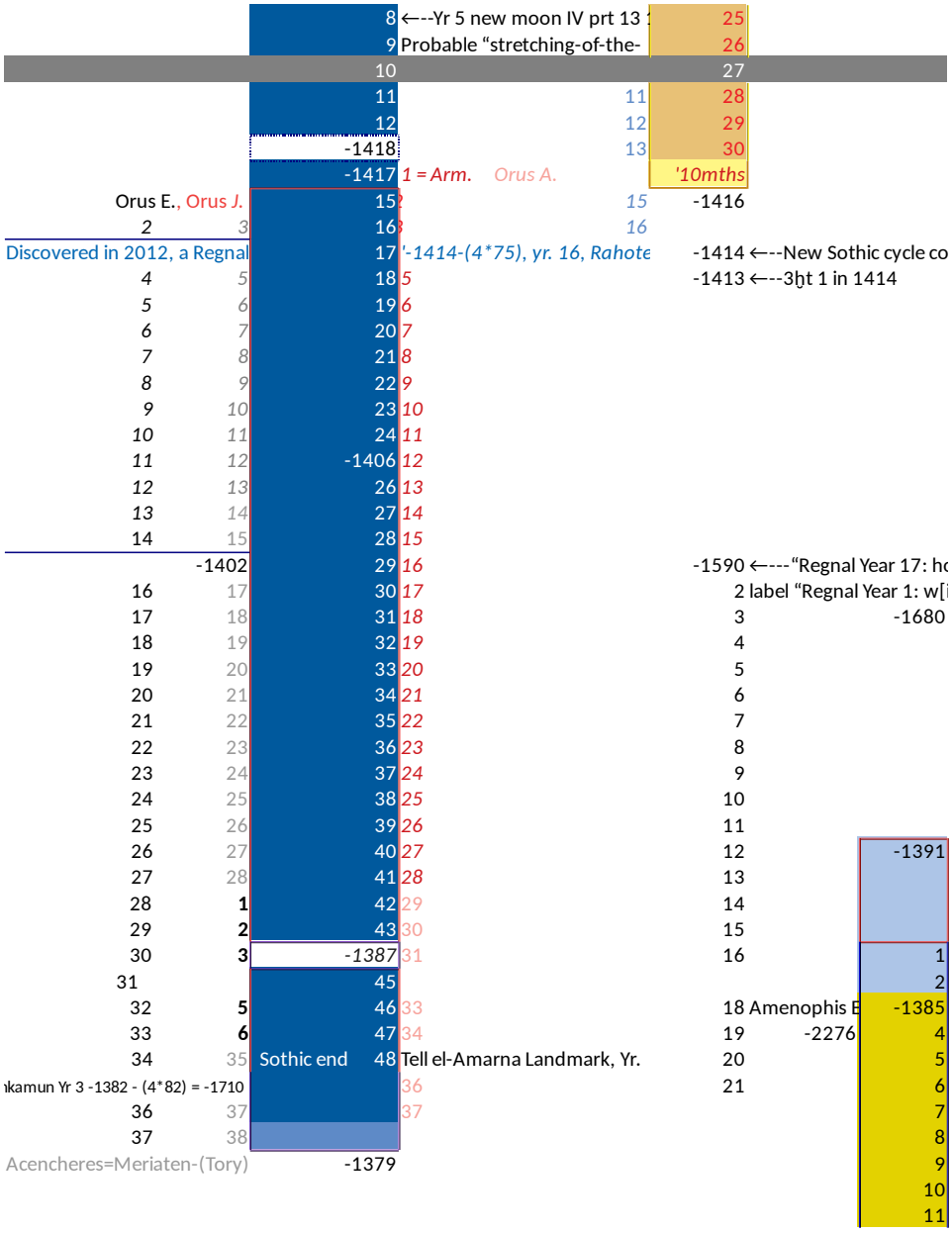


Illustration 10: Akhnaten / Amenhotep IV in dark blue; Orus A in light pink

The reign of Sitamun, in terms of a CUTSM, -1456 to -1382.

A succession strategy for Tutankhamun/Meritaten seems to be the same as for Sitamun/Amenhotep IV above. Tutankhamun articulates to his father A III (CUT conjecture) in -1424, a post-second *sed* year of A III. Meritaten, his niece (?), follows at the end of Tutankhamun's *inpu* in -1420. This even though she has a *inpu* herself from -1437 to -1433.

From Africanus' viewpoint, Meritaten, A IV's actual daughter, rules from the start of Aye's first thirty years. She rules 32 years to -1380 or the end (chop, chop) of Akhnaten's reign.

Her Josephus-rule nearly co-responds to Smenkhkare's suppression, as CUT sees it, of Tutankhamun. That is, Rathos, Afr. (Tutankhamun) rules to the end of A IV or -1379 from the first year after Smenkhkare's first *sed* year. Once again, Africanus chooses an ***end*** *of sed to* ***start*** *of sed* 'protocol'.

CUT has speculated that Rathotis is the 'boy-king' of museum fame. To strengthen this argument we point out that -1359 could have been a partial year as it derives from Josephus and his reign ends in a *sed* for Tutankhamun. Josephus may have granted him a full *sed* year. The contrary argument is that Josephus gives a nine-year reign articulated with Nefertiti's second *sed* festival. This ends at Tutankhamun's second *sed*. Africanus would be pleased!

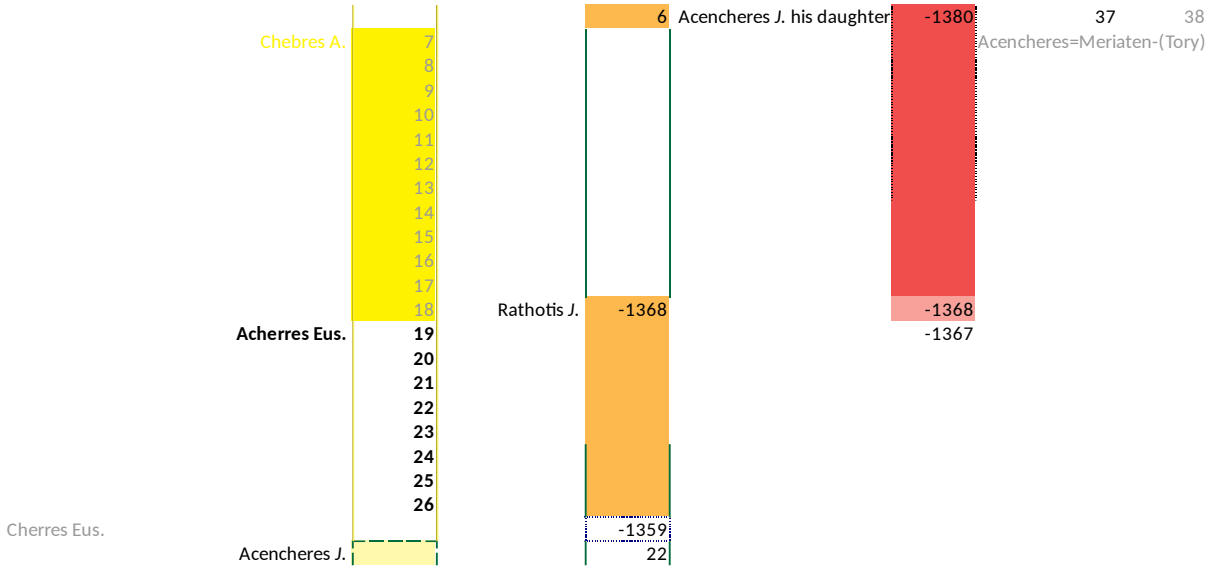


Illustration 11: Africanus' SPLIT!! reign; -1385 to -1359; Smenkhkare (yellow) usurps the gap

When Ankhkheperure **Smenkhare**-djeserkheperu came to power, as per Afr., he is identified in Africanus as an afficionado of Chebron, he did so as an usurpation, in -1579 – the end of A IV. Unlike Unlike Rathotis who anticipates Meritaten's final partial year, Chebres (Smenkhkare) stands in opposition to Tutankhamun till Meritaten completes her CUTSM. Smenkhkare is confused by Eusebius with the Turin Canon's "The General" who is associated with Moses – a seriously weird thought!!

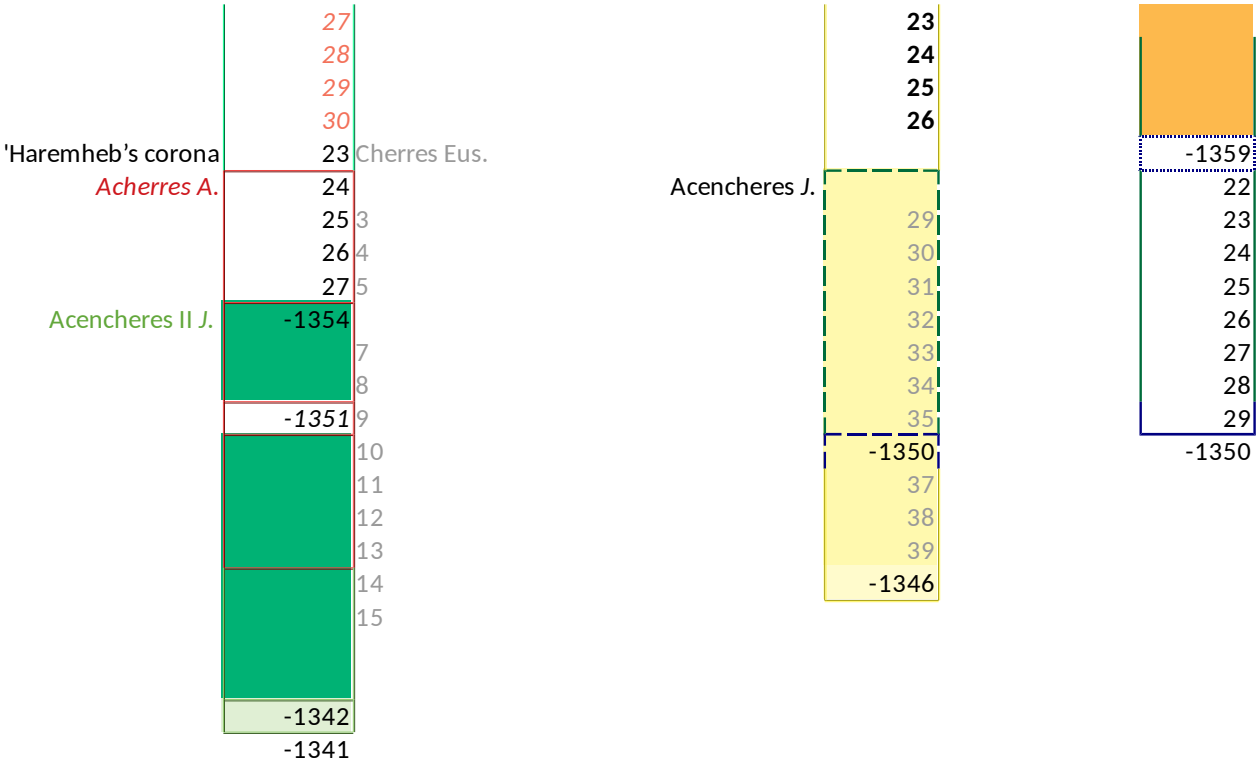


Illustration 12: Acherres (in red blocking) is Aye; -1358 to -1346

Africanus, here, at the end of Aye's CUTSM, still maintains a *sed-to-sed* beginning for Aye only ending when Smenkhkare's rule is over and Ramesses Aegyptus' second *sed* year occurs.

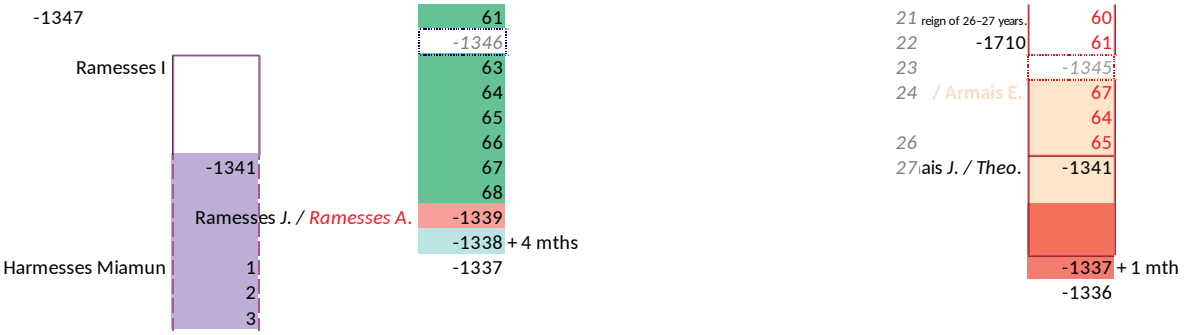


Illustration 13: Africanus starts post-second sed year for Haremheb (Armais A.)

Afr. has Armais from his second *sed* year to Ramesses Aegyptus. This last king has only one year to his CUTSM.

Amenophath runs from -1337 OR -1336 to -1318 OR -1317.

Conclusion

Africanus is a diligent student of Egypt and has produced a record of Manetho, in epitome, that is filtered through his understanding – at the least – of the elements we have used to create the CUTSM model.

Josephus and Theophilus, Waddell's "Manetho" and Dynasty Eighteen of Egypt

:Seventy Years Reign - the key to reconciling Josephus & Manetho's King Lists

Introduction

In the context of reign lengths for Dyn. #18 kings we should note that there are apparently two types of record found in Josephus/Theophilus. The first type is a simple **years** integer value; the second is a **years/months** pairing.

In our context, Clearing-UpTimes (CUT) chronology takes the first at face value. The second we take as the end of

- a CUT standard model of Egyptian kingship; on the pattern of *inpu* (=4), 30, 1, 30, 1, 8 years i.e. in total *inpu* + 70 years.
- The death of a monarch.

An example of the relationship of *death* to r*etirement from office* is Seti I who died at 118 years according to bandage dating (as interpreted by CUT). Orus (Amenhotep IV) did not make the expected time i.e. -1452 to -1448 = *inpu*, -1448 to -1378 to end of CUTSM cf. -1380 / -1379. *"A IV "missed by that much"*[1] or one and a part year.

Ramesses Aegyptus on the other hand seems to have made 70 years precisely.

Josephus gives us a list of the 'full honours' period at the end of a Kings' reign rather than a list of contiguous reigns. The occasional integer count is simply a reference to what could be seen as a 'competing house' to the 'main' line of kings – hereditarily-speaking. Much like Judah (the backbone) and Israel (the hangers-on).

Fact Base

From -1597 to -1571 we have a 25 yrs plus 4 mths last years of Thutmose I's 70 years from -1641 to -1571. Accordingly, CUT places T I as a main-line king. Akheperenre Dhutmose (T II) is a non-line with 13 non-contiguous years, as the follow on.

Ahmose I has no end-of-reign in Josephus – most likely he was thought of as an outsider to the main-line.

Next is, bio-genetically, Amenhotep I; -1501 to -1480 *cf.* -1554 to -1480, to cover 20 yrs and 7 mths.

1 Too much TV. Sorry.

Culturally, next is Amensis with -1510 to -1488, to cover 21 yrs and 9 mths. See her CUTSM -1559 to -1489.

Probably, Amenhotep I has Hashepsowe as a 'sister' culturally-speaking.

Thutmose III has an early demise but has a steward rules for 12 years to end five years after this demise. His time of 'honours' was -1494 to -1482 as 12 yrs and 9 mths, from a -1540 to -1481 (incl. *inpu*=4 yrs) incomplete CUTSM.

Amenhotep II (Mephrammuthosis) has two lengths on the basis of post-T III and post-Nehi, his steward. So A II has a CUTSM of -1529 to -1455. From -1481 (T III) to -1455 is 26 years or 25 yrs and 10 mths.

Thutmose IV is therefore -1456 to -1447 *i.e.* his second *sed* start to A III's Josephus-count. And the trailing partial year is -1446. So from a CUTSM of -1521 to -1447, we have 9 yrs 8 mths to -1446. So far, our pattern from after Chebron reference, is 3 rough parallel and then 3 contiguous longitudinal counts.

Amenhotep III runs -1447 to -1416 or 30 yrs and 10 mths. This is out of a CUTSM of -1490 to -1416.

Amenhotep IV picks up at -1416 to -1379 with 36 yrs and 5 mths incl.. That is, A IV misses a CUTSM (see above) in going from -1452 to -1379.

His daughter is taken bio-genetically by CUT. So Meritaten, runs -1380 to -1367 to complete a longitudinal series of 5 kings/queens. Her CUTSM is either -1437 to -1367 of IF she had an *inpu* then -1341 to -1367.

Next we come to the 'hot competition'. Sitamun pushes Tutankhamun to culturally bond as a 'son' of Ahknaten.In recognition Josephus gives him a 'stiff arm'[2] from the partial last year of Meritaten to his own second *sed*. He is not in the main-line so-to-speak.

The next character in this drama is Smenkhkare who is clearly not in the main-line but is connected through T II. He is therefore a cultural son. His 12 yrs 5 mths ends in -1345 It follows another odd-fellow in Tutankhamun.but effectively -1346 or a full CUTSM.

Finally, Aye who is 'acultured' through marriage to Ankhesenpaaten, starts an 'honours' period in -1354 – possible after the *inpu* of a 'boy-king'?? If the magical museum boy is *ca.* 13 yrs old then he would have been interred by Haremheb with limited help from Aye. Aye ends his time of 12 yrs 3 mths in -1341. His entire CUTSM, which includes Public Service, runs from -1416 to -1432.

Haremheb finishes out a Public Service/kingship in -1410 to -1336 (incl. 1 mth of the 4 yrs 1 mth) from -1341. His marriage to Mutnofret legitimises his 'cultural sonship' even though she is Nefertiti's sister.

2 J. does not give anything but an integer years of rule. CUT sees this a form of non-acknowledgement.

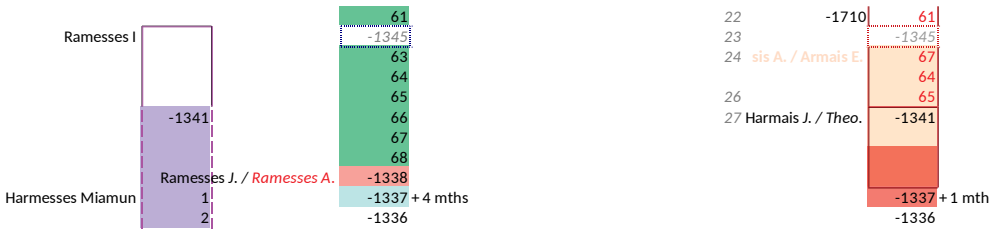


Illustration 1: The Dyn. #18 / Dyn. #19 cross-over.

Ramesses parallels Haremheb's last year full year. His CUTSM is thus Haremheb's -1410 to -1336, which includes 4 mths as does Haremheb with 1 mth.

CUT places Ramesses Miamum as Ramesses I of Dynasty Nineteen.

Amenophath from -1336 to -1316 (*incl.* 6 mths). Thus he articulates to Sitamun's post-second *sed* year with his *inpu*. He has a CUTSM therefore of -1390 to -1316.

This suggests he is a descendant of A III or a second husband from the main-line, possibly a noble.

Discussion

Once again we have a refinement to CUT chronology of Dyn. #18. This time not via Africanus or even Syncellus but Josephus/Theophilus.

The position of Ramesses Aegyptus appears to be that of a son of Akhnaten/Amenhotep IV. He is, for all intents and purposes, a bio-genetic son – CUT dislikes this 'bit[e]' of Josephus. Same for Hermeus, his brother.

Both princes appear to be ruling *ca.* -1410. Since stories abound we will leave Ramesses Aegyptus as is in our chronology.

The Stela of 400 Years gives us an insight into Seti I's reign (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Year_400_Stela: accessed, 19:57 AEST, 12th March, 2020) and thus a handle on the Josephus reference to Sethos.

I quote;

> **Interpretation**...
>
> Since the discovery it was obvious that the Year 400 of Nubti was not a regnal year, but rather a sort of anniversary. Giving the 400-years interval and the explicit references to the god Seth, Nubti was initially considered an other[w]ise unattested Hyksos ruler…. Thus, it was suggested that the 400th anniversary could refer to an important event such as the construction of a temple of Seth,.. or, more generally, to the beginning of a new era…. The discovery also fueled the now-disproven hypothesis that Tanis had to be identified with the ancient Hyksos capital Avaris,... and that the stela may have been a commemoration of the arrival of the Hyksos….
>
> In more modern times, however, scholars realized that the official Seti is none other than Ramesses' father Seti I in his early career, and the earlier king Nubti was not a real king, but rather Seth himself provided with fictitious royal titles. Going 400 years back before the period suggested by the stela (most likely when Seti was an official under king Horemheb), gives a datation of the celebrated event – whatever it was – of around 1730–1720 BCE.

While this quote could drive us crazy, let us consider the more interesting aspects in our CUT chronology context.

- In the reign of A IV (blue portion in Illustration below) we have a Boundary Stele drift dated from -1957.

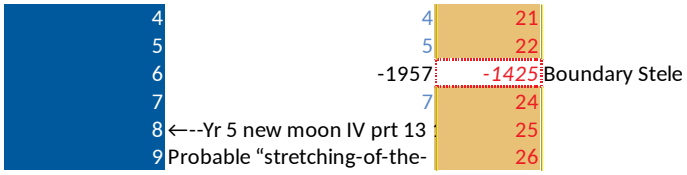


Illustration 2: Barbarus' end - CUT chronology - of Hyksos (Seth worshippers)

- Josephus' *518-years* rant is about the end of the Hyksos in -1957 (see other CUT papers) *acc.* to Barbarus (318 years) and -**1757** otherwise.

- Sethos [...*Ramesses' father Seti I in his early career.*.] is said to have rampaged over various parts with an army. Whether this is a confusion with Sesostris or not, Seti I was a warrior. As such he could not wage war till age 40 years.

- If Seti I followed Amenophath, as per Theophilus, then he began to exercise his war/any powers in -1317, some four years into his reign. Thus he was – probably – born in -**1357**.

- (-1317 – 40 = -1357)

- Subtracting 400 from -1357 arrives us at **-1757**. Was Seti I recognising the Seth succession strategy by linking to the last open Sethites – the Hyksos – as the reviver of their Seth worship. Seti I was born to this task!

- Keep in mind -1425 is a *sed* festival! A III is still alive!

- The ….*most likely when Seti was an official under king Horemheb*…. statement is therefore no longer relevant and Ramesses II can, chronologically-speaking, be involved in 'finishing' the stele.

Having, somewhat, established the Sethos count – note integers – we can try to fit fifty-nine years for 'Sethos' whom CUT assigns to Ramesses I, based on R I's *inpu* following Haremheb's reign end of -1342.

In CUT chronology we believe Harmesses Miamun/Ramesses Miamun resp. J. / Theo. Is Ramesses I, or 'Sethos'.

The sixty-six years of Harmesses Miamun/Ramesses Miamun runs to -1272, the start of R II's 66 years. Thus 59 years subtracted from -1272 – 59 = -1331. In the parallel Dynasty Twelve, Sesostris is ruling. It would be interesting to see if the interval -1340 to -1331 (*-1339 to -1330?? in order to follow Afr.'s Armais*) corresponds to Senwosre III's campaign to Upper Retenu, Arzawa and Thrace. This is really a question for another paper.

See various classical writer's commentary.

We now come full circle, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senusret_III ; 13:01 AEST, 13th, April, 2020, here we have evidence for a time in Egypt, Nubia and "Lower" Retenu;

> *He carried out at least four major campaigns into Nubia in his Years 8, 10, 16, and 19... His Year 8 stela at Semna documents his victories against the Nubians, through which he is thought to have made safe the southern frontier, preventing further incursions into Egypt…. Another great stela from Semna dated to the third month of Year 16 of his reign mentions his military activities against both Nubia and Canaan. In it, he admonished his future successors to maintain the new border that he had created:*
>
> *"Year 16, third month of winter: the king made his southern boundary at Heh. I have made my boundary further south than my fathers. I have added to what was bequeathed me. (...) As for any son (i.e., successor) of mine who shall maintain this border which my Majesty has made, he is my son born to my Majesty. The true son is he who champions his father, who guards the border of his begetter. But he [who] abandons it, who fails to fight for it, he is not my son, he was not born to me. Now my majesty has had an image made of my majesty, at this border which my majesty has made, in order that you maintain it, in order that you fight for it…. "*
>
> *His final campaign, which was in his Year 19, was less successful because the king's forces were caught with the Nile being lower than normal and they had to retreat and abandon their campaign in order to avoid being trapped in hostile Nubian territory...*

If the above referenced nineteen years is a. based from first 30 years of a CUTSM then dates are -1366 to -1347; b. Sistosichermes (see Eratosthenes) -1359 to -1340 or c. Sesostris -1344 to -1325 then if we follow Amenophath for 10 years from -1317 to -1307 we risk no clashes geographically-speaking. What is happening in the Israel context? We ask, since to get to Upper Retenu, **S III** must pass through Israelite territory. He does so because Jabin has Israel suppressed (*a lock-down of his time* (?)). See Illustration 6.

Organizing his forces from -1321 to -1317, he launched 9 years of 'blitzkrieg' throughout the area described in Wiki article on Sesostris. His 10-year 'Sethos' period includes a *sed* year of Ramesses I. This allows us to count the **real** Seti I following years to the R II succession strategy below.

So, from (-1317 + 10 =) -1307 we can't count Josephus' 59 years for Seti I or we end up past Seti I's CUTSM of -1252 / -1251 at -1248. From R II's documented stele/inscriptions we have an Osirian succession strategy (?) for the switch from Seti I to Ramesses II in -1252 *i. e.* ***'Osiripos -2668+(4*354)=-1252, Yr. 34 from Birth Coronation.***

So we do not have Seti I with a fleet, cavalry etc. We, instead, have Senwosre III (Sesostris of Herodotus), from the parallel dynasty #12, for 10 years, *i. e.* -1317 to -1307.

Taking the -1252 and using Josephus' record on Manetho's dynasty length count of 393 years we come to -1645 or the start of Tethmosis' CUTSM.

This then leaves the 59-year interval to be calculated. If we count from a start of -1331 we come to -1252. Then we have a Sethos filling he gap from -1331 to Haremheb's end year of -1341. This doesn't work – see above.

It turns out, co-incidentally, from -1366 to -1307 (and the start of Dyn. #12 Lachares) is 59 years.

Shamgar, son of Anath			
Jabin, king of Canaan	oppresses	-1321	NB: S III waits for Jabin to get 'contro
1			
2			
3			
Israel's rest under Deborah & Barak		-1301	

Illustration 3: S III jumps at the chance to go North once Israel's peace under Ehud is over and, in the face of whom, he smarted 40 years, focusing locally and bashing up the neighbours e. g. Nubia.

Taking then, the -1252 mentioned above and using Josephus' record on Manetho's length count of 393 we come to -1645 or the start of Tethmosis' CUTSM[3].

We can finalize Josephus with the famous *thirteen years*. The Twelfth Dynasty has a king called "The Ethiopian". He has a CUTSM from -1362 to -1288. He is, from Nubian king List *acc.* to CUT, General Piankh. He returns from Nubia to rule Dyn. #12. He is the person to whom Amenophis is indebted. Amenophath is Amenophis. Since the articulation is about perfect we assume he is a bio-genetic son. For example, Seti I's *inpu* time articulates to the second *sed* year of Amenophath. His birth in *ca.* -1356 allows five years from Amenophath's first *sed* year to his dad (Amenophis=Amenophath) spiriting him away. Pharaoh's did often reproduce again at the first *sed.*

The Thirteen Years then run from -1351 to -1338. This corresponds to the rise of The Nineteenth Dynasty under Ramesses I -1342 to -1272 or Ramesses Miammun. That is to say, Dyn. #19 starts in -1338 (the first year of his first 30 years). Ramesses I may be a cultural father or an in-law to Seti I. The forty years from Eus. For Amenophis starts in -1356 and runs to -1316. (See next paper in series).

3 This is quite a significant point. If we add 74 years = one CUTSM to -1645 we come -1571. This is a link explained above.

By confusing Seti I with Sesostris we get the Osirian succession in -1252 / -1251(?) to R II at the end of Seti I's CUTSM as the formal end of 393 years and a co-rule with R I from -1307 to facilitate getting there (as above).

Conclusion

Herodotus wins once again!

All dates and kings are reconcilable via the repeated application of CUTSMs and articulation. See this through the lens of Haremheb (CUTSM -1416 to -1342 / -1341) who is re-assigned as Achencheres II and starts J.'s 12-13 years at the very year of his Mes proclamation *i. e.* his Yr. 59.

We, as a research community, have a full record of all the Late Eighteenth Dynasty rulers, as at this day.

What Eusebius (and its Armenian Version) Adds to Dynasty Eighteen

: The Final Unfankle

Introduction

The first three Parts of this series cover Syncellus, Africanus and Josephus/Theophilus.

So there is only a limited scope for Eusebius to provide refinement. The first point of diversion is with Misphres or Thutmose III Eus. gives a 12-year reign. This is a short circuit to the left over months of T III's 53 + years. We will see if Eus. consistently takes this shortening protocol.

We next meet a repeat phenomenon – not fully explained in CUT's view. Eusebius takes an opposite approach to Africanus and does not count *end of sed year to start of sed year* but *sed to ?* We shall keep vigilant to determine Eus.' end of reign protocol.

Our first example is the first Summary Line. In the diagram 1 we see that Afr. counts exclusively of *sed* festivals. This is a typical Afr. approach. The end is exclusive of mths.

Summation Line 71 yrs start = Eus. Incl.	-1559	-1488
Summation Line 69 yrs start = Afr. Excl.		-1489

Illustration 1: Comparison of Summary Line Treatment by Afr. and Eus.

In the case of Eus. he includes the *sed* festival **and** the final mths.

The next point of difference is Orus or Amenhotep IV / Akhnaten (A IV). Here again Afr. follows a *sed* year -1417. Eus. starts at a *sed* year, -1418 to -1380 *i.e.* he cuts off the last 5 mths. The Arm. starts at -1417 but for different reasons *i.e.* the A III reign was treated as cut off!! Josephus runs from the mths of A III to the mths of A IV. The second Orus E. commences with Ankhkheperure Smenkhare-djeserkheperu' start of his first thirty years (CUTSM) and cuts out the mths. So we can answer our question in part – incl. *sed* to cut off mths.

Finally our full answer comes with Aye who CUT identifies as Acherres A. and Cherres E[1]. Acherres has a reign length of 12 years, Cherres 15 years. Afr. goes -1358 to -1346 the end (CUTSM) of Smenkhkare. On the other hand Cherres starts with -1359 or Tutankhamun's second *sed* – so good so far. It ends including Armais' *sed* (second or first ??????) which is Ramesses Aegyptus' second *sed*.

We can now answer the question posed in this way;

Eusebius counts inclusively – start of *sed* to end of *sed*.

1 Either Aye or the other way round Haremheb and vice-versa. CUT thinks the other way after analysis of Eus. Work.

Fact Base

Let us use this little lever to finally straighten out who is who.

The number of Late Dynasty kings seems to vary from one reporter to another.

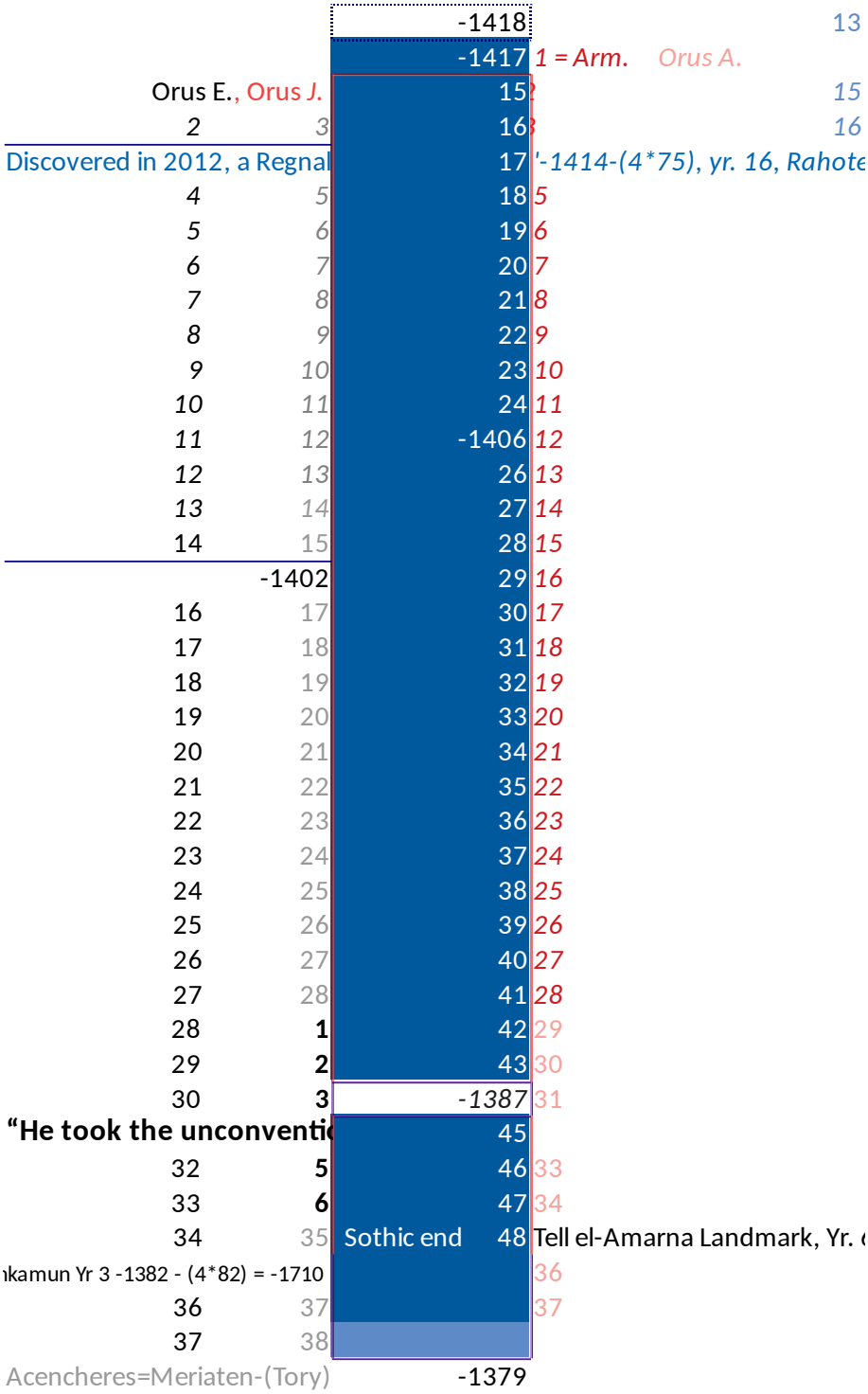


Illustration 2: Orus in Eus. is given as 36 and 38 years of reign; Arm gives 28 yrs

Africanus has 10, 11, 12 and 13 :

Acherres is Meritaten

Rathos is Tutankhamun

Chebres is Smenkhkare

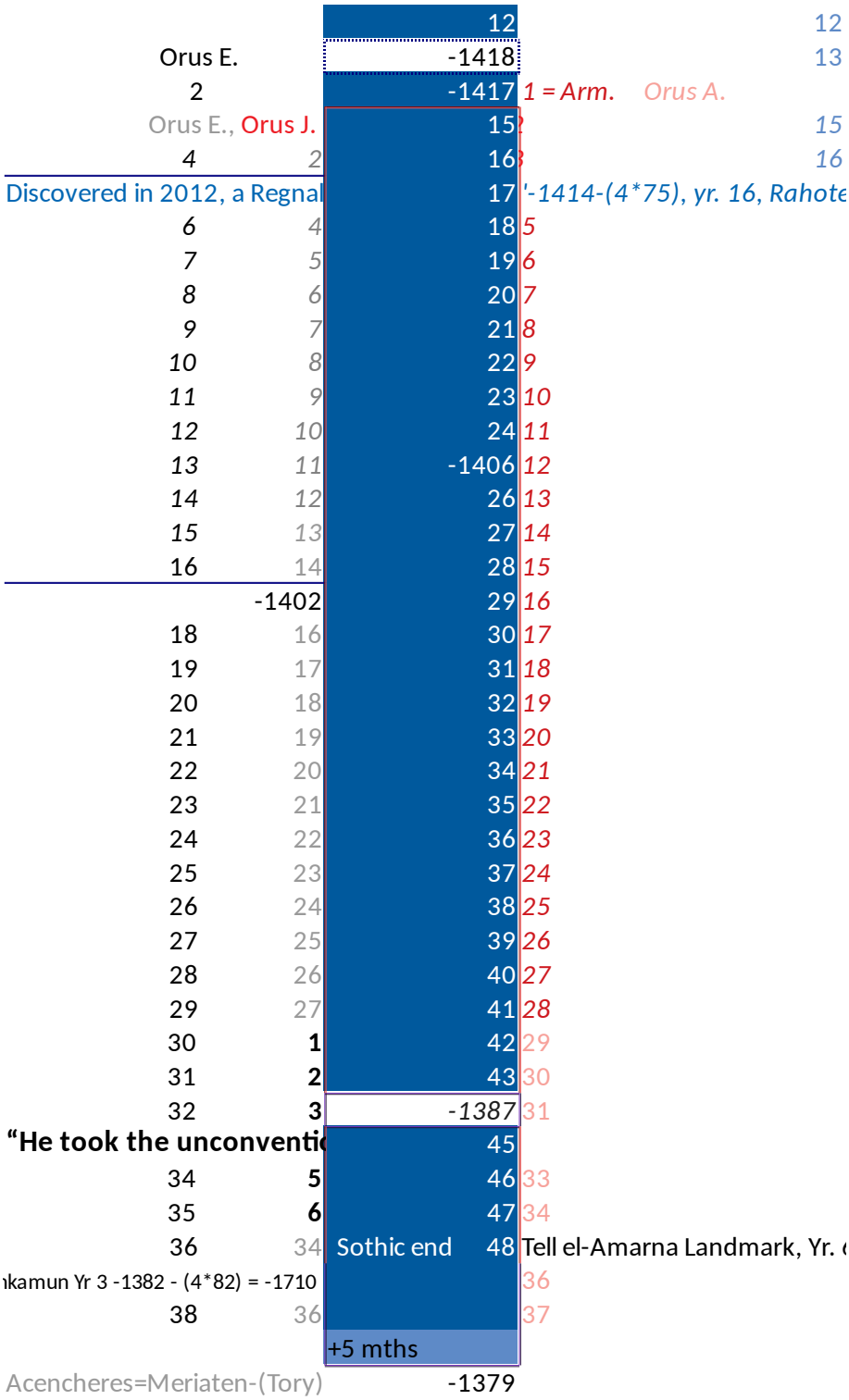


Illustration 3: Eusebius allows these Changes – see Illustration 2

Acherres is Haremheb

Eusebius has 9, [*10a, 10b, 11*], 10, 11

Achencherses is Nefertiti

Athoris is

- Sitamun
- Tutankhamun &
- Tutankhamun

Cencheres is Smenkhkare

Acherres is Haremheb and

Cherres is Aye.

Taking Eusebius' CUT list;

Achencheres E.	-1391 to -1379 or	second *sed* of Sitamun to end of Orus.
Athoris E(?)	-1421 to -1382 (reflects Afr. Not Eus.) ???	Sitamun
Athoris E(?)	-1359 to -1350	second *sed* of Tutankhamun
Cencheres E.	-1391 to -1375	second *sed* of Sitamun to first year post-first *sed* of Ramesses Aegyptus
Acherres	-1376 to -1368	first *sed* of Ramesses Aegyptus to end of Meriaten[2]
Cherres	-1359 to -1344	second *sed* of Tutankhamun to post-second *sed* of Ramesses Aegyptus.

Ramesses Aegyptus -1410 to -1336

Amenophis (=Amenophath) could reflect -1338 - 40 = -1378 – 8 = -1386 a first year for Amenophath; -1378 to -1338 i.e. the first year after another completes A IV's CUTSM.

Discussion

The Eus.' Athoris has 9 or 39 years. CUT has taken the 39-year value is a misplaced reference to Sitamun and the 9-year value is a real reference to Tutankhamun.

Sitamun therefore must align with sed festivals; -1425 (A III's second sed) to -1386 (A IV's second sed).

CUT reveals that the KV55 tomb is that of Tutankhamun who is the FATHER of the 'boy-king' in KV62 tomb.

Ramesses Aegyptus is an interesting case with little *clear* evidence publically available.

2 As Great Royal Wife of Smenkhkare and the start of Meritaten's reign as pharoah. That is following Smenkhkare's death.

Conclusion

The pattern of *sed to end of sed* for Eusebius finalizes the CUT chronology. A tidied up Spreadsheet will probably form the basis for Part V of this series.

Excursus to Prove the Archaeological Record provides evidence for ClearingUp-Times' Standard Model of Kingship

Introduction

Amandine Marshall has raised some interesting points that require a correction and update to the Late Eighteenth Dynasty Princes and Princesses as per ClearingUp-Times (CUT).
We refer to the following papers at *academia.edu* in this series concluder;

Overview of Early and Late New Kingdom Articulation

The Book of Sothis' entries that are relevant to Dynasty Eighteen – Sub Part A

The Book of Sothis' entries that are relevant to Dynasty Eighteen.

Africanus and the Early and Late Dynasty Eighteen

Josephus and Theophilus, Waddell's "Manetho" and Dynasty Eighteen of Egypt
:Seventy Years Reign - the key to reconciling Josephus & Manetho's King Lists

What Eusebius (and its Armenian Version) Adds to Dynasty Eighteen
: The Final Unfankle

Unscrambling the Eighteenth Dynasty Egg

Factoid

Toutânkhamon et Ânkhesenamon

Un couple lourdement handicapé

by

By Amandine Marshall, Doctor of Egyptology,

author of numerous works

If everyone knows King Tutankhamun,
prematurely snatched from life while he
was not 20 years old, his wife and half-sister,
Ânkhesenamon, daughter of King Akhenaton and
Queen Nefertiti is less known. The young

couple, who ruled Egypt very little
time, experienced a succession of dramas
personal that started with afflictions
important physical, part of a legacy
inbred genetics.

Tutankhamun, leaning on a cane, breathes
a bouquet of flowers from his wife
Ânkhesenamon in a gesture with strong connotation
erotic. Painted bas-relief. Ägyptisches Museum
from Berlin.

THE ROYAL INCEST IN ANTIQUITY

Incestuous marriages between a brother and a (half) sister
are very common in the royal family and one of the most
ancient testimonies of this practice dates back to the reign
of King Djoser, first sovereign of the Old Empire (vers
2590 BC), who married his sister Hetephernebty.
This practice is directly inspired by the divine model:
indeed, the god of Air Chou and the goddess of Heat
solar Tefnut, the ancestors of major gods of the pan-
Egyptian theon were both brother and sister and husband and
women. History repeated itself first with their children
Geb and Nut, the god of the Earth and the goddess of the Sky, then
with their grandchildren Osiris and Isis as well as Seth and
Nephthys.
If mythological history knows other reports
incestuous this criminal time - Geb violated his own
mother Osiris deceived Isis with Nephthys and raped her own
daughter Horit (born to unknown mother); Horus raped his mother

and had homosexual relationships with his uncle Seth,
which tried to rape without success his sister Isis who succeeded
to escape him, but succeeds in raping his ill-fated niece
Horit! -, the dynastic model that most chose
often to follow the pharaohs was that of the union between
brother and sister.
Contrary to what the first Egyptologists affirmed
but these marriages were by no means symbolic:
Egyptian history is full of examples of these
unions were well consumed and often followed by
conception, like the kings Pépi II, Râdjedef, Seqenenrê
Taâ, Kamosis, Ahmosis, Amenhotep Ier, Thoutmosis II,
Thutmosis IV, Akhenaton and Tutankhamun, for
to name but a few, at different times, which
married a sister or half-sister.
At a time when marriage was a pact generally established without the advice or approval of the future spouses, at a period where there was no connection of an incestuous relationship with the biological danger constituted by such a union and in a society where intergenerational (re) marriages were many due to high mortality rates (expectation average life was 25 years for women and 30 to 35 years for men), the practice of incest *[does not appear to]* be shocking in the eyes of the ancients, incapable to make the link between

physical degenerations and / or mental events that otherwise occurred without any genetic incidence, and an incestuous relationship.

THE CASE OF TOUTÂNKHAMON

DNA studies carried out on the young sovereign's mummy have established that Tutankhamun was the fruit of an incestuous union. If DNA is not able to tell the difference between a father and an uncle, it has however allowed [us] to establish that the mummy discovered in the tomb KV 55[1] of the Valley of the Kings, and which one supposes be that of Pharaoh Akhenaton, had a direct connection and strong with Tutankhamun and that it was probably his father.

As for his mother, if we still do not know, to this day, her identity, however we managed to find his mummy in 2010, again thanks to DNA. His body artificially preserved was discovered in 1898 in the tomb KV 35 of the Valley of the Kings by the Egyptologist Victor Loret. It was not the original grave of the mother of Tutankhamun but of what is called a royal [cache].

From the reign of Horemheb, who reigned for a few years after the death of the young king, the Valley of the Kings began to be the scene of constant looting, which brought the sovereigns of the following epochs to order the exhumation of the royal mummies intact or previously spoiled by grave robbers. These were taken out of their heavy luxurious coffins to be re-buried hastily and in the greatest secrecy in several places (to date, two royal hiding places have have been found and one more, at least, remains to be discovered).

But this practical act motivated by a concern for protection optimalisation[?] immersed several mummies in the anonymous because, once removed from their coffin on which were inscribed their royal names it was impossible to identify them.

This is what happened to one of these mummies, called Younger Lady, "the Young Lady". Thanks to DNA studies, he could be determined that this royal princess, who died around 25 years old, was the mother of Tutankhamun, but her identity could not be clarified, and debates are raging: some Egyptologists lean for a daughter of the pharaoh Amenhotep III and queen Tiyi (therefore a sister of Akhenaton, but which one? We know so far eight), others for Queen Nefertiti (wife of Akhenaton), others, for Meritaton / Meritamon (daughter of Nefertiti and Akhenaton)[2].

---

1 When it was discovered, the tomb's outer door was blocked by two consecutive walls. The primary blocking consisted of a wall of cemented limestone blocks, plastered and stamped with the seal of the Royal Necropolis (with the jackal and nine captives motif).[20] Weigall later stated that a fragment of Tutankhamun's seal had been recovered from this original blocking.[21] However, his statement is not corroborated by any of the other reports dating from the initial discovery, leaving Weigall's claim open to question.[22][23]

The first wall had been partially pulled down in antiquity, and the tomb was closed again by a second wall made of loose limestone fragments, erected in front of the remains of the first wall. Because Weigall described these consecutive blockings in ambiguous terms, it is unclear whether the secondary wall was found intact or had already been partially dismantled, like the primary wall.[10][24]

2 CUT would like to pose the following scenario. Tutankhamun died at advanced age and was buried in KV55 originally. (Weigall). The boy-king was the son of Tutankhamun and Tasherit – his niece?? - and she is the Younger Lady (above). Tutankhamun is almost certainly Sitamun and Amenhotep III's son. See chart for reign articulation below. The two young stillborn princesses in the boy-king's tomb are likely Ankhesenamun (KV 21-A below) and Tutankhamun's. Is DNA precise enough to determine the boy-king fathered them or did his his father – Tutankhamun – really father them?

If it is impossible to be sure that family ties close that the young woman maintained with her husband Amenhotep IV, later self-named Akhenaton, have affected their son's health it's a fact the child was found to have Köhler's disease of the right side and a deformation of the foot ("flat foot" or pes planus). Left side, he was afflicted with a possible foot bot ("possible" because the specialists remain divided on the reality of this pathology). At the time of his death, two of the metatarsals of the left foot were in bad condition, he also missed a bone on the second level toe and several of his plantar bones showed more or less advanced signs of necrosis. He suffered terribly everyday and walked with difficulty, limping, which explains the discovery of no less 130 canes in his grave! Some, smaller, show that they were made for the king then that he was just a child. His inbred heritage must have contribute to weakening its constitution.

From https://www.osirisnet.net/tombes/pharaons/amenhotep3/e_amenhotep3_01.htm we have;

> *A docket, available at the Theban Royal Mummy Project on the shroud and its retaining bands clearly identifies the mummy as that of Amenhotep III. Much confusion was caused during the removal of the mummies to the cache in KV35. The lid of the coffin containing Amenhotep III's mummy originally belonged to Sety II, whilst the coffin box had originally belonged to Ramesses III. [NB: currently the identification of several royal mummies has been placed in doubt, one of which is that of Amenhotep III].*
>
> *A fragment of Amenhotep's calcite canopic chest was found in the burial chamber. None of the items recovered from KV22 were found intact, but from the fragments found by early explorers and the more recent Japanese team, it would appear that Amenhotep III must have been buried with a range of goods similar to those found in Tutankhamun's tomb (KV62).*

CUT would like to highlight the remark above that Amenhotep III was "*buried with a range of goods similar to those found in Tutankhamun's tomb (KV62)*" - indicating a father/son?

> THE CASE OF ANKHESENAMON

DNA studies performed on another mummy anonymous (KV 21-A) discovered in tomb KV 21 of the Valley of the Kings, made it possible to affirm that it was of the mother of the two little mummies stored in the tomb of Tutankhamun. These same studies have established that the mummified fetus and premature / stillborn were the unsustainable children of Tutankhamun.

As this woman mummy has similarities genetics with the rest of the royal family and that she was undoubtedly the wife of the young king, there is everything place to think that it is about the queen Ânkhesenamon.

If, like his predecessors, Tutankhamun had had to constitute a harem from adolescence, in the name of the fundamental importance of ensuring an heir to the throne and thus avoid any potential conflict in the event of premature death, his half-sister Ânkhesenamon is the only official wife we know of him to date.

And one might think that she is no stranger to the decision to order that their two daughters, non-viable and duly mummified, have left their burial place for to be re-buried alongside their father.

The fate of the young woman's mummy, who died between 25 and 28, is just as sad as it is regrettable: in October 1817, the Egyptologist Giovanni Belzoni reported having visited, in the Valley of the Kings, a tomb in which were "two mummies on the ground, relatively naked, without clothes or coffin. These were women and their pretty hair was long and well preserved. "

The Italian explorer is not interested in the find and leaves it as it is.

A few years later, the Egyptologist James Burton visit the grave, note that the mummies of the two women are well kept, that the premises are clean and that none flood damaged the burial. Unfortunately, the situation changed considerably in 1989, when Donald Ryan decides to officially search the grave.

This one, ravaged by torrential rains and visited by looters, then delivers to the American Egyptologist fragmentary and dismembered mummies. The mummy of Tutankhamun's young wife was most affected by acts of vandalism which deprived her of her left arm and tore off his head! We can only regret that Giovanni Belzoni did not take the measures necessary to remove the two bodies from the grave at early 19th century.

Despite the deplorable state of conservation of the mummy of the queen, the anthropological study of her lower limbs revealed that she was even more severely affected than his husband. Indeed, the sovereign was affected by no one, but two club feet that handicapped her dementia, preventing him from even standing up all alone. His right foot was turned inward and twisted in such a way that the top of his foot partly touched the ground. As for his left foot, he was distorted to the extreme and presented a profile quite similar to the bandaged feet of Chinese women. This practice, initiated in the 10th century, obligated women to bandage them feet so extreme, of way to prevent them from growing naturally, so that the foot reaches the ideal size of 7.5 centimeters, otherwise called the golden lotus.

©
CUT would like to apologise, in advance, to Amandine Marshall for the shockingly poor translation above.

Factoid

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smenkhkare; accessed 1800-2200 AEST, 30th April, 2020 we have the following quote;

> ...
>
> A single wine docket, 'Year 1, wine of the house of Smenkhkare', indicates he probably had a short reign.[20] Another dated to Year 1 from 'The House of Smenkhkare (deceased)'[21] was originally taken to indicate that he died during the harvest of his first year; more recently it has been proposed to mean his estate was still producing wine in the first year of his successor.
>
> ....

CUT proposes that the year of the “'The House of Smenkhkare (deceased)” is -1368. The basis for this is that Smenkhkare does not appear in Josephus and it seems he was put to death by Tutankhamon the previous year. See Rathotis renewing a rule

following a hiatus generated by Smenkhkare *aka* Chebres (Africanus). This suggests his Yr 1 of the "'Year 1, wine of the house of Smenkhkare'" is Chebres first year or -1380.

…

> There are those who see the possibility of a 2 or 3-year reign for Smenkhkare. A number of wine dockets from Amarna bear dates for regnal years 2 and 3, but lack a king's name. A few Egyptologists [58] have argued these should be attributed to Smenkhkare. However, these are open to interpretation and cannot be considered decisive.[59]

…

CUT suggests that it is qute likely these years are -1379 (the year of Akhnaten's early demise) and -1378 the date at which Meritaten, Nefertiti (Achencherses E. = Ankhkheperure Neferneferuaten) complete A IV's reign to -1378. Acherres Eus. (CUT says is Haremheb) starts a rule in -1377.

...

> Line drawings of a block depicting the nearly complete names of King Smenkhkare and Meritaten as Great Royal Wife were recorded before the block was lost.

…

CUT suggests this period is -1379 to -1368.

…

> A calcite "globular vase" from the tomb of Tutankhamun bears the full double cartouche of Akhenaten alongside the full double cartouche of Smenkhkare. This is the only object to carry both names side by side

…

CUT suggests that Smenkhkare was a son of A III and Kia, vs Akhnaten was a son of A III and Tiye. Thus as half-brothers, they may have enjoyed a period of joint-rule. CUT has -1389 to -1382?? CUT, venturing into the 'wild guess' department store, has purchased a mother of boy-king as the daughter of A IV, or Neferneferuaten Tasherit.

...

> Of particular interest is a box (Carter 001k) inscribed with the names of Akhenaten, Neferneferuaten and Meritaten as Great Royal Wife.

…

CUT wonders whether there is anything to this "*as Great Royal Wife*". Meritaten was a Great Royal Wife to Smenkhkare, Nefernferuaten was Nefertiti and the father and husband was Akhnaten.

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ankhesenamun we have;

...

Tutankhamun and Ankhesenamun shared the same father but Tutankhamun's mother has recently been identified through DNA analysis as one of Akhenaten's sisters, a daughter (so far unidentified) of Amenhotep III.[2]

…

CUT, as above, suggests Sitamun. We do not agree with the same father for Ankhesenamun.

...

One such (stele Berlin #17813 or a higher resolution image) depicts two royal figures in a familiar, if not intimate, pose. One figure wears the double crown, while the other, slightly more feminine one, wears the Khepresh or "blue crown". However, the set of three empty cartouches can only account for the names of a king and queen. This has been interpreted to mean that Nefertiti may have at one point been something like a coregent as indicated by the crown, but not entitled to full pharaonic honors such as the double cartouche.[34]

Another stele, Berlin 25574, clearly depicts Akhenaten and Nefertiti in her familiar flat top crown. Above them are four empty cartouches – enough for two kings – one of which seems to have been squeezed in. Nicholas Reeves sees this as an important item in the case for Nefertiti as female coregent. When the stele was started, she was queen and portrayed with the flat top headpiece. She was elevated to coregent shortly afterwards and a fourth cartouche was squeezed in to accommodate two kings.[35]

…

CUT believes -1390 is the date of '*stele Berlin #17813* ' above. In ' *stele, Berlin 25574'* above we have the year -1389 and the end of Orus (Armenian)'s 28 years i. e. the Arm. Version of Eusebius records this elevation. Eusebius himself records Achencherses E. = Ankhkheperure Neferneferuaten's rise as incl. of the relevant sed = Yr 1, -1391; Yr 2 = -1390 and no pharonic powers; Yr 3 = -1389 and squeezed-in co-regency with full power.

…

Perhaps the most important stela has the opposite condition and could tell us much more if it was not so badly damaged. In 1891, a private stela was found which is now in the Petrie Museum, U.C.410, sometimes called the Coregency Stela. On this stela, most of the scene is missing but the inscriptions can be read. It depicts the double cartouche of Akhenaten alongside that of Ankhkheperure mery-Waenre Neferneferuaten Akhet-en-hyes ('effective for her husband'). The inscription originally bore the single cartouche of Nefertiti, which was erased along with a reference to Meritaten to make room for the double cartouche of King Neferneferuaten.

…

CUT takes the Co-regency Stela as the reflection of the fulfilling of Akhnaten's CUT standard model of kingship i. e. -1380/-1379 out to -1378 (-1378 – 70 –1448). King not Queen because she was filling-in for a King – clearly her dying husband's *ca.* -1389 arrangements.

Discussion

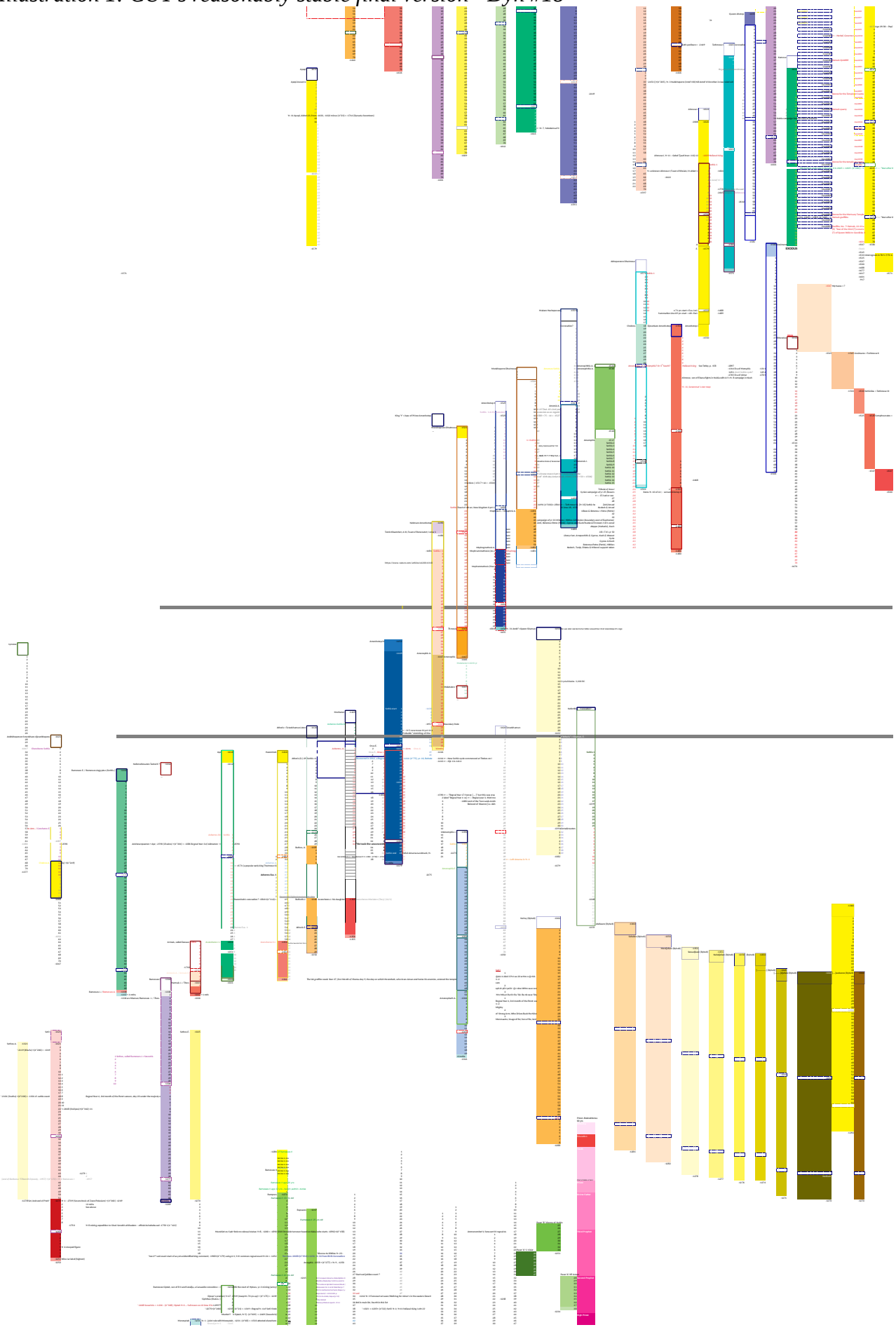
Out of all the above we may adduce that the Tutankhamun = Rathos (Afr.) time of 6 years was the boy-king's infancy & early youth; he was born to a late 20's aged Neferneferuaten Tasherit and died *ca.* 14 years old in -1376. Smenkhkare was killed by Tutankhamun, in reprisal for being replaced by Smenkhkare. After his death Meritaten ruled as pharaoh (Acencheres J. his daughter or Orus = A IV's daughter).

The actual read that CUT has for the archaeology of Smenkhkare, and princesses, kings and queens co-eval is that ClearingUp-Time's standard model of kingship is established in the rule of Akhnaten. That is, *inpu* (4 years) plus 70 years of rule broken into 30, sed #1, 30, sed #2, 8 years. We acknowledge that Ramesses II and others engaged in various *sed* novelties but this is marginal to the standard model.

Conclusion

Archaeological evidence is needed to clarify this murky late period of Dynasty # 18. It provides proof, in Akhnaten's final arrangements, proof of seventy years as the rule of a king.

Illustration 1: CUT's reasonably stable final version - Dyn #18



Addendum to:

Rehov IV

Introduction

In Isa 23 is a prophecy CVOT vs. 12-17

> *"And He said: No longer shall you continue to be joyous,*
>
> *Throttled, virgin daughter of Sidon;*
>
> *Arise, pass over to Kittim;*
>
> *Even there you shall not find rest for yourself.*
>
> *Behold the land of the Chaldeans; this people became nothing;*
>
> *Assyria devastated it to be for desert- beasts;*
>
> *They raised up its siege-towers; They denuded its citadels;*
>
> *He made it a fallen heap.*
>
> *Howl, ships of Tarshish, For your stronghold is devastated.*
>
> *It will come to be in that day, Tyre shall be forgotten seventy years, as the days of one king. After the end of seventy years, it shall be to Tyre like the song of the prostitute:*
>
> *Take a harp:*
>
> *Go around the city, forgotten prostitute; Be skillful in playing, multiply songs that you may be remembered.*
>
> *And it will come to be after the end of seventy years, Yahweh shall visit Tyre, and she will return to her fee. And she will prostitute herself with all kingdoms of the earth on the surface of the ground."*

This Scripture was perverted, in our opinion, by Cerinthus, to generate parts of the false Book of Revelation. CUT will show, at some future time, the above Scripture's fulfillment in the post-Exilic community.

However, this does not mean it is not part of the foundation of the current dispensation. It is.

In 1791 the US Bill of Rights became effective. The business, slave, plantation community was deprived of their 'good times' till the rise of Abraham Lincoln - **the father of modern America, the overthrower of Andrew Jackson** - and the business party in 1861.

During this period the 'Age-to-Come' movement gained legs.

With this background in mind we will show the the potential length of reign for Jeroboam I is 70 years from -987 to -917. We will consider the fate of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Dynasties in -917. By viewing the Egyptian context, in the Illus. #8 below, we will try to recognise what relations exist in Prof. Mazar's dating and in the somewhat parallel radiocarbon 2-sigma results.

Fact Base

From ClearingUp-Times (CUT) Chronology spreadsheeting;

BCE	Relative Position	Judah rules			Israel correspondence rules		
-983							
-982							
-981							
-980							
-979	M. Christine Tetley		Divided Kingdom – post David/Solomon				
-978		King Judah			King Israel		
-977		*accession*					
-976	1	Rehoboam			Jeroboam		
-975	2	Rehoboam			Jeroboam		
-974	3	Rehoboam			Jeroboam		
-973	4	Rehoboam			Jeroboam		
-972	5	Rehoboam			Jeroboam		
-971	6	Rehoboam			Jeroboam		
-970	7	Rehoboam			Jeroboam		
-969	8	Rehoboam			Jeroboam		
-968	9	Rehoboam			Jeroboam		
-967	10	Rehoboam			Jeroboam		
-966	11	Rehoboam			Jeroboam		
-965	12	Rehoboam			Jeroboam		
-964	13	Rehoboam			Jeroboam		
-963	14	Rehoboam			Jeroboam		
-962	15	Rehoboam			Jeroboam		
-961	16	Rehoboam			Jeroboam		
-960	17	Rehoboam			Jeroboam		
-959	18	Rehoboam/Abijam			Jeroboam		
-958	19	Abijam			Jeroboam		
-957	20	Abijam			Jeroboam		
-956	21	Abijam	1	1	Nadab		*accession*
-955	22	Abijam	2	2	Nadab/Baasha		1
-954	23	Abijam	3	*Baasha?*	1 Baasha	Baasha at Tirzah---→	2
-953	24	Abijam/Asa	4	4	*2* Baasha		3
-952	25	Asa	5	5	*3* Baasha		4

Illustration 1: Jeroboam = Jeroboam I

Asa---→ accession		-957	20 Abijam				Jeroboam
1		-956	21 Abijam	1	1		Nadab
2		-955	22 Abijam	2	2		Nadab/Baasha
3		-954	23 Abijam	3	*Baasha?*	1	Baasha
4		-953	24 Abijam/Asa	4	4	*2*	Baasha
5		-952	25 Asa	5	5	*3*	Baasha
6		-951	26 Asa	6	6	*4*	Baasha
Jehoshaphat---→		-950	27 Asa	7	7	*5*	Baasha
8	Shishak	-949	28 Asa	8	8	*6*	Baasha
9	Shishak	-948	29 Asa	9	9	*7*	Baasha
10		-947	30 Asa	10	10	*8*	Baasha

Illustration 2: Asa/Jeroboam and Shishak?????



Illustration 3: Zerah, Shishak, Candace, etc.

https://www.wikizero.com/it/Sheshonq_VII

Sheshonq VII [1] (Uasenetenra-setepenra) (... - ...) was an alleged pharaoh of the 23rd Egyptian dynasty.



Biography

The hypothesis of the existence of this sovereign derives only from the discovery of a bronze pendant (now in the Petrie Museum in London) bearing its scrolls, partially ruined and not without spelling errors: Uasenetenra-setep [...] ra Sas [...] from which, by deduction, we went back to Uasenetenra-setepenra Sheshonq-meriamon, an otherwise unknown pharaoh.

However, it has also been hypothesized that the name Uasenetenra, net of possible errors in the compilation of the hieroglyphics, could actually be Usermaatra: in this case there would be no new ruler, as the title would exactly match that of Sheshonq III of the XXII dynasty .

If instead the hypothesis of an unpublished pharaoh is considered valid, a possible chronological location was identified after Iuput II, the last historically ascertained ruler of the 23rd dynasty. This would fill the years of "emptiness" existing between the death of Iuput II (around 720 BC) and Piye's definitive victory of the XXV dynasty (715 BC. According to the "annals" of Sargon II of Assyria).

XXI dinastia Smendes I · Amenemnesut · Psusennes I · Amenemope · Osorkon *il Vecchio = the old/elder* · Siamon · Psusennes II

XXII dinastia Sheshonq I · Osorkon I · Sheshonq II · Takelot I · Osorkon II · Takelot II · Sheshonq III · Sheshonq IV · Pamy · Sheshonq V · Osorkon IV

XXIII dinastia Petubasti I · Iuput I · Sheshonq VI · Osorkon III · Takelot III · Rudamon · Iuput II · Sheshonq VII

XXIV dinastia Tefnakht · Boccori

From CVOT I Kings 11:9, 12: 6…, 12…, 18

> "So Yahweh showed Himself angered with Solomon because he had turned aside his heart from Yahweh Elohim of Israel who had appeared twice to him, … Hence Yahweh said to Solomon, Because this has occurred with you, and you have not kept My covenant and My statutes that I enjoined on you, I shall tear, yea tear the kingdom away from your hand and will give it your servant. However, I shall not do it in your days on account of your father David. …
>
> So Yahweh raised up an adversary against Solomon, Hadad the Edomite; he was from the seed of the king in Edom. … Yet Hadad fled away and came to Egypt, he and some Edomite friends of his father's servants with him; Hadad was then a small lad. … They rose up out of Midian and came to Paran; then they took men from Paran with them and came to Egypt, to Pharaoh king of Egypt. … As for Hadad, he heard in Egypt that David had laid down with his fathers and that Joab chief of the military host had died. … Then Elohim raised up another adversary against him, Rezon son of Elida, who had fled away from his lord Hadadezer king of Zobah. …
>
> Jeroboam son of Nebat, an Ephraimite from Zeredah (the name of his mother, a widowed woman, being Zeruah), was an official of Solomon; he too raised his hand against the king. This was the reason why he raised his hand against the king: Solomon himself had built the Millo bulwark and had closed up the breach in the city of David his father. Now the man Jeroboam was an able master. When Solomon saw the youth how well he was performing his work, he gave him supervision over the whole burden of the house of Joseph. … (see prophet Ahijah the Shilonite) … Solomon sought to put Jeroboam to death. But Jeroboam got up and fled away to Egypt, to Shishak king of Egypt. He stayed in Egypt until the death of Solomon."

There is ample evidence, see M. Christine Tetley for even indirect confirmation, that -977 represents the accession year of Rehoboam. That is Solomon's last year was -976. Thus, according as 70 years is for a kingdom (US of America as **a type** of Tyre) so the rule of a single king.

Solomon stepped up to power in -976 – 40 = -1016. He crossed David's[1] rule, but only as an anointed person co-ruling *i.e.* -1016 to -1006.

Jeroboam returned from exile in Shishak's (Sheshonq/Sheshonk VII) court in -976.

It is **likely**[2] Jeroboam had 70 years from -987 to -917. According to CUT chronology Jeroboam only has a 'visible' rule to -956 *i.e.* right-most column of Illus #1. Thus, if the Millo was built towards the end of Solomon's reign then Jeroboam could have been involved. Since his public service would been included in his 70 years the time of his work for Solomon would range from -987 to -978 or 9 years. See above in CVOT[3] quote.

Sheshonk VII has a CUTSM of -982 to -908. The Susakeim period of 34 years from the Book of Sothis is therefore from -978 to -944 - the start of Nimlot of Hermopolis 'D's last 8 years of a CUTSM. Shishak therefore fled to a king of Egypt with whom he may also have had prior contact. Thus the CUT-assumed date of -949 (Rehoboam's Yr. 5) and for Shabako (Nubia), the Bedouin from Eastern Desert and Sheshonk VII (Libyans, associated with Dynasty Twenty-Three) – Taharqa I was only a recruit at this time (*see* Kawa inscriptions) - lies within the 34 years above.

---

1 David, in CUT chronology was b. -1090 and died -1006 at age 84 years.
2 This allows Jeroboam to operate in the time of Solomon, assuming he lived had 70 years to -946.
3 CVOT is acronym for Concordant Version of the Old Testament.

This suggests that, in exile, Jeroboam I made an arrangement with Sheshonk VII to *sit on his hands*, so-to-speak, if and when Sheshonk VII made a move on Jerusalem. The defenders of Jerusalem were not going to re-inforced from Samaria/Israel.

Discussion

With the foregoing in mind we might draw the inference that Rehov was NOT attacked by Shishak at any season since it is part of Israel not Judah.

It is possible that, with Jeroboam taking over the ten tribes, the ripping away of the kingdom from Solomon – he lived, *cf.* A CUTSM, 30 years post-Rehoboam – was not the whole story. Solomon may have seen Shishak loot the treasures of Jerusalem!

The Shebitku story – as per Internet at end of May, 2020 – is nuts. I am not going to dignify this nonsense from respectable researchers with a response. And did Taharqa I place some big donations to the Temple in Kawa, as the king *ca.* -925, out of spoils from the earlier raid on the Temple in Jerusalem?

As well as the above it is possible the end of Dynasties #13 and #14 of Egypt were somewhat supported by Solomon (-1016 to -946) with his horse trading with Pianky[4] (-1036 to -962). When Jeroboam came to -917 it may be this date was recognized by Syncellus as an end of the Dynasty, along with Manetho (see CUT's assignation of #13 and #14 intervals), on the basis of *no-Israel support* for these dynasties.

Conclusion

Did Solomon set in motion a train of events, delineated above, when he tried to set up Rehoboam over all Israel/Judah? Was he trying to void God's sentence for his turning to worship pagan gods? CUT thinks so.

4 Pianky's rebuke of Nimlot over the treatment of his horses is well known.

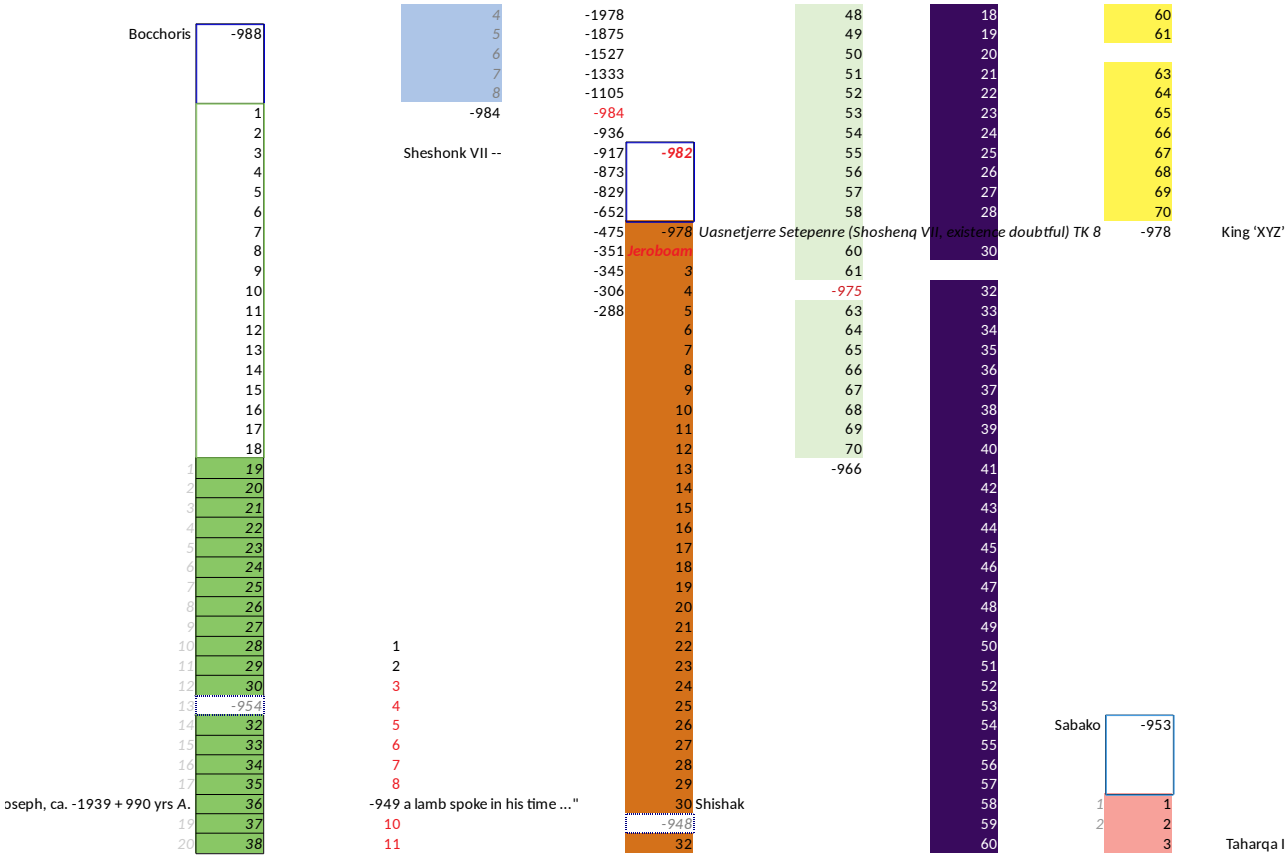


Illustration 4: Book of Sothis #62 filler of 44 yrs commences following Osorkon IV's CUTSM

Resources

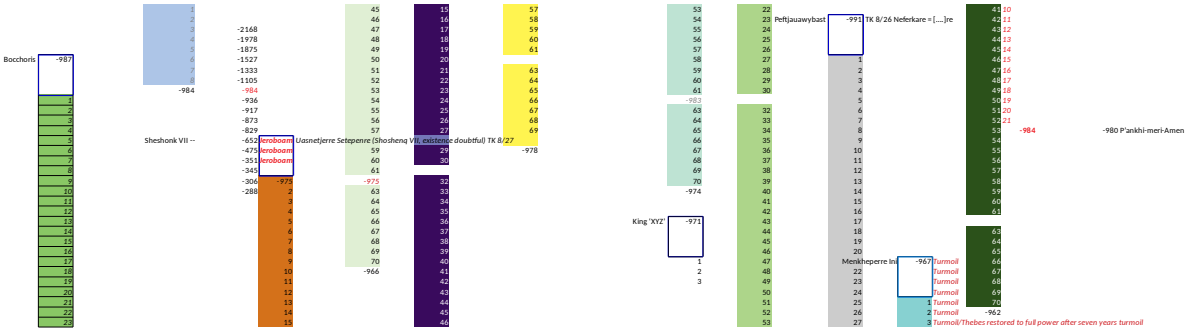


Illustration 5: Ca. Rehov IV and surprisingly the real Shishak

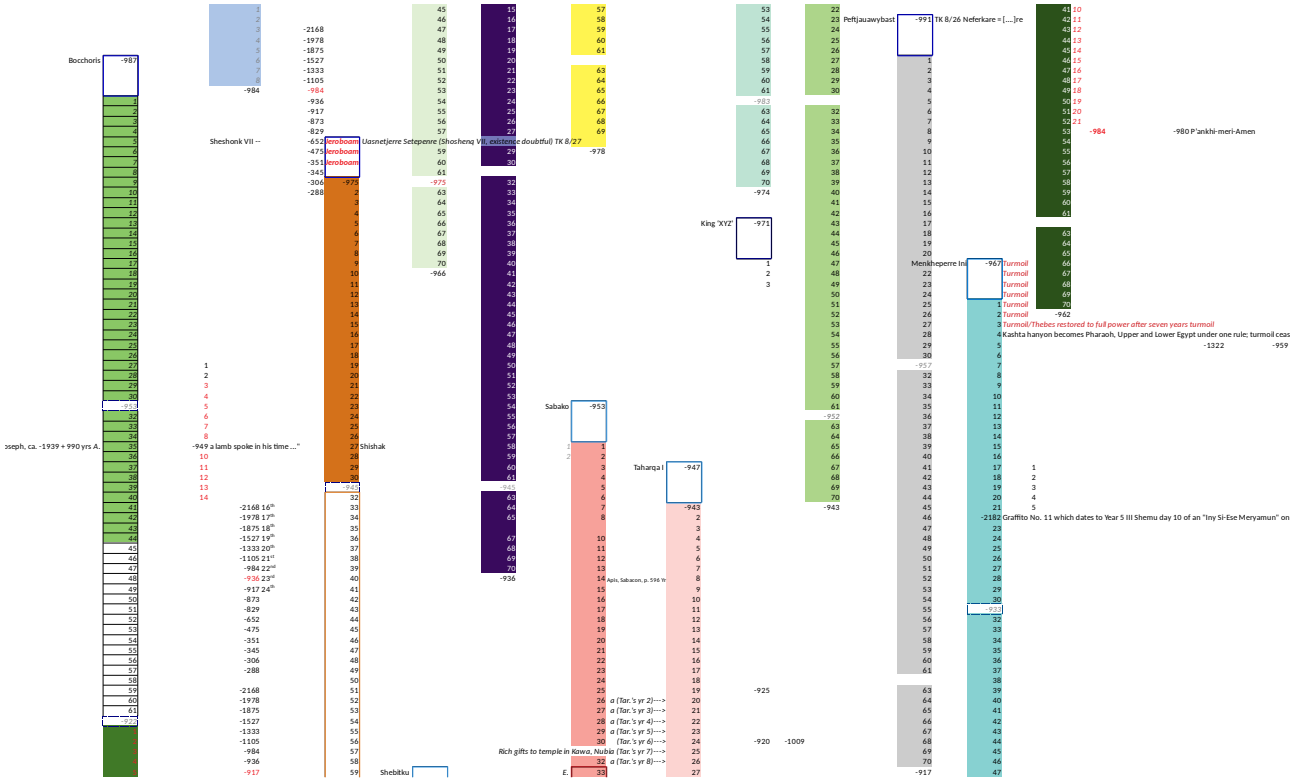


Illustration 6: Ca. Rehov IV compare with E. Mazar (980 to 930 BCE)

From Wikipedia, accessed, 17:01, AEST, 27th May, 2020;

https://books.google.com.au/books?id=sMTIDQAAQBAJ&pg=PA86&lpg=PA86&dq=Sheshonk+VII&source=bl&ots=bqJIBghvz8&sig=ACfU3U0mtqtAPGATJFlEvo-6CH1QAuzVmA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj-g-P5-dDpAhV7IbcAHeADAQMQ6AEwBnoECAcQAQ#v=onepage&q=Sheshonk%20VII&f=false

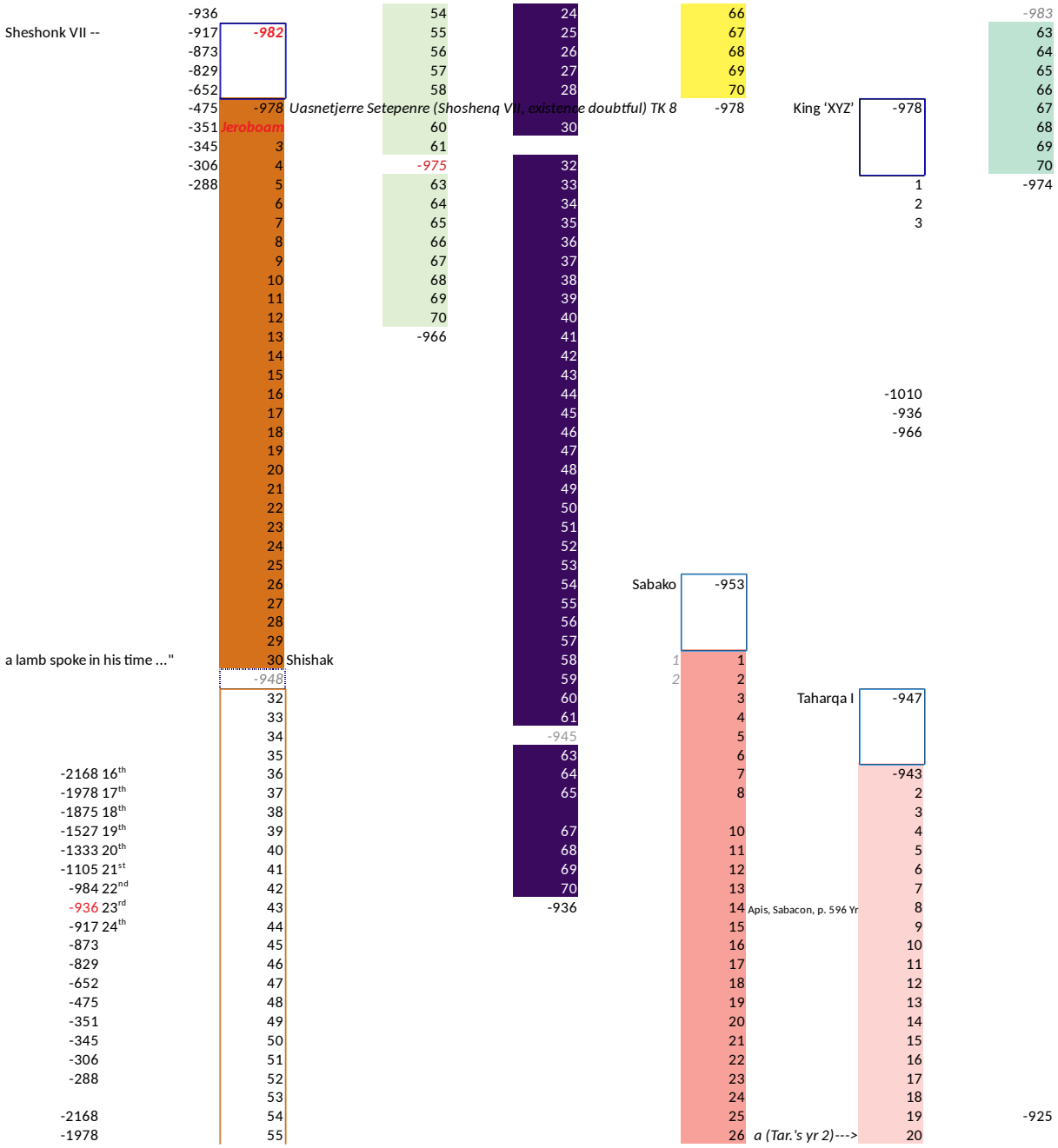


Illustration 7: Corrected Shishak (Susakeim - 34 yrs brown), incl. Book of Sothis' CUT-demarked Dynasties (left column; -2168 ….. -288); Taharqa I was 20-yr old recruit in -949

Corrigenda to:

Unscrambling the Eighteenth Dynasty Egg

The original paper in the Title above has undergone a number of alterations. These are to be found among the following list; in order of creation and thus sequence -

Overview of Early and Late New Kingdom Articulation

The Book of Sothis' entries that are relevant to Dynasty Eighteen – Sub Part A

The Book of Sothis' entries that are relevant to Dynasty Eighteen.

Africanus and the Early and Late Dynasty Eighteen

Josephus and Theophilus, Waddell's "Manetho" and Dynasty Eighteen of Egypt
:Seventy Years Reign - the key to reconciling Josephus & Manetho's King Lists

What Eusebius (and its Armenian Version) Adds to Dynasty Eighteen
: The Final Unfankle*

Unscrambling the Eighteenth Dynasty Egg

Excursus to Prove the Archaeological Record provides evidence for ClearingUp-Times' Standard Model of Kingship

*What Eusebius (and its Armenian Version) Adds to Dynasty Eighteen
: The Final Unfankle; Updated 3/5/2020

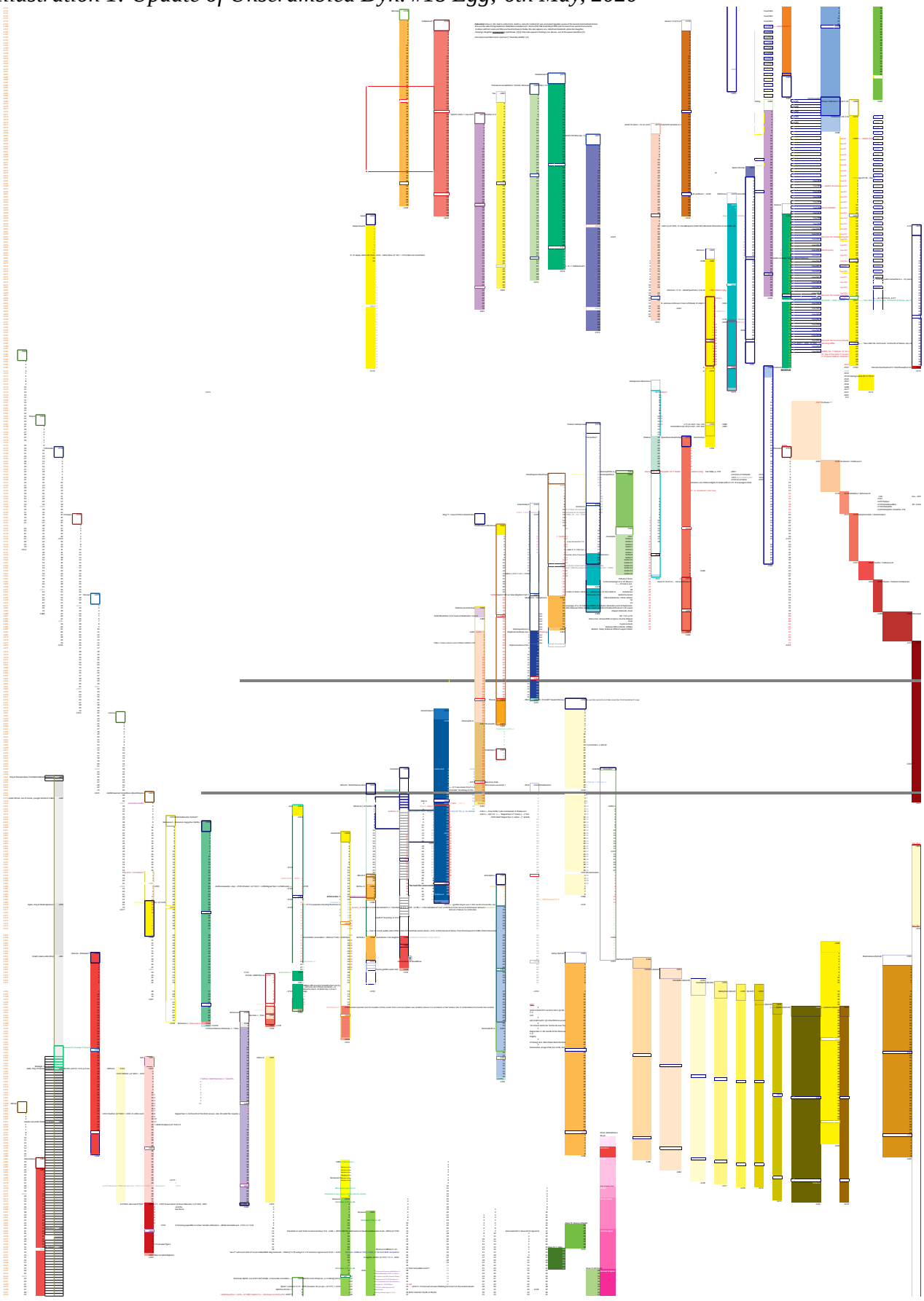
Addendum to CUT's Eighteenth Dynasty series of Papers

Erratum
From *Excursus to Prove the Archaeological Record provides evidence for ClearingUp-Times' Standard Model of Kingship*

Introduction

By considering Horemheb's potential role in the re-construction of the Third Pylon – see **The Red Herring in the Third Pylon : How the Third Pylon gives a case for Parallel Dynasties** at academia.edu – we can revisit our unscrambled Eighteenth Dynasty egg, expressed as a spreadsheet, and draw many corrections together in the context of our refinements to the Eighteenth Dynasty as set forth in **CUT Time-line of 2900 Years of Ancient Chronology: Update 12-5-2019 (same source).**

Illustration 1: Update of Unscrambled Dyn. #18 Egg; 6th May, 2020



Discussion

To introduce the language of ClearingUp-Time (CUT)'s standard model of kingship, in this case, Egypyian kingship we need to revisit a few concepts.

In the Illustration #1 above there are many coloured vertical bars. One such bar, that which represents Amenthotep IV's public service career, is broken down as follows;

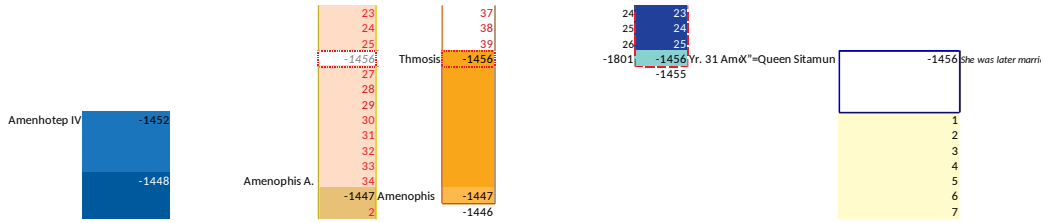


Illustration 2: Early years of preparation for power

In this second Illustration #2 we have the last years of Amenhotep II's reign - in *two blues* at stage right. In these last four years i.e. -1459 to -1455 Akhnaten – blues stage left - (A IV)'s elder brother probably exercised a four-year undergraduate degree or an *inpu w*hich equates to "royal child" or student of matters germane to royal/kingly functioning. So also, in slight cross-over with Sitamun (beige colour) , and following her, Ahknaten (from -1452 to -1448).

These CUT-perceived *rules* are articulation of reign rules. In other words kings don't just decide "its my time, nick off buddy". The Egyptian bureaucracy orchestrate the transfer of kingly powers in a dignified manner. A young candidate is assigned preparation. This Author has found only one apparent academic *dud* so far in the 18th dynasty.

It is interesting to note that Amenhotep III, represented above by Amenophis A[1]., starts a possible co-rule with Akhnaten, at A IV's uptake of power in -1448.

Josephus – unassigned in Illus. #2 – has a -1447 start for A III (pink and brown coloration) based on the truncated end of T IV in orange blocking colour.

We see here the possibility of articulation at the end of a seventy-years; articulation at at sed year -1456 and the series-style articulation which is EXTREMELY common, *esp.* with cultural successions, in Egypt *i. e.*-1456 to -1452 *(Sitamun)* then -1452 to -1448 *(Akhnaten), etc.*

Next in the standard model is a 30-year period;

This period often is void of serious activity but not always. A king cannot war until he is able to command the Army. This occurred at forty years of age. A king starting 30 years at, say, twenty-eight years old still has to wait till a regnal year twelve to engage with his troops.

Regnal counts start ALL OVER THE PLACE so this thirty years may or may not be referenced on stele as commencing at e. g. Akhnaten's Yr. 1 of -1448. In spreadsheet terms the top line of the cell represents 1st Jan of that year and the bottom line of the cell represents 31st Dec ditto.

1 *king's name* A. means Africanus's entry in Manetho as placed by CUT into an absolute chronological context; or -1448 to -1417 NB by comp. with A III of J. (Josephus)' 30 yrs 10 mths ending in -1416, A. truncates the last 10 mths. For A III.

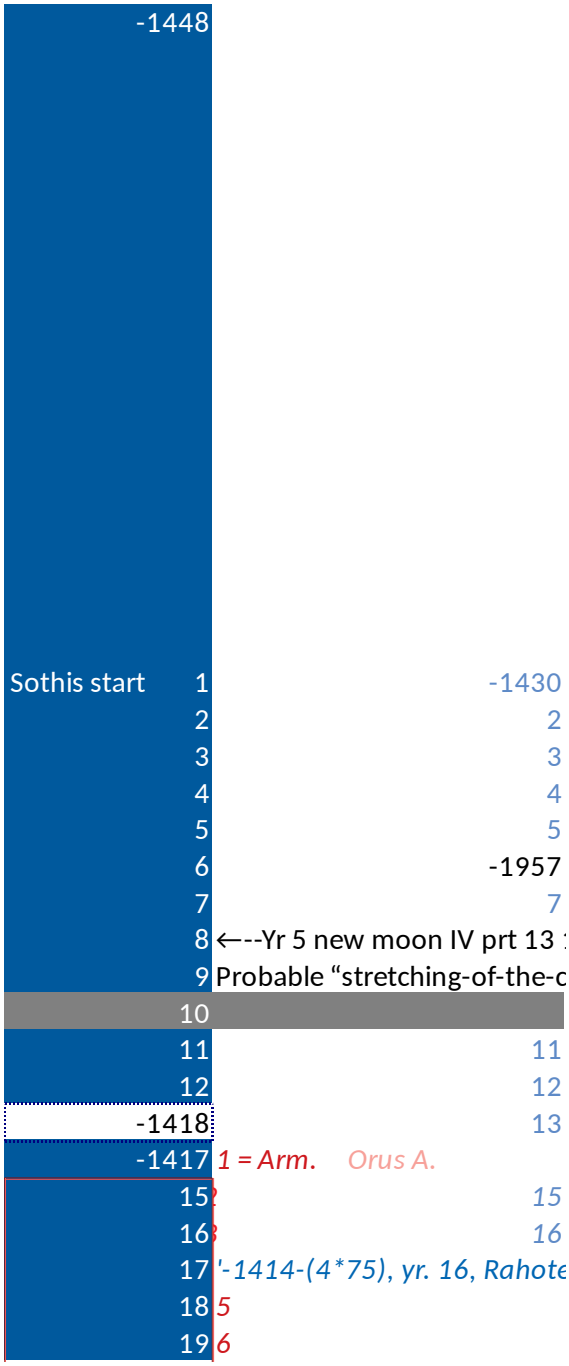


Illustration 3: Akhnaten's 1st 30 years of royal power

In Illustration #3 we have a few pointers of which to be recognisant. In the blue blocking representing years in Akhnaten's reign we see a series of numbers in white on blue background. These are labelled 'Sothis start' - in this case they represent the first 19 of 48 years recorded for Orus at APP. IV #41 of Book of Sothis in Waddell's "Manetho", Loeb Classics series. The rest will come as we complete Akhnaten's 70 years.

To the right of the blocked-in column is a column containing a series of regnal years that relate to dated stele from El Amarna. Therefore from this data we see that CUT asserts Amarna started under construction in -1430. According to CUT protocol, which the Reader would do well to view relativistically, there is a boundary stele for Yr. 5, denominated -1425, which is drift dated to -1957, a most significant date in the Hyksos story (see Barbarus and 318 years for Dynasty/Potestas Fifteen).

The drift calculation, see M. Christine Tetley for an explanation, runs as follows;

-1425 – (4 * 133) = -1957. *The day 13, first month, second season, regnal Yr. 5 yields 133 days of ¼ of a day per year Sothic-drift.*

From M. Christine Tetley we have the following New Moon data. CUT taking this into account by 11-yr correction and 25-yr cycle correction places -1459 at -1423. This aligns with Yr. 5 of Nefertiti's role as coronated Queen – and we suppose a joint-rule with Akhnaten. However, Krause indicates a day or two's leeway with such transformations, so it is possible we do not have to invoke such a co-rule.

The reference following to Yr. 1 and mentioning Arm and A. is now able to be interpreted as 'both the Armenian regnal count of 28 years for A IV and the Africanus regnal count of 37 years for A IV start in the same year *i. e.* -1417.

1 = Arm. *Orus A.*

This leads us to the next feature of a standard model – the first sed year. The period from 1st Jan -1418 to 31st Dec/1st Jan -1417 *approx.* is the year set aside for sed/renewal festivities after 30 years of completed rule. Very often, throughout this chronology the Author has encountered such a circumstance as we have here a new regnal count commences on 1st Jan, following the 31st Dec of the sed year.

From Wikipedia;

> Discovered in 2012, a Regnal Year 16, month 3 of Akhet, day 15 inscription, dated explicitly to Akhenaten's reign, mentions the presence of the "Great Royal Wife, His Beloved, Mistress of the Two Lands, Neferneferuaten Nefertiti".[23][24] The barely legible five line text "mentions a building project in Amarna" (Egypt's political capital under Akhenaten).[25][26]

Once again we can drift date this as follows;

-1414 - (4*75) --→ start of Dynasty Seventeen and Rahotep in -1714

Finally, we have two more conventions to consider from our Illustration #3. The red / pink numbering on the right side of the blued column represent the regnal counts for both Arm. and A., as far as they are congruent, then pink for A. to Yr. 37. The red line is used here to 'encase' Josephus' 36 years and 5 mths.

In Illustration #4 below we come to the left column of the coloured block representing the last years of Akhnaten. Here we have some interesting articulations. From Waddell's Manetho we have the Eusebius entry for Orus (Amenhotep IV, or Akhnaten) as;

> *"8. Orus, for 36 years (in another copy, 38 years)"*

Here we need to find the correct offset. In previous papers in this series we have reasonably established that Eusebius has a penchant foe incl. Sed festival year counting in his reign lengths. So if we take -1418 above and add 38 we come to -1380 or a truncated (minus 5 mths) end. Reversing we count back 36 years to -1416. Here we have the full CUTSM end for Akhnaten's dad A III, -1490 to -1416. Eusebius often gives a follow-up king 'clear air'.

The quote " He took …" is a CUT trial balloon so-to-speak. It should have been removed.

Orus E.		-1418
2		-1417
Orus E., Orus J.		15
4	*2*	16
Discovered in 2012, a Regnal		17
6	*4*	18
7	*5*	19
8	*6*	20
9	*7*	21
10	*8*	22
11	*9*	23
12	*10*	24
13	*11*	-1406
14	*12*	26
15	*13*	27
16	14	28
	-1402	29
18	16	30
19	17	31
20	18	32
21	19	33
22	20	34
23	21	35
24	22	36
25	23	37
26	24	38
27	25	39
28	26	40
29	27	41
30	**1**	42
31	**2**	43
32	**3**	*-1387*
"He took the unconventi		45
34	**5**	46
35	**6**	47
36	34	Sothic end 48
37	35	
38	36	
		+5 mths
		-1379

Illustration 4: The last and shortened years of Akhnaten's CUT stanard model

Without pursuing old ground *re* Nefertiti and Akhnaten's final year – of his SEVENTY – we note that Amenophath (Amenophis E. 40 years) has to end before A.'s Ramesses 1 year rule. Thus he has to start such that he ends at -1338 or -1338 – 40 = -1378. This is the official end of a standard model for Akhnaten *i.e.* -1448 + 70 = -1378.

In the Illustration #4 the year, in white, marked -1387 is the 2nd sed year for Akhnaten. It should be noted that there is a dotted surround for this cell. CUT traditionally indicates a sed year by this artifice and a change of coloration (blue to white in this particular case) plus an *italicized* year.

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Akhenaten; accessed 20:24 AEST, 7th May, 2020.

…

DNA analysis has determined that the man buried in KV55 is the father of King Tutankhamun,[15] but its identification as Akhenaten has been questioned.[5][16][17] [18][19]

….

This introduces the number two issue we must establish at the outset. Is Tutankhamun the KV62 occupant? Is he the '*boy-king*'? The Author believes that Tutankhamun is the father of the 'boy-king' and that his mother was Neferneferuaten Tasherit. He could be buried a 'king' in this way (depending on the success of Aye's strategy for extracting power). This will considerably muddy the waters of orthodox Egyptology so I will endeavour to keep the Reader well in mind when we come to discuss 'Tut'!!!

...

Other literature by Donald Redford, William Murnane, Alan Gardiner and more recently by Lawrence Berman in 1998 contests the view of any co-regency whatsoever between Akhenaten and his father.[22]

…

From the above initial discussion we can see that A III and A IV were ruling side-by-side for THIRTY-SIX years. Repeat **thirty-six** years.

We need to now set out the association that CUT makes with Manethonic identities in order to understand the true lengths of reign and the pre-mature deaths that shortened the length of seventy years of reign that CUT suggests was the 'norm' for those so dispatched.

We start by a short Afr/Eus/Sothis/Jos comparison.

Africanus	Eusebius	Armenian	Book of Sothis	CUT	Josephus
…	…	…	...		
9. Orus	8. Orus		41. Orus	A IV	9. Orus
	.. Athoris (39)			Sitamun	
	9. Achencherses		42. Achencheres	Nefertiti	
10. Acherres				Meritaten	10. *his daughter*
11. Rathos	.. Athoris (9)		43. Athoris	Tut	11. Rathotis
				boy-king	
12. Chebres	.. Cencheres	9. Achencheres	44. Chencheres	Smenkhkare	
	10. Acherres		45. Acherres	Haremheb	12. Acencheres
13. Acherres	11. Cherres		45. Acherres	Ay	13. Acencheres

Thus we have the basis for a high-level overview of the post-Akhnaten years.

For **Josephus**, we can translate the resulting continuous sequence as;

- Amenhotep IV / Akhnaten
- Meritaten + Smenkhkare

- Tutankamun
- Ay[e]
- Haremheb

For **Africanus**, we can translate as;
- Amenhotep IV / Akhnaten
- Meritaten
- Tutankhamun
- Smenkhkare
- Ay

For **Eusebius**, we can postulate;
- Amenhotep IV / Akhnaten
- Sitamun + Tut
- Nefertiti
- Tutankhamun
- Smenkhkare
- Haremheb
- Ay

The filler 'reigns' - from Book of Sothis;
- Amenhotep IV / Akhnaten
- Nefertiti
- Tutankhamun
- Smenkhkare
- Haremheb
- Ay

It looks as if in a certain year Ay *went ballistic* as the unwashed might say. In -1355 we see the end of twenty-seven years of inscriptions from Haremheb. This same year sees Tut (**NB: WE SPEAK OF KING TUTANKHAMUN/ATEN NOT '*boy-king*'**) uncertain as to his status as J. gives an integer number of years – a point which always suggests he did not complete yrs/mths of a CUT standard 70. Smenkhkare has a E. end his rule <u>at</u> his second sed not <u>after</u> it *i.e.* in -1356. This is highly suspicious. Meritaten seems to be short of a CUTSM 70 by seven years in -1355.

Lining this up we have the following scenario;

Haremheb and Ay set out together in a life of public service but especially as pre-Kings ca. -1390 / -1389. This pattern is evidenced in Manetho by the common term Acherres *i.e.* Acherres Sothis 8 and Acherres 30 Sothis. Also in J. we have two Acencheres, representing Haremheb and Ay.

At some point Haremheb starts to rule. This point is the end of the 48-year Amarna experiment or -1382.

The next year Tutankhamun loosens the apron strings of his mother Sitamun (CUT speculation). The following year -1380 with the end of Akhnaten in sight he steps up to a higher form of power. In -1378 Haremheb and Tutankhamun are co-ordinating regnal dating.

Meanwhile Smenkhkare and Ay have not been idle. It appears that the same craftsmen have been assigned to work on a tomb for both Ay and Haremheb. These two cronies have moved to limit Tut by elevating Smenkhkare to royal power (in -1380) while containing Tut. Haremheb seems to be busy following Amarna and for the next fourteen years with his estate vintages.

Then in -1368 the tables seem to be turned on Smenkhkare (and Ay?) as Haremheb manges to be coronated – probably as a consequence of the boy-king's *opening of the mouth* ceremony being performed by Ay himself. See Wikipedia art. "Ay" acc. Early May, 2020. Tut, as a protege (or the other way round in the sense that Tut engineered the coronation) of Haremheb comes back on the scene and in so doing dominates the rest of Smenkhkare's known reign.

In the meantime he tomb situation has changed; it appears that Ay donates his to the boy-king and Tut gets KV55. Ay takes Haremheb's tomb.

Tut hangs on until Haremheb's re-inforcing rule is countered once again by a move by Ay, ca. -1359 as Cherres E. Haremheb is now dominant with Tut backgrounded until Meritaten ceases / is dispatched of her life – probably she was a strong restraining influence towards the end, keeping outright open war at bay.

In -1355 Haremheb has ceased active monumental inscriptions (temporarily), Queen Meritaten struck down, Smenkhkare a less than prominent player and quite possibly Tut is struck dead.

Ay steps up to power unopposed as Acencheres J. / Acherres A. and rules out his CUT 70 in -1343 / -1342. Not to be outdone in -1344 / -1343 Haremheb is back as Acencheres II J. , chipping out, in a possible one-day rampage, (*internet source to be notified*) most cartouche contents in Ay's tomb and rules out his CUT 70 in -1332 / -1331. His last years probably involve a number of Pylon restorations at Karnak – see Wikipedia art. "Haremheb", acc. early May, 2020.

To this known list CUT would like to submit the Third Pylon (paper referenced in the initial list). Haremheb refers to Ay as *the criminal from Amarna (Akhetaten)* - see Wiki art. above - more for reasons of Ay's support of Akhnaten's associates and lack of support for Tut, *etc*. A support which probably was nurtured during his public service rise in Amarna.

Our Corrections in Context

The first is a backwards one. We first drift date an appointment;
See Wiki art. 'Ay', acc. early May, 2020

> ...
> A stela of Nakhtmin (Berlin 2074), a military officer under Tutankhamun and Ay—who was Ay's chosen successor—is dated to Year 4, IV Akhet day 1 of Ay's reign
>
> …

Assuming the following

- the appointment was meant to forestall matters arising with Haremheb.
- It was issued just before a new king Armais was about to step up (NOT Harmheb!!)
- A regnal count reasonably would start, late in the day, after Ay's second sed in -1346.

-1346 – (4*91) = -1710; this date-benchmark is the first CUT-70 year of Dynasty Seventeen's Rahotep. He was, of course, the founder of Dynasty Seventeen – see Ryholt **SIP**, Copenhagen – and therefore in real terms a king of the source lineage.

Next we need to examine A. and E.'s versions of Hermeus of Josephus.

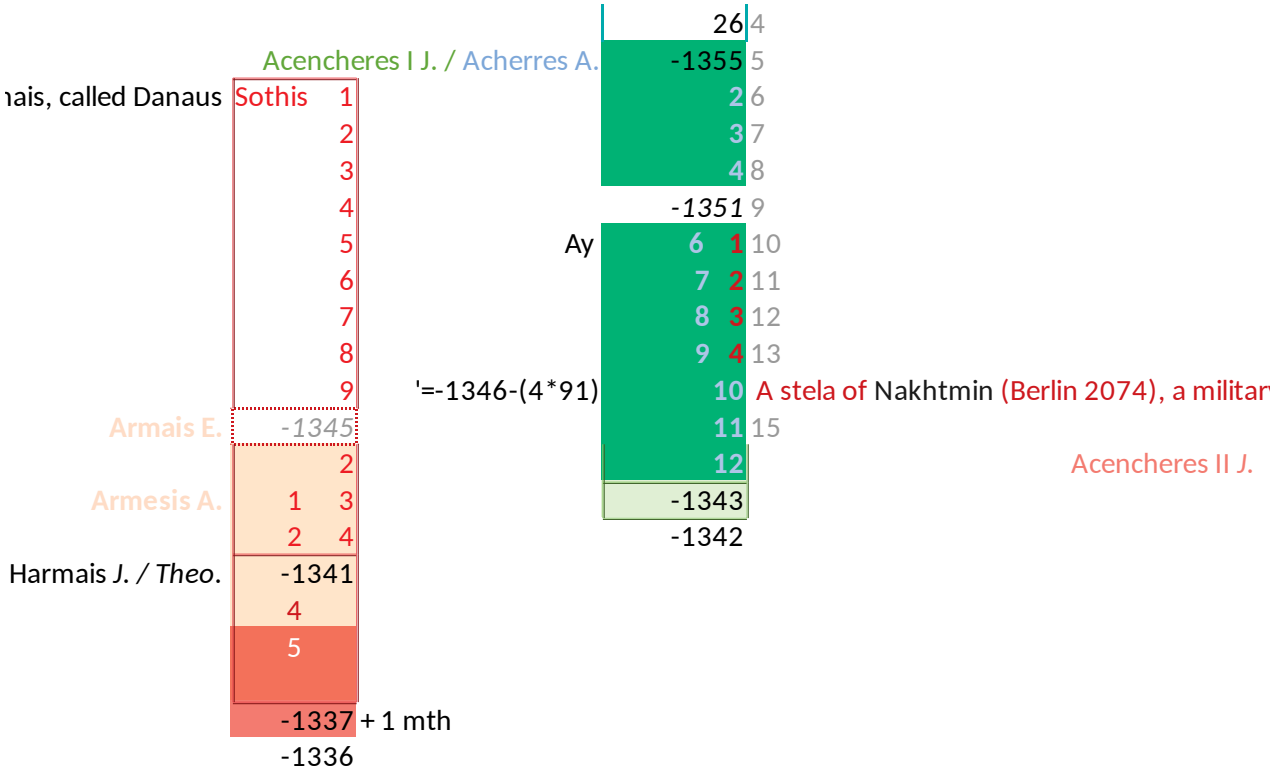

26 4
Acencheres I J. / Acherres A. -1355 5
ıais, called Danaus Sothis 1 2 6
2 3 7
3 4 8
4 -1351 9
5 Ay 6 1 10
6 7 2 11
7 8 3 12
8 9 4 13
9 '=-1346-(4*91) 10 A stela of Nakhtmin (Berlin 2074), a militar
Armais E. -1345 11 15
2 12 Acencheres II J.
Armesis A. 1 3 -1343
2 4 -1342
Harmais J. / Theo. -1341
4
5
-1337 + 1 mth
-1336

Illustration 5: Harmais = Hermeus = Armais = Amesis

Armais E. is going to be *incl.* of sed years. Therefore since Harmais J. ends a CUT-70 in -1336 to precede Harmesses Miamun/Ramesses J. / Theo. then -1345 to -1344 is a sed year. Thus Armais E. runs -1345 to -1340. In Illustration #6, we see that -1341 is a second sed year for Haremheb. Thus we have satified Eus. And 5 yrs for Armais.

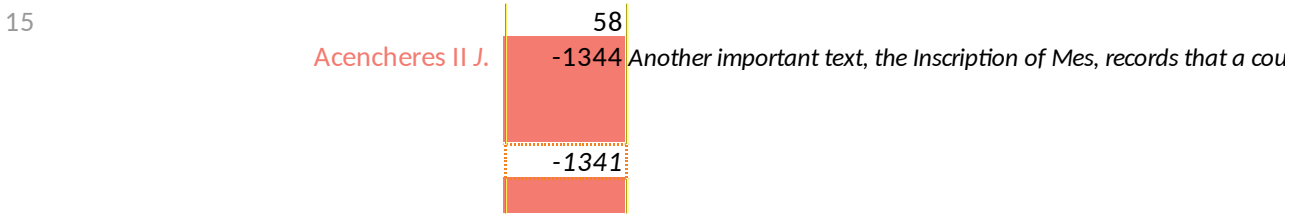


Illustration 6: Haremheb as Acencheres II

With the Armesis A. we have also 5 yrs BUT NOT THE SAME five years. See the following;

Ramesses J. / *Ramesses A.* -1338

Since Armesis A. precedes the Ramesses A. then -1338 to -1343, that is the truncated end of Ay – see Illustration #5.

So we no longer match these two five-year together.

Another is a reset for a CUTSM block. We must note that graffito dates are NOT able to be drifted. Only formal dates on stele, papyrus are driftable.

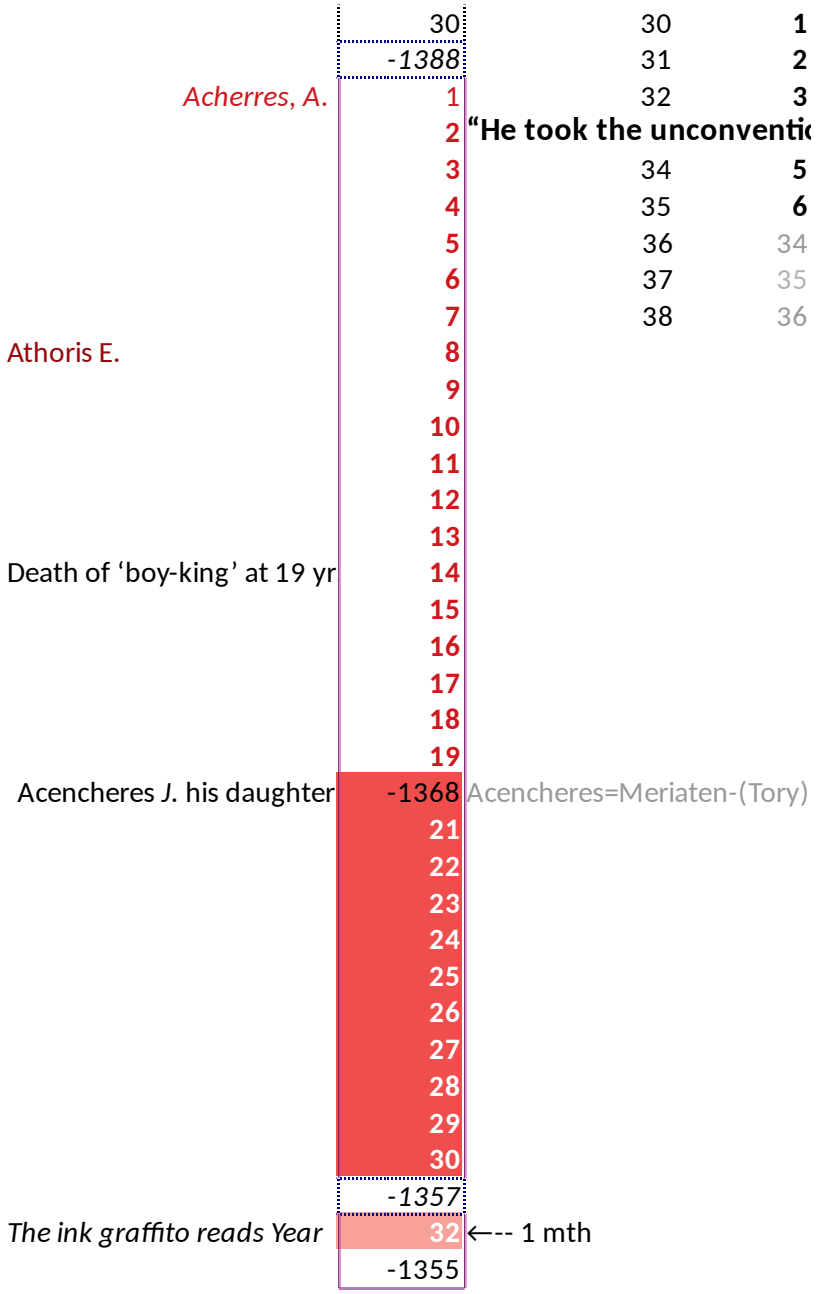


Illustration 7: Meritaten vs Akhnaten

In order for Afr.'s series, as set forth by CUT, to 'work' we have to start checking reign lengths and overlaps to get a run of reigns without interruption.

Amenhotep IV / Akhnaten -1417 to -1380/-1379 *i.e.* mths.

Meritaten -1387 (her post-first sed year) to -1355

Tutankhamun (Rathos A.) -1386 to -1380

Smenkhkare -1380 to -1368

Ay -1355 to -1343 / -1342 *i.e.* mths

Since Afr. truncates at the end of a CUT-70 and that would have resulted in a -1356 end for Ay then it is obvious Afr. is *connecting the dots* so-to-speak through the Meritaten-Ay connection at -1355. Thus Meritaten, at -1356 is short of a full CUT-70. Again, a start for Meritaten at -1387 could correspond to a sed of Akhnaten, a matter which never engages Afr., so we must assume a death or if that is not 'available' a sed in -1388. This presupposes a prior 30 years and an *inpu* of 4 years. Meritaten should therefore have a CUTSM start of -1422.

She rules for -1418 to -1356 plus mths or sixty-two years of power.

Our next reset is Haremheb.

This reset is directed by Senwosre III's (S III) first sed. He ruled a CUTSM from -1370 to -1296. Therefore his first 30 years ran -1366 to -1336. His sed year was -1336 to -1335. Therefore for Haremheb (CUT speculates here) to fill the Third Pylon with S III's festival columns he would have had to reign at least two or three years past the -1335 end of sed year.

The placement of Haremheb, as Acencheres II following Aye yields exactly this result. Esp. if we align to Armais' post-2nd sed year of -1344. By co-ordinating this with Eus.' Smenkhkare (Cencheres)'s 16-yr rule of -1372 to -1356 - an *incl.* compute – we have valid justification for -1344 as -1372 is in that scenario a first sed year for the reset Haremheb.

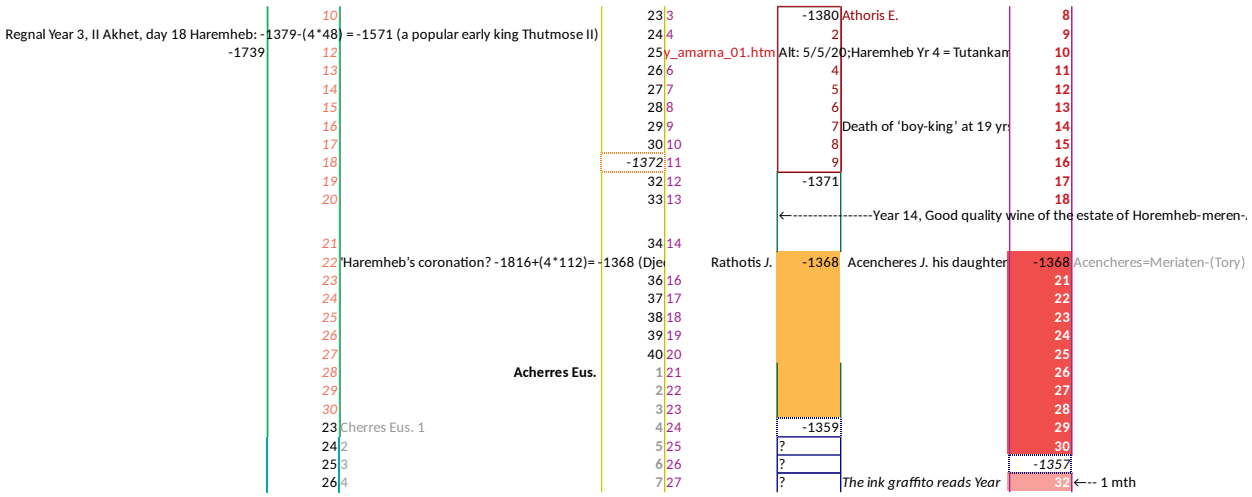


Illustration 8: Haremheb reset confirmed by sed date.

Also the reset Meritaten has undergone has put her second sed festival year as ending in -1356.

We have then a CUTSM for Haremheb of -1406 to -1332.

Other tweaks involve resolving the Athoris 39, 9 years. Athoris follows 39 years of his mothers rule from his first year in power to -1381. He starts a Eus. delineated follow-up starting in -1380 or A IV's truncated last year to -1371. Haremheb finishes a sed year in -1371. Eus. is once again *incl.* of seds.

The roles of Haremheb and Tutankhamun, interacting, introduce an alternate scenario for Tutankhamun. If he filled out a CUTSM with mths at the end then his truncated end date would be -1351 rather than -1350. Going backwards for Haremheb as Acherres E. we get -1351-8 = -1359. This a sed year for Tutankhamun and the **included year** in a 8-yr count for Haremheb. A year at the end cannot be found for it is literally the last full year for Tutankhamun. Eus., as we know, truncates in these circumstances.

Conclusion

All corrections seem to lead to a stable Dynasty Eighteen – the Egg is Unscrambled. See Illustration #9 below.

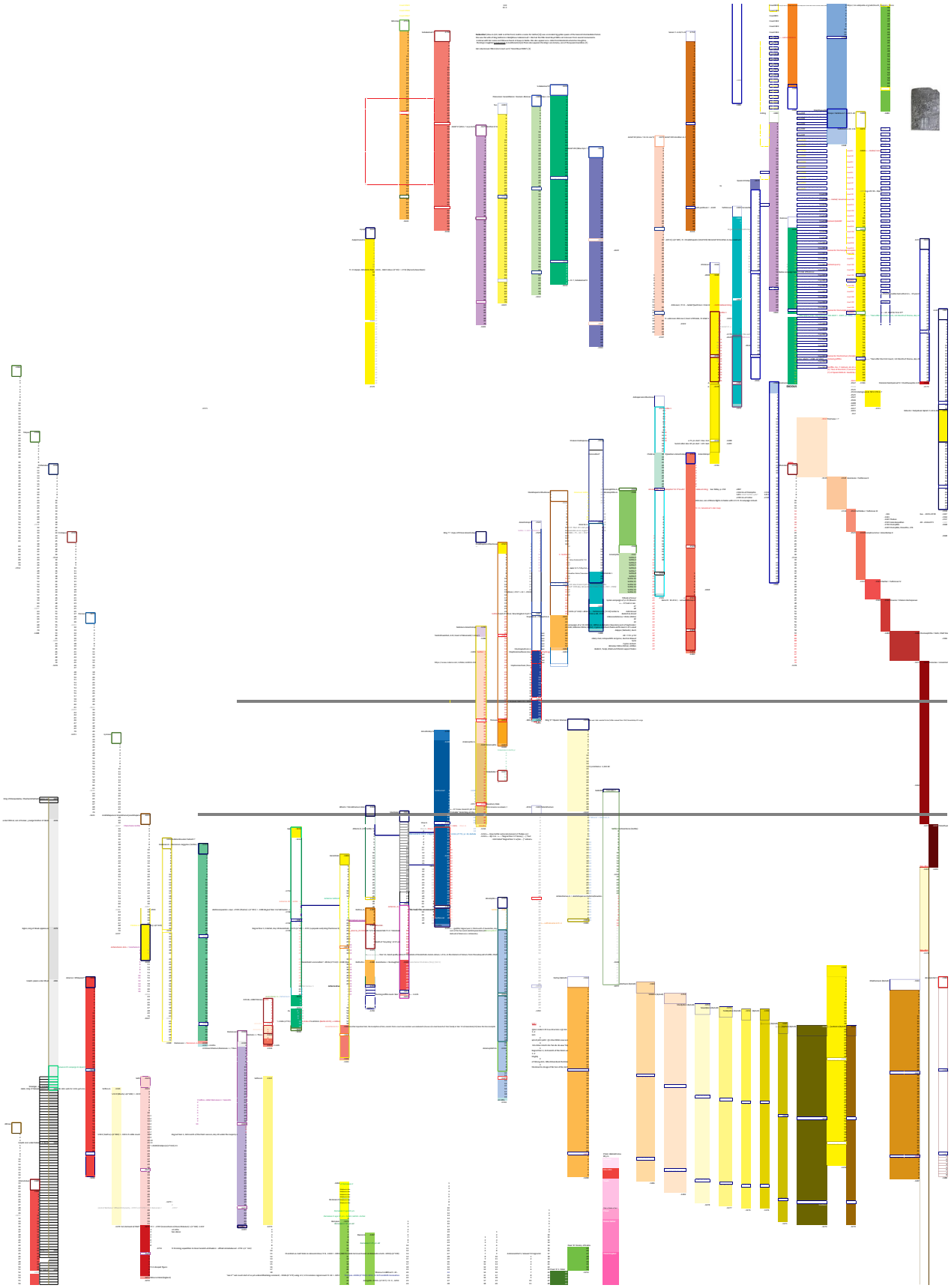


Illustration 9: Stable Egg; update of 8th May, 2020

Erratum

From
Excursus to Prove the Archaeological Record provides evidence for ClearingUp-Times' Standard Model of Kingship

page 3 ...

But this practical act motivated by a concern for optimal protection immersed several mummies in the anonymous because, once removed from their coffin on which were inscribed their royal names it was impossible to identify them.
This is what happened to one of these mummies, called Younger Lady, "the Young Lady". Thanks to DNA studies, it could be determined that this royal princess,

page 5 ….

Despite the deplorable state of conservation of the mummy of the queen, the anthropological study of her lower limbs revealed that she was even more severely affected than his husband. Indeed, the sovereign was affected by no one, but two club feet that handicapped her dementia, preventing her from even standing up all alone. Her right foot was turned inward and twisted in such a way that the top of her foot partly touched the ground. As for her left foot, it was distorted to the extreme and presented a profile quite similar to the bandaged feet of Chinese women. This practice, initiated in the 10th century, obligated women to …

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Addendum to CUT's Eighteenth Dynasty series of Papers:

Overview of Early and Late New Kingdom Articulation

The Book of Sothis' entries that are relevant to Dynasty Eighteen – Sub Part A

The Book of Sothis' entries that are relevant to Dynasty Eighteen.

Africanus and the Early and Late Dynasty Eighteen

Josephus and Theophilus, Waddell's "Manetho" and Dynasty Eighteen of Egypt

:Seventy Years Reign - the key to reconciling Josephus & Manetho's King Lists

What Eusebius (and its Armenian Version) Adds to Dynasty Eighteen

: The Final Unfankle*

Unscrambling the Eighteenth Dynasty Egg

Excursus to Prove the

Archaeological Record provides evidence for ClearingUp-Times' Standard Model of Kingship

*What Eusebius (and its Armenian Version) Adds to Dynasty Eighteen

: The Final Unfankle; Updated 3/5/2020

Introduction

Corrections logged in "What Eusebius (and its Armenian Version) … Updated 3/5/2020" has left a 'ripple' effect on our semi-stable Dyn #18 chronology found in "Archaeological Record provides evidence for ClearingUp-Times' Standard Model of Kingship." (*i.e.* CUTSM).

Facts to be cleared up

We have revisited the Athoris = Sitamun assignment by CUT in previous papers. We now want to follow up with a co-incidence from Afr. - see Illustration #1:

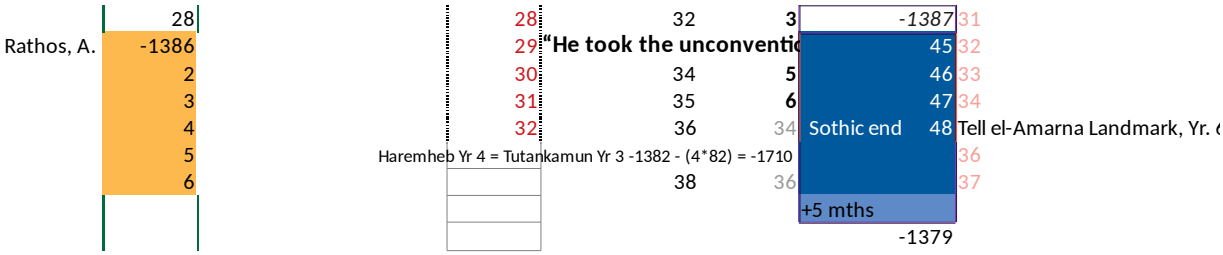


Illustration 1: Re-positioning Rathos to follow Sitamun's 39-years

By disregarding the 1 mth for Meritaten's last 12 years (a spreadsheet problem?) we can reset Meritaten's CUTSM to -1430 – the start of El Amarna. This allows her Afr. "Acherres, A. " to commence on the New Sothic Cycle Date – see Illustration #2:

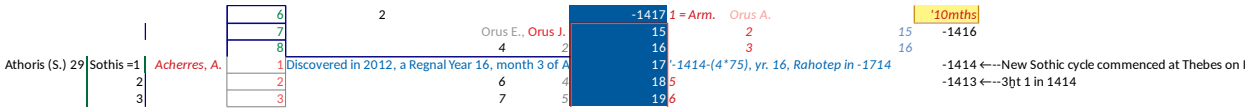


Illustration 2: El Amarna was aligned to New Sothic Cycle -1414 for building times etc

NB "*Acherres Sothis 8 1*" in -1422 aligns to Sitamun's first sed year. So we have Afr. recognising a non-post sed start in the New Sothic Cycle of -1414 but terminating in -1382 the year of Aye's first sed. True to form!

Discussion

The resets proposed above bring some light to A III's children. Sitamun seems preferred over Akhnaten in that A IV starts an inpu in -1452. Afr. gives A III 31 years of rule. These seem to start, as with a co-rule, with Akhnaten's first 30 year (CUTSM) period of rule. As usual Afr. chops at the end – in effect losing 10 mths?

Conclusion

Even an Addendum has one! Akhnaten comes across as a different sort of ruler to his modern portrayal. This goes for his family as well as his building and co-rules.

Sheshonq VII, Sabako, Shebitku and Taharqa I

Introduction

In this short treatise CUT intends to refine Manetho's Dynasty Twenty-Five, and some Dynasty Fourteen and Twenty-Three kings. We separate the two Taharqas by a correction to the Old Chronicle of Syncellus – of 130 additional years. See Illus #1, col 4 left of Light Pink+Green block=Taharqa I (M).

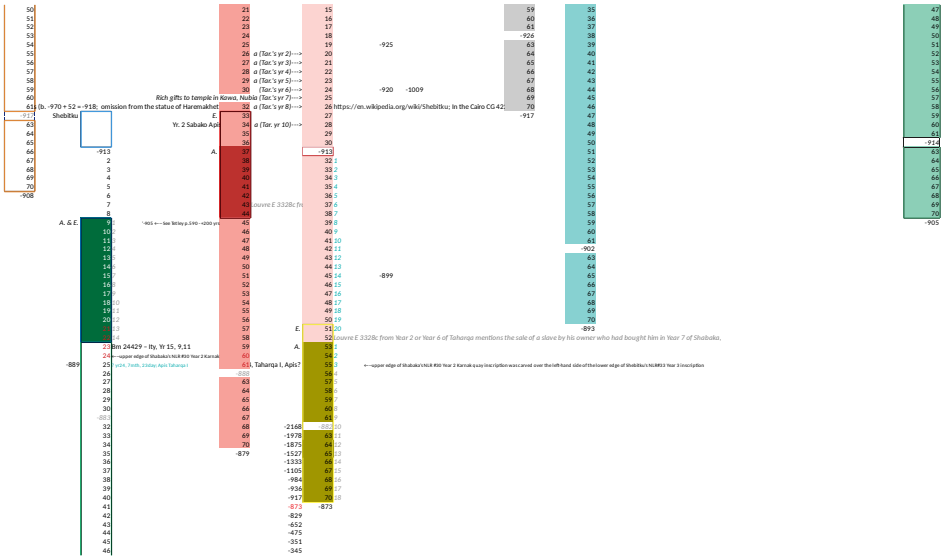


Illustration 1: From Left to Right: Brown outline=Sheshonq VIII; Dark Green=Shebitku (Manetho); Deep Pink=Sabako (M);Light Pink+Green block=Taharqa I (M); Grey=Peftjauawybast ; Teal Blue=Menkheperre Ini; Light Green=King XYZ: the columns represent various portions of a CUT standard Model of Kingship or 4 + 30 + 1 +30 + 1+ 8 for each king mentioned.

Facts

Waddell's **Manetho** gives us three witnesses, Eusebius (E.), Africanus (A.) and the Armenian version of E.

The lengths of the dynasties are 40 A. and 44 E.

The Illus #1 shows these relations and the number of years in the Epitome (resp.) by *blocking-in* in the dark colours the years for Afr. and *outlining* the years for Eus.

So far so good.

The order of Sabako, Shebitku and Taharqa I are preserved in this blocking/outlining. In terms of CUT standard model ranges we have Sabako -953 to -879; Taharqa I -947 to -873 and Shebitku -917 to -843. The order is NOT preserved.

From archaeology

> "←--upper edge of Shabaka's NLR #30 Year 2 Karnak quay inscription was carved over the left-hand side of the lower edge of Shebitku's NLR#33 Year 3 inscription"

sourced from Wikipedia (most likely – apologies if not so).

Apparently, from the above Shebitku does not preserve the manethonic order, coming - seemingly - before Sabako.

If we consider, CUT protocol MUST be used to interpret the spreadsheet, the year -893 (last of Menkheperre Ini's CUTSM as commencing E.'s Taharqa I rule then a co-rule with Shebitku would place Yr. 3 of Shebitku as -890. Since A.'s Taharqa I has a start of -891 then a co-rule with Sabako yields a Yr. 2 of -889. Thus Sabako and Shebitku are still unmoved as to relative and correct manethonic position but are starting co-rule's with Taharqa I *out of order* so-to-speak.

Discussion

There are really only two outstanding issues as per CUT chronology:

- Osorkon IV (O IV) ends a CUTSM in -917 and Shishak (Sheshonq VII) starts a second sed festival in -917 which is typical in CUT articulations. In another paper on Regnal Counts, etc ...https://www.academia.edu/41040517/Regnal_Counts_and_Lunar_Events_-_Do_they_Prove_or_do_they_Align_Absolute_BCE_BC_or_-123_Dates_for_Egyptian_Kingships CUT has shown evidence for the assignation "**O IV Yr. 28 of co-rule with T III; T III Yr. 5 alternative; #13?**" and thus the positioning of the CUTSM range for O IV.

- King XYZ whose reign and end, as described by a CUTSM, properly articulates to -979 to -905. Any help with an identification - *cf.* Dynasty Fourteen - would be appreciated. We note "'-905 ←-- See Tetley p.590 - +200 yrs" and hope Krause would look the other way.

It becomes obvious that the cast of potential Biblical characters during this period of history in Egypt is replete. Candace Nikaule is, in CUT's opinion, the Queen of Sheba through some convoluted Nubia / Sheba tribe connection. Her CUTSM ends in -925 and Taharqa I reigns at the kind of status[1] (see Illus #2) that he can bring his mother after a twenty-four year separation since he left home as a recruit in the army that sacked Jerusalem to visit.

Generally-speaking, commonsense makes his Kawa inscriptions easy to understand.

1 The status comes from being king in Nubia if not yet in Upper and Lower Egypt – which did eventuate in -893 E. or -891 A.

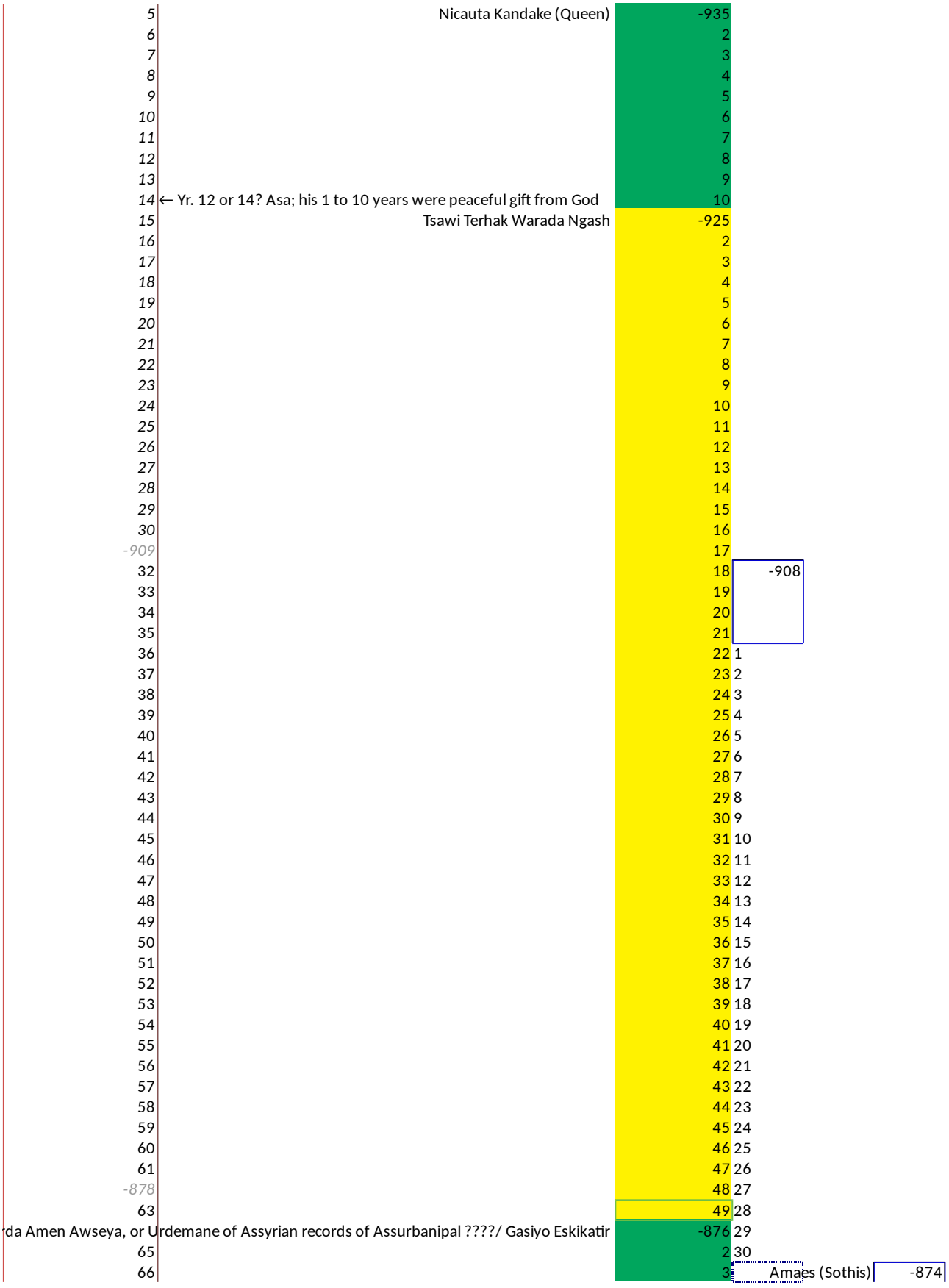


Illustration 2: Terhak = Taharqa I

Conclusion

There is enough evidence for the identification of the young man and then king called Taharqa (Tsawi Terhak Warada Ngash) to be quite separate from the later Taharqa, called in Manetho “Ammeris the Ethiopian” in Eusebius. The Manethonic order of Dynasty Twenty-Five kings remains inviolate no matter how many Amenirdises appear in the records. Or even boatmen etc.

Daniel – a Chronology

To be read with **Re-interpreting the Scriptural Accounts of the Kings of Israel and Judah: A New Chronology** as a backgrounder.

Abstract

This short summary is part of the Discussion missing in the above supporting paper.

It references three sources Ezra, Nehemiah and Daniel directly and Jeremiah indirectly in sufficient depth for the Reader to continue the process and answer any specific dating issues that may arise to him/her.

Ezra

Ezra says that Zerubbabel and company[1] returned (possibly in Cyrus the Great's Yr 1 of rule in Babylon = CUT -547[2]). Cyrus ruled -565 to -527 or 38 years.

If Zerubbabel had seen the first Temple at age 12 yrs before it was burned = CUT -609 he was born -630. However, Rochelle Houser has

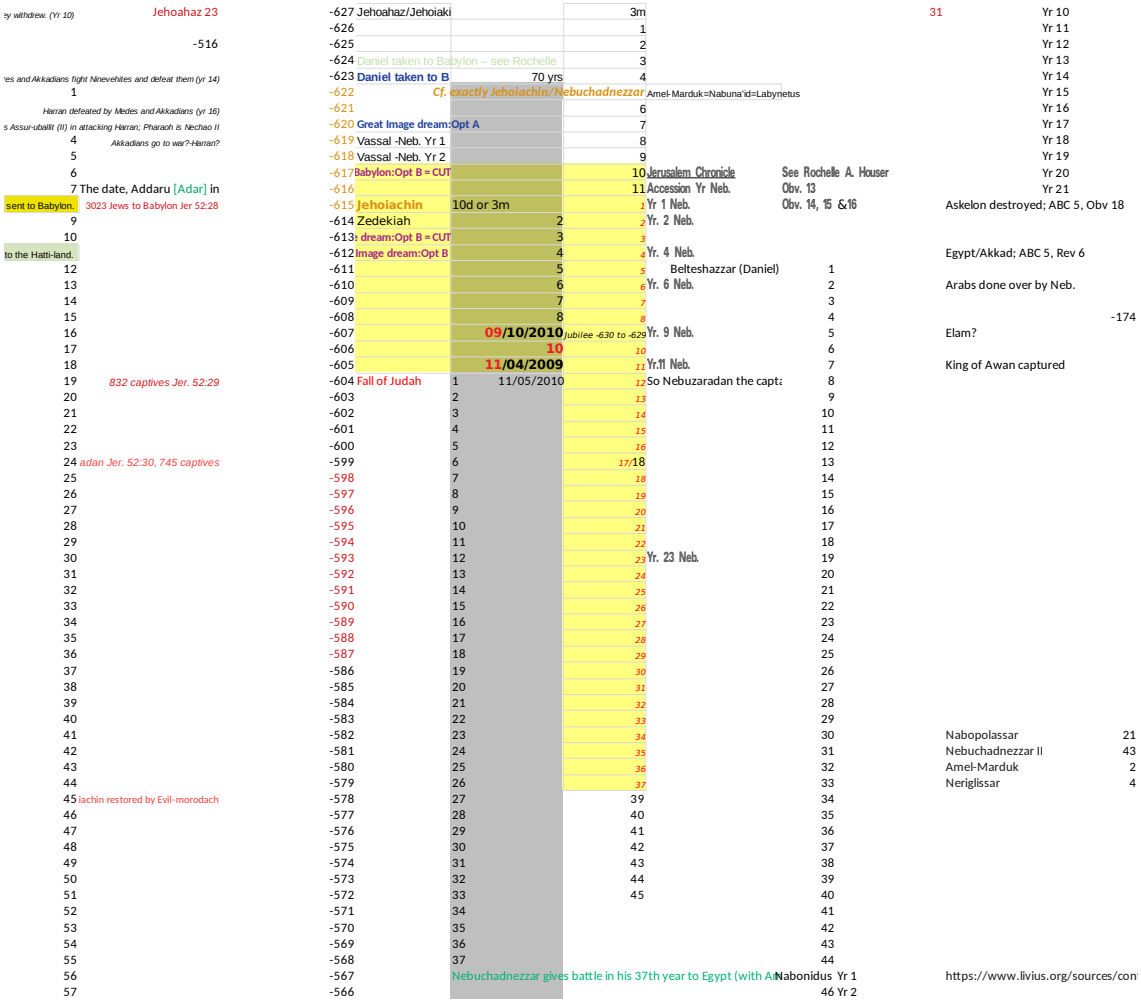
Zerubbabel[3] = M*-zer-ibni *ca.* Yr 7 -16 of Nebuchadnezzar (Houser) (Ezra 2:2) = (col vii, line 6').

Yr 2 and the foundation stone being laid is -546, Zerubbabel is 84 yrs of age.

1 Ezra 2:2 - ...Zerubbabel, Joshua, Nehemiah, Seraiah, Reelaiah, Mordecai, Bilshan, Mispar, Bigvai, Rehum and Baanah):..

2 Ea-Dayyan paper of Rochelle Houser; Daniel in office Neb #2 to Cyrus # 1 (CUT -643 ie 87 years.)

3 Zer. born ca. -651 assuming 20 yrs of age in -631.



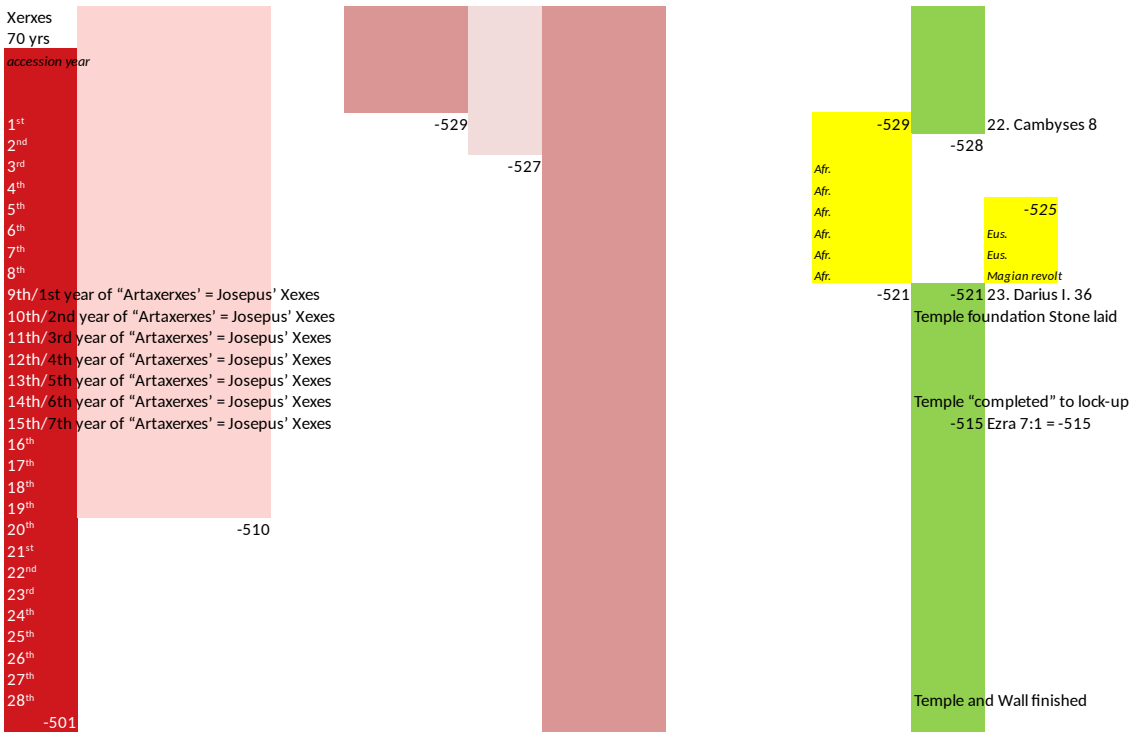
Douay-Rheims Bible Ezra 5:5

> But the eye of their God was upon the ancients of the Jews,[**CLNT** GREY-HAIRED ELDERS] and they could not hinder them. And it was agreed that the matter should be referred to Darius, and then they should give satisfaction concerning that accusation.

If, BY THIS, WE TAKE *ca.* 100 YRS OF AGE then the date of completion of construction is -515 by comparing with Ezra 4:24

> Thus the work on the house of God in Jerusalem came to a standstill until the second year of the reign of Darius king of Persia.

and -615 was the arrival of 3023 Jews to Babylon Jer 52:28. It is possible at the celebration relevant there were some – albeit a little older - who even then had seen the first temple which was destroyed in -604. They would have been 112 years of age assuming twelve was the minimum age permissible for a person to enter the Temple precincts.



Chronologically speaking CUT has the following for Ezra's run of kings;

	Option #1	Option #2	Option #3
Cyrus	-547 to -531	-551 to -541	-547 to -541
Ahasuerus	-531 to -525	-541 to -529	-541 to -529
Xerxes	-525 to -521	-529 to -521	-529 to -521
Darius I	-529 to -498	-521 to -498	-521 to -498

CUT has Ahaseurus ruling from -580 to -510.

Nehemiah

In Neh 5:14 we come to certain claims by Nehemiah as to his virtuosity *vis-a-vis* the denizens of Judah and Jerusalem who were the returnees. This runs twelve years to Xerxes Yr. 32 ie -498 exclusive count. He reset the people's life style so-to-speak by setting an impeccable example thus completing the rebuild of Jerusalem – timbers and character. This leads to subtracting 49 years to get Cyrus' Yr. 1.

-498 – 49 = -547.

Excerpt from "https://books.google.com.au/books?id=AkUiw5T9gwgC&pg=PA257&lpg=PA257&dq=The+kingdom+of+the+Medes+lasted+for

+269+years&source=bl&ots=0W6fThm6Ah&sig=ACfU3U0EyiNuFCMc83OAG-uU-WH1prGGfw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjxz8jQj5HjAhVMXn0KHUbiAJEQ6AEwAHoECAYQAQ#v=onepage&q=The%20kingdom%20of%20the%20Medes%20lasted%20for%20269%20years&f=false

"; p. 256, 257

'…

1. Ardysus, 36 years

2. Alyattes, 14 years

3. Midas, 12 years

4. Candaules, 17 years

5. Gyges, 36 years

6. Ardysus, 38 years

7. Sadyattes, 15 years

8. Another Alyattes, 49 years

9. Croesus, 15 years

These are the reigns of the Lydians which began at the start of the first Olympiad in the first year of Ahaz the king of Judah and ended in the 58th Olympiad. This makes 232 years. *[CUT chronology = -779[4] to -547]*

The reigns and chronology of the Medes[5]

The kingdom of the Medes lasted for 269 years. And Cyrus the Persian toppled their kingdom and brought it to Persia at the start of the 55th Olympiad. Now 216 [years] had elapsed in the 54th Olympiad, so we find that the kingdom of the Medes began three years before the first Olympiad that is in the 15th year of Uzziah the king of Judah.

…

8. Astyages, 38 years.

… These reigns of the Medes endured for 269 years, from the 15th year of Uzziah [Azariah] king of Judah, this is 53 years before the first Olympiad. It ended in the 54th Olympiad, in the ...'

4 A. T. Olmstead's "History of the Persian Empire" suggests -547 for the battle at Sardis in Lydia ie between Cyrus and Croesus. The Alexandrian Chronicle gives the above

5 https://books.google.com.au/books?id=WkmxjXy42ZQC&pg=PA335&lpg=PA335&dq=6.+Aphraartes+.+.+.+.+51+years&source=bl&ots=LKllIC195l&sig=ACfU3U2MvCjxO3wAhEhrSdHQFm--5SuFLg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi7pMfglZPjAhXBAnIKHV2dCq0Q6AEwDHoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=6.%20Aphraartes%20.%20.%20.%20.%2051%20years&f=false

Medes were defeated by Cyrus the Persian in -562 after a -831 start of dynasty. The reign of this king, as stated in Chronicles, was preceded by a 16-year associateship. Thus -847 was the start of his 70 years. His 15th year, in CUT chronology, is -847 + 15 = -832. Thus 53 years earlier gives -779. The first Olympic Games occurred in -776 so the first Olympiad began 3 years earlier in -779. QED. The 54th Olympiad is 54 * 4 = 216 +1 = 217. From -779 we get -562 when we add 217 years.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mushezib-Marduk

Mushezib-Marduk (r. 693 BC - 689 BC), Chaldean prince chosen as King of Babylon after Nergal-ushezib**.**

He led the Babylonian populace in revolt against Assyria and King Sennacherib in 689 BC, with the support of Elam and King Humban-nimena (who was attacked by the Babylonians and the Assyrians only years before), at the Battle of Halule. It is not clear who won this battle, since both sides claimed victory, and all rulers remained on their thrones, but it is generally agreed that the Assyrians suffered the greatest losses.

Mushezib-Marduk lost his ally when the Elamite king Humban-nimena suffered a stroke later that same year, an opportunity King Sennacherib quickly seized by attacking Babylon, and eventually capturing it after a nine-month siege. To avenge the death of his son, whom the Babylonians had effectively killed when they handed him over to the Elamites in 694 BC, Sennacherib pillaged and burned Babylon, tore down its walls, and even diverted the Euphrates into the city. During the Sack of Babylon, Mushezib-Marduk was most likely murdered.

> *10 The Lord spoke to Manasseh and his people, but they paid no attention. 11 So the Lord brought against them the army commanders of the king of Assyria, who took Manasseh prisoner, put a hook in his nose, bound him with bronze shackles and took him to Babylon. 12 In his distress he sought the favor of the Lord his God and humbled himself greatly before the God of his ancestors. 13 And when he prayed to him, the Lord was moved by his entreaty and listened to his plea; so he brought him back to Jerusalem and to his kingdom. Then Manasseh knew that the Lord is God.*

King Manasseh is taken to Assyria -675 by Essarhaddon. He was returned in -667 by Assurbanipal. He set out to fix idolatry immediately – in the two years after return - and he brought to power Josiah (with Amon already in power) for the final eight years of his/Amon's -6/2 yrs.

Daniel

Dan. 6:28-"So this Daniel prospered in the reign of Darius, and in the reign of Cyrus the Persian."

CUT 20 yrs -547 to -527

Here we can age Daniel. Born -640 lived to -537, the start of Cyrus in Egypt, or 103 years.

Dan. 7:1-"In the first year of Belshazzar…FOUR BEASTS"

CUT Year -611.

Dan. 8.1="In the third year of Belshazzar…in Susa...RAM and HE-GOAT…"

CUT Year -609.

Dan. 9:1-"In the first year of Darius the son of Ahaseurus, of the seed of the Medes, which was made king over the realm of the Chaldeans in year one of his reign, I, Daniel understood by the scrolls the number of years which came by the word of [YHWH] to Jeremiah the prophet, to fulfill for deserted Jerusalem, seventy years." CVOT with apologies.

CUT Year -529.

New International Version

In the first year of Darius son of Xerxes (a Mede by descent), who was made ruler over the Babylonian kingdom--in the first year of his reign, I, Daniel, understood from the Scriptures, according to the word of the LORD given to Jeremiah the prophet, that the desolation of Jerusalem would last seventy years.

CUT = nuts!!

Taking a look at Daniel Chapter Nine Vs 1-2 we can come up with nearly anything so CUT will make an executive decision as follows:

- CVOT has the running on these verses
- the *number of years* means an Anno Mundi start and an Anno Mundi finish for 70 years in which Jerusalem remained deserted
- Daniel was shown this at the END, END yes END of the seventy years

In -599 Negal-shar-usur started a rule (Josephus) in Babylon. Daniel was in Susa. The last deportation from Jerusalem took place in CUT's opinion in -599 (Total-4600 Nebuzaradan Jer. 52:30, 745 captives). That is Yr. 17/18 of Nebuchadnezzar – NB accession year diff.

Add 70 years to -529.

At the end of Cambyses I in -529, Darius and Cambyses II representing Medes and Persians respect. start a co-rule. Ergo, Darius' Yr. 1 co-rule has Jerusalem deserted still – the Cyrus arrivals didn't get far in rebuild work at Jerusalem from -547 to -529 due to painful locals and so decamped to their houses in the countryside. QED.

Dan. 11.1-"I have been standing beside Michael to support and strengthen him since the first year of the reign of Darius the Mede."

CUT -529

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Zerubbabel – a Chronology

To be read with **Re-interpreting the Scriptural Accounts of the Kings of Israel and Judah: A New Chronology** as a backgrounder.

Introduction

It is a "taken for granted" that the Temple was built by Zerubbabel/Joshua at the instigation of Haggai and Zechariah ca. -518. But was it? We will investigate the alternate Yr. 1 for Darius as a possible re-dating alignment.

Data Base

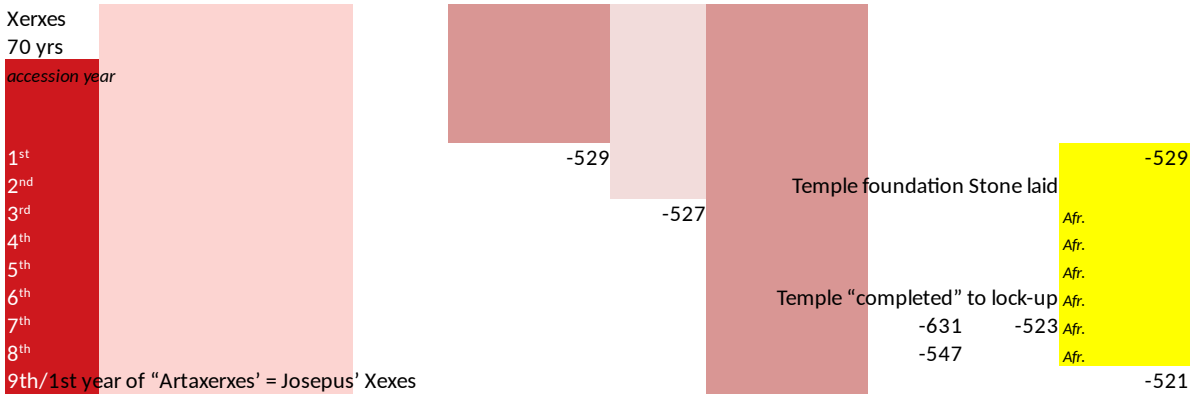


Illustration 1: Alternate CUT suggestion for Temple Construction

In a previous paper entitled **Daniel – a Chronology** we said

> "Ezra says that Zerubbabel and company1 returned (possibly in Cyrus the Great's Yr 1 of rule in Babylon = CUT -5472). Cyrus ruled -565 to -527 or 38 years.
>
> If Zerubbabel had seen the first Temple at age 12 yrs before it was burned = CUT -609 he was born -630. However, Rochelle Houser has
>
> Zerubbabel3 = M*-zer-ibni ca. Yr 7 -16 of Nebuchadnezzar (Houser) (Ezra 2:2) = (col vii, line 6').
>
> Yr 2 and the foundation stone being laid is -546, Zerubbabel is 84 yrs of age."

However Zerubbabel means, according to Peloubet's Bible Dictionary, *born in Babylon*. As Rochelle mentions he is a listed person in the cuneiform tablet see references. It is dated Neb. Yr. 7 to 16. We know the year Daniel – and possibly Zerubabbel's parents – arrived as captives in Babylon *ie* -624. If the tablet is dated, say, Yr. 16 then we have -600. This means that Zerubbabel might have been 23 years old at the time of his mention in the tablet.

This new dating means at the Cyrus Yr. 1 return of -547 Zerubbabel was 76 years old. If we take the new arrangement, as in the diagram **Alternate CUT suggestion for Temple Construction,** as the true representation then Yr. 1 Darius I is -529, and Yr. 4 is -526 and Yr. 6 is -524. Since Peloubet points out Zerubbabel's absence from the Dedication ceremony in -523 then he died or returned to Babylon on completion to lock-up stage in -524. He would have been 99[1] yrs old.

Zechariah's Testament

This study will enlighten us as to Zerubbabel's life and career.

Zechariah **3** King James Version (KJV)

3 *And he shewed me Joshua the high priest standing before the angel of the Lord, and Satan standing at his right hand to resist him.*

2 And the Lord said unto Satan, The Lord rebuke thee, O Satan; even the Lord that hath chosen Jerusalem rebuke thee: is not this a brand plucked out of the fire?

3 Now Joshua was clothed with filthy garments, and stood before the angel.

4 And he answered and spake unto those that stood before him, saying, Take away the filthy garments from him. And unto him he said, Behold, I have caused thine iniquity to pass from thee, and I will clothe thee with change of raiment.

5 And I said, Let them set a fair mitre upon his head. So they set a fair mitre upon his head, and clothed him with garments. And the angel of the Lord stood by.

6 And the angel of the Lord protested unto Joshua, saying,

7 Thus saith the Lord of hosts; If thou wilt walk in my ways, and if thou wilt keep my charge, then thou shalt also judge my house, and shalt also keep my courts, and I will give thee places to walk among these that stand by.

8 Hear now, O Joshua the high priest, thou, and thy fellows that sit before thee: for they are men wondered at: for, behold, I will bring forth my servant the Branch.

9 For behold the stone that I have laid before Joshua; upon one stone shall be seven eyes: behold, I will engrave the graving thereof, saith the Lord of hosts, and I will remove the iniquity of that land in one day.

10 In that day, saith the Lord of hosts, shall ye call every man his neighbour under the vine and under the fig tree.

Zechariah **4** King James Version (KJV)

1 100 years fit if he was born -624 which was quite possible.

4 *And the angel that talked with me came again, and waked me, as a man that is wakened out of his sleep.*

2 And said unto me, What seest thou? And I said, I have looked, and behold a candlestick all of gold, with a bowl upon the top of it, and his seven lamps thereon, and seven pipes to the seven lamps, which are upon the top thereof:

3 And two olive trees by it, one upon the right side of the bowl, and the other upon the left side thereof.

4 So I answered and spake to the angel that talked with me, saying, What are these, my lord?

5 Then the angel that talked with me answered and said unto me, Knowest thou not what these be? And I said, No, my lord.

6 Then he answered and spake unto me, saying, This is the word of the Lord unto Zerubbabel, saying, Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.

7 Who art thou, O great mountain? before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain: and he shall bring forth the headstone thereof with shoutings, crying, Grace, grace unto it.

8 Moreover the word of the Lord came unto me, saying,

9 The hands of Zerubbabel have laid the foundation of this house; his hands shall also finish it; and thou shalt know that the Lord of hosts hath sent me unto you.

10 For who hath despised the day of small things? for they shall rejoice, and shall see the plummet in the hand of Zerubbabel with those seven; they are the eyes of the Lord, which run to and fro through the whole earth.

11 Then answered I, and said unto him, What are these two olive trees upon the right side of the candlestick and upon the left side thereof?

12 And I answered again, and said unto him, What be these two olive branches which through the two golden pipes empty the golden oil out of themselves?

13 And he answered me and said, Knowest thou not what these be? And I said, No, my lord.

14 Then said he, These are the two anointed ones, that stand by the Lord of the whole earth.

King James Version (KJV)

Public Domain

We have deduced so far that in -546 Zerubbabel laid the foundation stone for the Temple. A hiatus of some 20 years occurs when Scripture describes Jerusalem as deserted *cf.* whole 70 years. Both Haggai and Zechariah preached in -528. And in the fourth year of Darius we see some action *ie* -526. In those 20 years the people's behaviour was appalling, so much so that

the sons of the grey-hairs shortly took to foreign wives. Joshua son of a great priest Seraiah – was certainly in bad shape. He is miraculously cleansed as are the priests and he is told that the *springing up in the east* (presumably Zerubbabel)[2] would appear and be spiritually strengthened (the golden candelabra and olive trees) to finish what he had started but now not in his own strength, only thru God's power.

He was shown that the power would be exercised in Ezra and Nehemiah as the "two sons of clarified oil" CVOT to complete the work – which ended in a restored priesthood and Temple in -498 (exclusive).

Note that in -498 every man could sit *under his fig tree* and invite others to join him because Nehemiah had set a right proper thrashing, metaphorically-speaking, for any noble who reverted to his bad habits.

> Zechariah 7:1 "And it came in the fourth year of Darius the king that the word of [YHWH] came to Zechariah in the fourth of the ninth month, I Kislev.
>
> …
>
> 4 Then the word of the [YHWH] of hosts came to me, saying: Speak to all the people of the land, and to the priests, saying, When yoy fasted and bewailed in the fifth and in the seventh months, even these seventy years …." CVOT.

So essentially we have the basis for dating in the Yr. 4 of Darius which is -526 and the seventy years which ran -599 to -529 – just two/three years earlier and still in memory, as Daniel had revealed the end *post-the seventy years* in -529 / -528.

Conclusion

The truth is stranger than fiction. Or the 'truth' about -518 and Darius IS fiction as proved by the life of Zerubbabel when properly understood.

2 Whether Christ types Zerubbabel or Zerubbbabel types Christ will be left for the Reader. But what a great Day it will be when we see Christ set a glorified Church of priests and kings – immortal, trained and loyal – ruling from Jerusalem which is sent from above to earth and over resurrected 'dry bones'. That is to fulfill God's promises to Israel.

Is there a Connection between the Seventy Years Jerusalem was to be Deserted and the *seventy weeks of years* Prophecy?

Introduction

The Hasmoneans ruled to independence in -110. See Endnote Wiki.

Josephus says the line of priests from Joshua, son of Jehozadak ran 414 years Ant. Book XX, Chap IX.[i]. This accords with independence if -524 the Temple service inaugurated is the starting point. Otherwise the end of semi-autonomy under the Seleucids in -116 takes us back to -530 which is just before the end of 70 years (-529). Being generous we could let CUT chronology off the hook by introducing –114 and Yr. 2 of Darius or -528. In other words cheating by declaring that the HP Joshua, son of Jehozadak and Zerubbabel together started the new construction and new priesthood. On p. 259 of George Rawlinson M. A.'s "A Manual of Ancient History" he states "Syria now enjoyed a period of tranquility under Antiochus VIII for the space of 8 years from B. C. 122 to 114. … Judea had become wholly independent. ". We will use this to allow the cheat. The line of anointed leaders (High Priests) lasted to Onias IV who failed due to Alcimus' machinations. This time covered to the end of 434 years of one anointing If this is the case then -599 + 434 = -165 suggests Dan. 9.

The 466.5 years of Josephus' middle priesthood ran from David's establishment of priestly courses in the year before Solomon came to rule with him (for a ten-year overlap) in -1017. It ended in -550.5 or the Year Cyrus made his decree and Jerusalem was acquitted with the priest Joshua, son of Jehozadak.

The 612 years for Aaron to Solomon needs to be calculated. -1017 – 612 = -1629. If Aaron was 10 years older than Moses, and thus Miriam was ~10 years old at Moses birth, then he was born in -1669. He was therefore a first-born and forty years old (a good number in Egypt) when he started on a priestly role - later to be consecrated into the Aharonic priesthood; possibly Moses and by Jethro? Looks good as an explanation so far.

Data Base

Dan 9:25 - "Now you should know and be intelligent: From the going forth of the word to cause a return and to build Jerusalem - from then until Messiah the Governor is seven sevens, and sixty-two sevens."
seven sevens is 49 years by way of interpretation starting -547 or Cyrus' first year as king (*cf. Lydia.)* and his famous decree
sixty-two sevens is 434 years from the start of the seventy years of deserted Jerusalem[1], -599
seventy sevens is 490 years from -599.

So the end points are

1 It was not obvious in -599 (Total-4600 Nebuzaradan Jer. 52:30, 745 captives) that this is the last deportation and the start or a return marker for 70 years

- seventy years -529
- forty-nine years -498
- four hundred and thirty four years -165
- four hundred and ninety years -109

To sort out the missing link, we need to see that
one sevens is 7 years ending -109

So the start point is
- seven years -116

Now to complete Dan 9 so far quoted we should see that Onias IV ended up in Egypt – the particular anointing therefore ended with Onias III, and Jason et al. Alcimus was Aaronic but that's all. We will see later he did not have the Urim and Thummin. In -165 at the battle of Beth Shean (Beit sura?), Judas Maccabee makes it possible for Menelaus to succeed as HP. However the next HP was his brother Jonathan!! *ca.* -161. So up to -165[2] the Joshua, son of Jehozadak, line continued. But Judas was done in shortly because he failed "to take the citadel of Jerusalem" (ibid, p. 353).

From the same source p. 354

> *"On the death of Sidetes in the Parthian War, B. C. 129, Hyrcanus throws off the yoke, and takes advantage of the troubles which break out anew in Syria to enlarge his dominions by the conquest of Idumea and Samaria in B. C. 109".*

This date is about as good as it gets to the Romans in 40 B. C. So for *ca.* 69 years we have an independent – but only somewhat so – Judah. About this time we come to the last Hasmonean and the dreaded 37 B. C. Dating for Herod the Great is dodgy. From here on we are only chronological guessers. Maybe Herod ruled to 4 B. C. and maybe he didn't!! Nothing Idumean/Roman/ ? is for sure. Pontius Pilate is ??, etc.

Dan 9:25 - "… It shall return and will be rebuilt, square and salient, even in the constraint of times."

Pretty obviously this relates to the toing-and-froing vis-a-vis the "Assyrians" and locals.

Dan 9:26 - " After the sixty-two sevens, Messiah shall be cut off, and their will be no adjudication for Him." See comments above esp. the Urim and Thummin.

Dan 9:26 -27 - "...The city and the holy place shall be laid in ruins with the other governor's coming: then its end is by an overflowing, and until the end of the war, desolations will be decided. Then he will be master of a covenant with many for one seven; at half of the seven he shall cause to cease the sacrifice and the approach present; on a wing of the sanctuary shall be desolating abominations. Until the conclusion of the era the decided conclusion shall be poured forth on the desolation." CVOT.

Dan 9: 26-27 - "*And after the [periods of seven sixty-two], [shall be utterly destroyed the anointing] and judgment is not I him. And the city, and the holy place he shall corrupt with* ***the one taking the lead****, the one coming, and they shall be cut off as in a flood, and [until the end of war being terminated he shall order in extinctions]. And he shall strengthen covenant*

2 Relighting the Candlestick is symbolic of a change.

with many [period of sevens for one]; and in the half of the period of seven shall be lifted away sacrifice and libation offering and upon the temple an abomination of the desolations will be, and until the completion of time, completion shall be given unto the desolation." The Apostolic Bible Polyglot: Greek-English Interlinear [ABP]

This period corresponds to **165 to 109 B. C**. The Seleucids et al are busy upending the high **priesthood** and no priest lasted his full time (see **John Hyrcanus** below) – they were *extincted* from office-holding so-to-speak. The war had some notable characters *eg* Grypus and Cyzicenus. Lysias flooded the land with troops trying to suppress the Maccabean guerrilla rising.

Match Dan 9:24 colours to Yoḥanan Cohen Gadol's exploits.

Dan 9:24 - "Seventy sevens are segregated for your people and for your holy city: to detain transgression, to make sin come to an end, to make a propitiatory shelter for depravity; to bring the righteousness of the eons, to seal the vision and the prophetic word, ***to anoint the holy of holies***."

John Hyrcanus (/hərˈkeɪnəs/, יוחנן הורקנוס Yōḥānān Hurqanōs; Ancient Greek: Ἰωάννης Ὑρκανός Iōánnēs Urkanós) was a Hasmonean (Maccabean) leader and Jewish high priest of the 2nd century BCE (born 164 BCE, **reigned from 134 BCE until his death in 104 BCE)**. In rabbinic literature he is often referred to as Yoḥanan Cohen Gadol (יוחנן כהן גדול), "John the High Priest". [1]

John Hyrcanus' Legacy

> John Hyrcanus the High Priest is remembered in rabbinic literature as having made several outstanding enactments and deeds worthy of memorial, one of which being that he cancelled the requirement of saying the avowal mentioned in Deuteronomy 26:12–15 once in every three years, since he saw that in Israel they had ceased to separate the First Tithe in its proper manner and which, by making the avowal, and saying "I have hearkened to the voice of the Lord my God, and have done according to all that you have commanded me," he makes himself dishonest before his Maker and liable to God's wrath.[31] In his days, the First Tithe, which was meant to be given unto the Levites, was given instead to the priests of Aaron's lineage, after Ezra had fined the Levites for not returning in full force to the Land of Israel. By not being able to give the First Tithe unto the Levites, as originally commanded by God, this made the avowal null and void. [32] In addition, John Hyrcanus is remembered for having cancelled the reading of Psalm 44:23, formerly chanted daily by the Levites in the Temple precincts, and which words, "Awake! Why do you sleep, O Lord?, etc.", seemed inappropriate, as if they were imposing their own will over God's, or that God was actually sleeping.[33] In similar fashion, the High Priest cancelled an ill-practice had by the people to cause bleeding near the eyes of sacrificial calves by beating their heads so as to stun them, prior to their being bound and slaughtered, since by beating the animal in such a way they ran the risk of causing a blemish in the animal's membrane lining its brain.[34] To prevent this from happening, the High Priest made rings in the ground of the Temple court for helping to secure the animals before slaughter.

> Before John Hyrcanus officiated as Israel's High Priest, the people had it as a practice to do manual work on the intermediate days of the Jewish holidays, and one could hear in

Jerusalem the hammer pounding against the anvil. The High Priest passed an edict restricting such labours on those days, thinking it inappropriate to do servile work on the Hol ha-Moed, until after the Feast (Yom Tov). It had also been a custom in Israel, since the days that the Hasmoneans defeated the Grecians who prevented them from mentioning the name of God in heaven, to inscribe the name of God in their ordinary contracts, bills of sale and promissory notes. They would write, for example, "In the year such and such of Yohanan, the High Priest of the Most High God." But when the Sages of Israel became sensible of the fact that such ordinary contracts were often discarded in the rubbish after reimbursement, it was deemed improper to show disrespect to God's name by doing so. Therefore, on the 3rd day of the lunar month Tishri, the practice of writing God's name in ordinary contracts was cancelled altogether, while the date of such cancellation was declared a day of rejoicing, and inscribed in the Scroll of Fasting.[35]

The Mishnah (Parah 3:4[5]) also relates that during the tenure of John Hyrcanus as High Priesthood, he had prepared the ashes of two Red heifers used in purifying those who had contracted corpse uncleanness.[36]

In what is seen as yet another one of John Hyrcanus's accomplishments, during his days any commoner or rustic could be trusted in what concerns Demai-produce (that is, if a doubt arose over whether or not such produce bought from him had been correctly divested of its tithes), since even the common folk in Israel were careful to separate the Terumah-offering given to the priests. Still, such produce required its buyer to separate the First and Second Tithes.[37] Some view this as also being a discredit unto the High Priest, seeing that the commoners refused to separate these latter tithes because of being intimidated by bullies, who took these tithes from the public treasuries by force, while John Hyrcanus refused to censure such bad conduct.[38]

After all said and done, and after accomplishing many heroic feats, John Hyrcanus in the later years of his life, ***abandoned the sect of the Pharisees***, and joined himself to the Sadducees. This prompted the famous rabbinic dictum: "Do not believe in yourself until your dying day."[39] At his death, a monument (Hebrew: נפשיה דיוחנן כהן גדול) was built in his honour and where his bones were interred. John's Monument was located in what was formerly outside the walls of the city, but in Josephus' time had been enclosed between the second[40] and third[41] walls of Jerusalem, and where the Romans had built a bank of earthworks to break into the newer third wall encompassing the upper city, directly opposite John's Monument.[42]

Discussion

Generally-speaking the connection to Christ is clear in the fact that the seventy-weeks prophecy is the lead-in to Christ's ministry *ie* it was an expression of a foundation for a Temple to which Christ came. Both in spiritual and material terms. However, the 70 weeks of 7s is a period: -599 to -109.

The non-Apostle John could be said to be a counterfeit “Christian” John Hyrcanus – a great disservice to a great *cohen gadol*.

Conclusion

A connection is solid in its basis. Seventy years for Jerusalem to have a cleansed priesthood and city; Four hundred and ninety years for the righteousness which is of a nature that, if possible, in humans, would last for ever. AND AS A THROW IN: 7,000 YEARS FROM THE START OF A REBELLION OF ANGELS TO THE END OF A Millenium OF 53 YEARS.

----------OO----------

Resources

Antiochus IX Cyzicenus
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This article includes a list of references, related reading or external links, but its sources remain unclear because it lacks inline citations. Please help to improve this article by introducing more precise citations. (January 2013) (Learn how and when to remove this template message)
Antiochus IX Eusebes
Antiochus IX Eusebes Cyzicenus
Antiochos IX Kyzikenos, Tetradrachm, 110-109 BC, HGC 3-1228i.jpg
Tetradrachm of Antiochos IX, with Athena Nike on the reverse, minted at Antioch circa 110-109 BC.[1]
King of the Seleucid Empire (King of Syria)
Reign 116 BC–96 BC (with his brother Antiochus VIII Grypus)
Predecessor Antiochus VIII Grypus
Successor Seleucus VI Epiphanes
Born Unknown
Died 96 BC
Spouse
Cleopatra IV (married c. 115–12 BC)
Cleopatra Selene of Syria (married 96–95 BC)
Issue Antiochus X Eusebes
Dynasty Seleucid
Father Antiochus VII Sidetes
MotherCleopatra Thea
Antiochus IX Eusebes Cyzicenus (Greek: Ἀντίοχος Εὐσεβής Κυζικηνός, "Antiochus the Pious, the Cyzicene") was a ruler of the Hellenistic Seleucid kingdom. He was the son of Antiochus VII Sidetes and Cleopatra Thea.[2] He left the kingdom in 129 BC and went to the city of Cyzicus, but he returned in 116 BC to challenge his half-brother Antiochus VIII for power.

The siblings fought a twenty-year civil war. In 112 BC Antiochus IX's wife Cleopatra IV was killed by her sister Tryphaena, the wife of Antiochus VIII. Tryphaena herself died shortly afterwards. Antiochus VIII was assassinated in 96 BC; he was succeeded by his sons Seleucus VI and Demetrius III. Antiochus IX then took the capital Antioch and married his deceased wife's sister Cleopatra Selene, who was herself the widow of Antiochus VIII. Seleucus VI continued the war against his uncle, who was killed in battle in 95 BC.
Antiochus VIII Grypus
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Antiochus VIII Epiphanes
Antiochus VIII Callinicus/Philometor
Antiochus VIII.jpg
Coin of Antiochus VIII
(Co-regent) King of the Seleucid Empire (Co-regent) King of Syria
Reign 125–121/123 BC (as co-regent with his mother Cleopatra Thea)
121/123 BC–96 BC (in opposition to his half-brother/cousin Antiochus IX)
Coronation 125 BC
Predecessor Cleopatra Thea, Seleucus V
Successor Seleucus VI

Born Unknown
Died 96 BC
Spouse Tryphaena
Cleopatra Selene
Issue Seleucus VI Epiphanes
Antiochus XI
Philip I
Demetrius III
Antiochus XII
Laodice, Queen of Commagene
Dynasty Seleucid
Father Demetrius II Nicator
Mother Cleopatra Thea

Antiochus VIII Epiphanes/Callinicus/Philometor, nicknamed Grypus (Greek: Γρυπός, "hook-nose"), was the ruler of the Syrian Seleucid Empire from 125 to 96 BC. He was the younger son of Demetrius II and Cleopatra Thea. He may have spent his early life in Athens and returned to Syria after the deaths of his father and brother Seleucus V. At first he was joint ruler with his mother. Fearing her influence, Antiochus VIII had Cleopatra Thea poisoned in 121 BC.

Political instability affected most of Antiochus VIII's reign. From 116 BC he fought a civil war against his half-brother Antiochus IX. Antiochus VIII's wife, the Ptolemaic Egyptian princess Tryphaena, had her sister and the wife of Antiochus IX, the former Cleopatra IV of Egypt, murdered in 112 BC; Antiochus IX killed Tryphaena in revenge. In 102 BC, Antiochus VIII's aunt Cleopatra III of Egypt, the mother of the two rival queens, gave him the hand of her daughter Cleopatra Selene in marriage. Antiochus VIII was assassinated in 96 BC.

i Hasmonean dynasty
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Hasmonean Kingdom
ממלכת החשמונאים
Mamleḵeṯ haḤashmona'im
140 BCE–37 BCE
{{{coat_alt}}}
Coat of arms
Hasmonean kingdom.jpg
Status Seleucid Empire vassal (140–110 BCE)
Independent kingdom (110–63 BCE)
Client state of the Roman Republic (63–40 BCE)
Client state of the Parthian Empire (40–37 BCE)[1][2]
Capital Jerusalem
Common languages Biblical Hebrew, Old Aramaic (official),[3] Koine Greek
Religion Second Temple Judaism
Government Theocratic monarchy
Kohen Gadol, later Basileus
• 140–135 BCE
Simon Thassi
• 134 (110)–104 BCE
John Hyrcanus
• 104–103 BCE
Aristobulus I
• 103–76 BCE
Alexander Jannaeus
• 76–67 BCE
Salome Alexandra
• 67–66 BCE
Hyrcanus II
• 66–63 BCE
Aristobulus II
• 63–40 BCE
Hyrcanus II
• 40–37 BCE
Antigonus
Legislature Early Sanhedrin
Historical era Hellenistic Age
• Maccabean Revolt
167 BCE
• Dynasty established
140 BCE
• Full independence
110 BCE
• Pompey intervenes in Hasmonean civil war
63 BCE
• Parthian invasion
40 BCE
• Herod overthrows the Hasmoneans
37 BCE
Currency Hasmonean coinage
Preceded by Succeeded by
Coele-Syria
Herodian kingdom
Today part of Egypt
Israel
∟ Northern District[a]
∟ Judea and Samaria area
∟ East Jerusalem[b]
Jordan
Lebanon
State of Palestine

(Palestinian National Authority)

The Hasmonean dynasty[4] (/ˌhæzməˈniːən/ (audio); Hebrew: חַשְׁמוֹנָאִים, Ḥashmona'im) was a ruling dynasty of Judea and surrounding regions during classical antiquity. Between c. 140 and c. 116 BCE the dynasty ruled Judea semi-autonomously from the Seleucids. From 110 BCE, with the Seleucid Empire disintegrating, the dynasty became fully independent, expanded into the neighbouring regions of Samaria, Galilee, Iturea, Perea, and Idumea, and took the title "basileus". Some modern scholars refer to this period as an independent kingdom of Israel.[5]

Micah – a Chronology

Introduction

In a recent paper **Can a 190-Year Interval of historic time act as a 'Strain Gauge' for ClearingUp-Times (CUT) Chronology?** the Author treated the interval between prophecy of Hosea and fulfillment in an unusual way. In this paper we shall deal with the prophecy of Micah since it is a similarly dated style of prophecy.

Once again 190 years will feature.

Database

From BibleGateway; acc. 22/9/2019 19:19 AEST Micah 1 English Standard Version (ESV)

> 1 The word of the Lord that came to Micah of Moresheth in the days of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah, which he saw concerning Samaria and Jerusalem.

-797	180 Amaziah				68	Jeroboam II	Ahaz	
-796	181 Amaziah		*Accession*		69	Jeroboam II/Zecha	II Chr 28:1 Ahaz	1
-795	182 Amaziah	Jotham---→	*II Chr 27:1*	1	70	Shallum/Menahe		2
-794	183 Amaziah			2		Menahem		3
-793	184 Amaziah			3		Menahem		4

Illustration 1: CUT Chart #1

-754	223 Ahaz		Ahaz	18		Hoshea= 2
-753	224 Ahaz		Ahaz	19		Hoshea= 3
-752	225 Ahaz		Ahaz	20		Hoshea= 4
-751	226 Hezekiah	See Vilis Ivars Lietuvietis	Hezekiah			Hoshea= 5
-750	227 Hezekiah		Hezekiah			Hoshea= 6
-749	228 Hezekiah		Hezekiah			Hoshea= 7
-748	229 Hezekiah		Hezekiah			Hoshea= 8
-747	230 Hezekiah			Fall of Samaria		

Illustration 2: CUT Chart #2

From the above paper,

> "We might examine the prophet's life (*Hosea son of Beeri)* more closely in terms of an exact 70-years of prophesying. If we take a parallel to Jeroboam II the prophet (CUT protocol which gets no closer than plus/minus six moths) could be set at [-822 / -821] for his first year and -751 / -750 for his final year – he just falls into Uzziah and Hezekiah as marker kings. [*This is so if his (Uzziah's) start of rule is viewed as then end of Amazizh's 41 years.*] As per Results above every year is fully covered – either in Samaria or Judah (in Jer. or out of Jer.). The prophecy is therefore given in the prophet's 5th year approx."

-614	Zedekiah		2	2	Yr. 2 Neb.		
-613	dream:Opt B = CUT		3	3			
-612	Image dream:Opt B		4	4	Yr. 4 Neb.		
-611			5	5	Belteshazzar (Daniel)	1	
-610			6	6	Yr. 6 Neb.	2	
-609			7	7		3	
-608			8	8		4	
-607		09/10/2010		Jubilee -630 to -629	Yr. 9 Neb.	5	
-606		10		10		6	
-605		11/04/2009		11	Yr.11 Neb.	7	
-604	Fall of Judah	1	11/05/2010	12	So Nebuzaradan the capt	8	
-603		2		13		9	

Illustration 3: CUT Chart #3

The last year we must include is -604 / -603 so the first year of 190 years would be -794 / -793.

-797	180	Uzziah				68		Jeroboam II	Ahaz
-796	181	Uzziah		Accession		69		Jeroboam II/Zecha	II Chr 28:1 Ahaz 1
-795	182	Uzziah	Jotham--→	II Chr 27:1	1	70		Shallum/Menahe	2
-794	183	Uzziah			2			Menahem	3
-793	184	Uzziah			3			Menahem	4
-792	185	Uzziah			4			Menahem	5
-791	186	Uzziah			5			Menahem	6
-790	187	Uzziah			6			Menahem	7
-789	188	Uzziah			7			Menahem	8
-788	189	Uzziah			8			Menahem	9
-787	190	Uzziah			9			Menahem	10
-786	191	Uzziah			10			Menahem	11
-785	192	Uzziah			11			Menahem	12
-784	193	Uzziah			12			Pekahiah	13
-783	194	Uzziah			13			Pekahiah	14
-782	195	Uzziah			14			Pekahiah	15
-781	196	Uzziah			15			Pekah	16
-780	197	Uzziah			16			Pekah	17
-779	198	Jotham			17		accession	Pekah	18
-778	199	Jotham			18	Ahaz--→		Pekah	19
-777	200	Jotham			19			Pekah	20
-776	201	Jotham			20			Pekah	21
-775	202	Jotham			21			Pekah	22
-774	203	Jotham			22			Pekah	23
-773	204	Jotham			23			Pekah	24
-772	205	Jotham			24			Pekah	25
-771	206	Jotham			25		1	Pekah	26
-770	207	Jotham	Jotham		26		2	Pekah	27
-769	208	Jotham	Jotham		27		3	Pekah	28
-768	209	Jotham	Jotham		28		4	Pekah	29
-767	210	Ahaz	Jotham		29	Ahaz	5	Pekah	30
-766	211	Ahaz	Jotham		30	Ahaz	6	Pekah	31
-765	212	Ahaz	Jotham		31	Ahaz	7	Pekah	32
-764	213	Ahaz	Jotham		32	Ahaz	8	Pekah	33
-763	214	Ahaz	Jotham		33	Ahaz	9	Pekah	34
-762	215	Ahaz	Jotham		34	Ahaz	10	Pekah	35
-761	216	Ahaz	Jotham		35	Ahaz	11		36
-760	217	Ahaz	Jotham		36	Ahaz	12		37
-759	218	Ahaz	Jotham		37	Ahaz	13		38
-758	219	Ahaz	Jotham		38	Ahaz	14		39
-757	220	Ahaz	Jotham		39	Ahaz	15		40
-756	221	Ahaz	Jotham		40	Ahaz	16	*Hoshea accession*	41
-755	222	Ahaz	Jotham		41	Ahaz	17	Hoshea= 1	42
-754	223	Ahaz				Ahaz	18	Hoshea= 2	43
-753	224	Ahaz				Ahaz	19	Hoshea= 3	44
-752	225	Ahaz				Ahaz	20	Hoshea= 4	45
-751	226	Hezekiah	See Vilis Ivars Lietuvietis			Hezekiah		Hoshea= 5	46
-750	227	Hezekiah				Hezekiah		Hoshea= 6	47
-749	228	Hezekiah				Hezekiah		Hoshea= 7	48
-748	229	Hezekiah				Hezekiah		Hoshea= 8	49
-747	230	Hezekiah					Fall of Samaria		50
-746	231	Hezekiah							51
-745	232	Hezekiah							52
-744	233	Hezekiah							53
-743	234	Hezekiah							54

Illustration 4: CUT Preaching Span for Micah the Prophet

From the Preaching Span diagram above we see the kings to Samaria are Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah as 'out of Jerusalem' and from -794 to -779 for Ahaz and -770 to Jotham's 'in

Jerusalem' rule and -755 Ahaz's 'in Jerusalem' rule then Hezekiah's 'out of Jerusalem' from -751 to -726.

Discussion

The period of the kings during which Micah preached was sufficient to allow the suggested 190 year period between prophecy and fulfillment if we allow the 'out of Jerusalem' periods to count.

The previous prophecy covered Uzziah so he was therefore not the focus of Micah but the coming disasters that developed in Israel, at least, during these Judahite kings. We should note here that the base line of chronology is JUDAH and not Israel whose kings are relative to the Judahite chronological spine.

Conclusion

We can conclude that all prophecy is deeply connected to specific events in the national life of Israel and Judah. WE SHALL TREAT THIS RELATION IN A LATER PAPER.

Darius the Mede *a.k.a* Gubaru *!a.k.a* Ugbaru

Introduction

JC Whitcomb[1] has need of reliable dating and for a refutation of " the Book of Daniel *posits an independent Median Empire between those of Babylonia and Persia, in order to support their theory that the fourth empire of Daniel 2 and 7 must be Greece instead of Rome.".* ClearingUp-Times (CUT) proffers its Chronology to answer both needs.

Fact/Data Base

The start of refutation above is the Daniel prophecy (see Wikipedia)

The overall structure can be described as follows:[14]

> Introduction (verses 1-2a)
>
> Vision report: vision of the four beasts; **vision of the "little horn";** throne vision; vision of judgment; vision of a figure on the clouds (2b-14)
>
> Interpretation (15-18)
>
> Additional clarification of the vision (19-27)
>
> Conclusion (28)

Rome commenced with the monarchy ca. in late seventh century *ca.* -604, *traditionally -753 – from* https://www.ancient.eu/Romulus_and_Remus/

> "In response to Romulus' construction, Remus made continuous fun of the *wall* and his brother's city. Remus was so bold as to jump over Romulus' wall jestingly. In response to Remus' mockeries and for jumping over his wall, Romulus, angered by his brother's belittlement, killed him. There are several versions as to how Remus was killed on the day Rome was founded. In Livy's version, Remus simply died after jumping over Romulus' wall, which is thought to be a sign from the gods of Rome's power and fate. According to St. Jerome, Remus was killed for his mockery by one of Romulus' supporters, either Fabius or Celer, who killed Remus by throwing a spade at his head. Afterwards, Romulus mournfully buries his brother, bestowing upon him full funeral honours. However, most sources would convey that Romulus killed Remus. Remus' death and founding of Rome are dated by Livy to April 21st, 753 BCE."

CUT believes the traditional is a bit worthless. If the dating in 'Ductor Historicus' (DH), *i.e.* Anno Mundi (AM), can be based on -3978 – Enoch's weaning – and not -3950 as it is in DH, p. 362 then Servius Tullus is the beginning of Latin kings or the takeover of kingship in Italy

1 **Darius the Mede**, Whitcomb, J. C., Winona, Indiana, Evangelical Theological Publication, Eerdemans, 1959

and wiping out previous remnants of the italic-language groups speaking Faliscan[2], Oscan and Umbrian[3] as their individual kingdom's native language. This is the start of the *little horn* – co-incident with the Fall of Jerusalem.

In previous papers CUT has investigated the prophecy declaration / prophecy fulfillment period and determined a 190-year interval. However, we must, in the context of the little horn's period of rule ask the question "Can there be whole or fractional multiples of this base number?".

If fractions are allowed then "a season, seasons and half a season" (CVOT) would yield 665 years – if so applied. The end of the little horn is thus 62 A. D. so-to-speak. Titus ascends to command of siege as Vespasian returns to Rome and Imperator. He finishes the 'job' in 63 A. D. so-to-speak. Thus the 'number' of Rome is made up by, *ie* counterfeited by, the gnostic, non-apostle John 665 + 1 = 666. **Thus 666 is a gnostic bit of malarkey.**

If integer multiples are allowable then 7 * 190 yields 1330. So, 14 times is 14 * 190 = 2660. If we centre on Josiah's Great Passover in -640 / -639 and take -639 we have -639 + 2660 + 1 = 2022 A. D. so-to-speak *cf.* William Miller prophecy of 1832 / 1833 A. D. so-to-speak. The other way we have -639 – 1330 = -1939 – the death of Joseph.

So getting back to our Rome/Greece problem – there is no problem. The Medo-Persian Empire is one – two great, related families ruling together.

From a Book Review;

https://books.google.com.au/books?id=jgxCDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA389&lpg=PA389&dq=gobyrus&source=bl&ots=RwYNgaG7fn&sig=ACfU3U0NtjdFwylHmwU4mRKUcldXdvq_Ww&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi0lLaVgv3kAhWP6XMBHSYuAFUQ6AEwD3oECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=gobyrus&f=false

https://www.amazon.com/review/R3E3T0SF54G6OK/ref=cm_cr_srp_d_rdp_perm

John Clement Whitcomb, Jr. (born 1924) is an Old Testament theologian and young Earth creationist. He is the co-author of The Genesis Flood the Biblical Record and Its Scientific Implications, and has also written books such as The Early Earth-An Introduction to Biblical Creationism,The World that Perished,The Origin of the Solar System: Biblical Inerrancy and the Double-Revelation Theory, and Daniel (Everyman's Bible Commentaries).

He wrote in the Introduction of this 1959 book, "Darius the Mede, who is presented in the Book of Daniel as the ruler of Babylon following the fall of the city in 539 B.C., has now become the main target of critical attacks upon the book in the mid-twentieth century… the defender of the historicity of Darius the Mede in the Book of Daniel finds himself compelled to examine all the available evidence with the most painstaking scrutiny, being assured in his own heart that such investigation can only lead to an ultimate vindication of the Scriptures… To see Darius the Mede in his proper perspective… we must carefully weigh all the pertinent Biblical and extra-Biblical information … we shall seek to demonstrate that Darius the Mede is not a fictitious character, spun out of the fertile but historically confused imagination of a second-century B.C. writer… but that he can be successfully identified with the famous governor of Babylon… who appears under the name of Gubaru…" (Pg. 2-3)

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2 In Brisbane, Qld there are still some Italian migrant families who speak a smattering of Faliscan, 2019.
3 Columbia Encyclopedia, 1973, Vol. 11, p.3440 – art. Italic Languages.

He explains, “it is very important to observe that there are TWO DIFFERENT NAMES in the Nabonidus Chronicle, both of which have been translated as ‘Gobryas’… it was ‘Ugbaru the governor of Gutium’ that entered Babylon on [October 12]… But the governor of Cyrus who installed governors in Babylon after the fall of the city was GUBARU, not UGBARU. This distinction has generally been obscured by translators and historians…” (Pg. 17) He continues, “many scholars… have also overlooked the fact that Ugbaru DIED just three weeks after he had conquered Babylon… This leads us to the conclusion that the GUBARU, Governor of Babylon… is the same person as the GUBARU of the Nabonidus Chronicle… who is spoken of as the governor of Cyrus that appointed governors in Babylon… By making this clear distinction between Ugbaru the Governor of Gutium and Gubaru the Governor of Babylon we avoid two erroneous assumptions. The first is that the Gubaru of the Nabonidus Chronicle was in power for only a short time… The second erroneous assumption … is that Gubaru the Governor of Babylon had been at one time the Governor of Babylon. Those who have defended the identification of Gubaru with Darius the Mede… have not been careful to distinguish Ugbaru from Gubaru…” (Pg. 21-22)

He summarizes, “It is our conviction that Gubaru the Governor of Babylon and the region beyond the River appears in the Book of Daniel as Darius the Mede, the monarch who took charge of the Chaldean kingdom immediately following the death of Belshazzar… We believe that this identification is the only one that satisfactorily harmonizes the various lines of evidence which are found in the Book of Daniel and in the contemporary cuneiform records.” (Pg. 24)

He answers the objection that there is no evidence that Gobryas was a Mede by saying, “[This] objection … is based upon statements in Xenophon, Herodotus, and the Behistun Inscription, not one of which mentions Gobaru… And thus… we are led to an inconclusive [argument from silence]. But in direct support of the possibility of Gubaru being a Mede is the historical analogy of Medes receiving high administrative and military positions during the early years of the Achaemenid Persian Empire… the Medes and Persians were closely related, both racially and linguistically, and were united under Cyrus in the conquest of Babylon.” (Pg. 29)

Against the argument that in the Book of Daniel, Darius was a king, he replies, “This is obviously Professor Rowley’s strongest argument against the identification of Darius the Mede with Gubaru… we shall attempt to show (1) that Gubaru was a DE FACTO king… and (2) that the author of the Book of Daniel makes ample allowance for the subordination of Darius the Mede to a still higher human power… we believe that there is sufficient evidence available to warrant the conclusion that Gubaru was a king, even though he did not belong to the royal house of the Achaemenids.” (Pg. 30-31)

He argues, “it is important to note that Cambyses was not permitted to use the title ‘King of Babylon’ while Cyrus was in power. Instead, he was known simply as ‘the King’s Son.’ Furthermore, he …moved to Sippar where he carried on the routine duties of a crown prince… But who was the ACTUAL king of Babylon during the years when Cyrus was out of the country and when young Cambyses was representing the Achaemenid royal family as ‘the King’s Son’ in Sippar? It was, in our opinion, none other than Gubaru the Governor of Babylon… The guilty party in a broken contract would not be committing a sin against Cambyses, or even against Cyrus, but against GUBARU. The significance of this fact can hardly be over-estimated.” (Pg. 34)

He acknowledges, “We may not fully understand why the author dated some events according to the reign of Darius the Mede and others according to the reign of Cyrus the Persian if their reign began at the same time; but that does not entitle us to conclude that such a method of dual reckoning was illegitimate. We believe that the analogy of Belshazzar’s reign is instructive here. Since Belshazzar rather than Nabonidus was the prominent Neo-Babylonian monarch in the closing years of that empire, so far as the personal experiences of Daniel in Babylon were concerned, it was perfectly

proper for events in the book of Daniel to be dated according to the reign of Belshazzar rather than Nabonidus. (7:1, 8:1)" (Pg. 36)

He summarizes, "even though Greek and cuneiform sources do not mention the name Darius in connection with Gubaru the Governor of Babylon, there are strong reasons for believing that Gubaru could have been given the honorific title Darius upon being installed vice-king in Babylon. We have further shown that Gubaru could very well have been the son of Ahasuerus, and that he could also have been a Mede… we sought to show that Gubaru was actually the de facto king of Babylon though not a member of Cyrus' family, and that ample allowances are made in the Book of Daniel for the subordination of Darius the Mede to a higher human power… But it is far from accurate to assert that the Book of Daniel sets forth Darius the Mede as a universal monarch. After all… it was the realm of the Chaldeans over which Darius the Mede rules, not the entire Persian Empire." (Pg. 40-41)

He asserts, "The arguments of the critics for the universality of Darius' dominion really lost much of their force when we realize that they are advanced in support of a special theory. Scholars like H.H. Rowley are greatly concerned to prove that the Book of Daniel posits an independent Median Empire between those of Babylonia and Persia, in order to support their theory that the fourth empire of Daniel 2 and 7 must be Greece instead of Rome. Such a priori reasoning colors their entire approach to the statements of the book, and renders their judgments somewhat less then objective. But the Book of Daniel cannot be made to contradict itself in the interests of a special theory." (Pg. 41-42)

He observes, "Even if the author [of Daniel] lived during the Maccabean Age, he could hardly have been as ignorant of history as the critics claim. When the critics insist that the author of the Book of Daniel was so confused about the history of the sixth century B.C. that he thought Darius Hystaspes preceded Cyrus the Great and that Xerxes was the father of Darius Hystaspes, they have gone too far. No intelligent Jew of the second century B.C. could have committed such a blunder. From the Book of Ezra (4:5-6) he would at least have known that the early Persian kings followed one another in this order: (1) Cyrus, (2) Darius, (3) Xerxes, (4) Artaxerxes." (Pg. 52)

He argues, "The Book of Daniel knows nothing of an independent Median kingdom following the fall of Babylon. The only place where such a kingdom has ever existed is in the mind of the critic… If the author were as ignorant of history as the critics claim, the Jews of the Maccabean period would never have accepted his book as canonical. Even if the critic could succeed in making us believe that the author of the Book of Daniel was utterly confused concerning the basic outline of Neo-Babylonian and Persian history, he could not succeed in making us believe that all the Jewish scholars of the Maccabean era were equally confused… for even the critics admits that the Book of Daniel was accepted as canonical in the second century B.C." (Pg. 56)

He suggests that Mattathias' reference [1 Macc 2:60] to Daniel's deliverance from the mouth of lions… gives powerful testimony to the fact that the Jews in the early second century B.C. acknowledge the historicity of Darius the Mede… And the mention of Daniel's deliverance from the lions (Dan 6) AFTER the mention of his three friends' deliverance from the fire (Dan 3) gives additional support to our contention that Mattathias knew of BOOK of Daniel, not merely oral traditions concerning Daniel." (Pg. 58_)

He concludes, "In this monograph the writer has attempted to show that there is one person in history, and only one, who fits all the Biblical data concerning Darius the Mede. He is never mentioned by the Greek historians, but appears in various sixth century B.C. cuneiform texts under the name Gubaru… It is true that the name 'Darius the Mede' has not yet been found in any extra-Biblical inscription of pre-Christian times. Nevertheless, Gubaru the Governor of Babylon fits the

Biblical description of Darius the Mede so remarkably that the writer believes that he will be recognized in due time as the monarch who played such an important role in the life of Daniel after the fall of Babylon." (Pg. 64, 66)

This book will be of great interest to those seriously studying the historicity of Darius the Mede, and the Book of Daniel.
Helpful
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Product Details

Darius the Mede: A Study in Historical Identification
byJr. John C. Whitcomb
5.0 out of 5 stars
1
5.0 out of 5 stars
5 star
100%
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0%
The following is a summary of texts that are in the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago index cards. See Whitcomb.

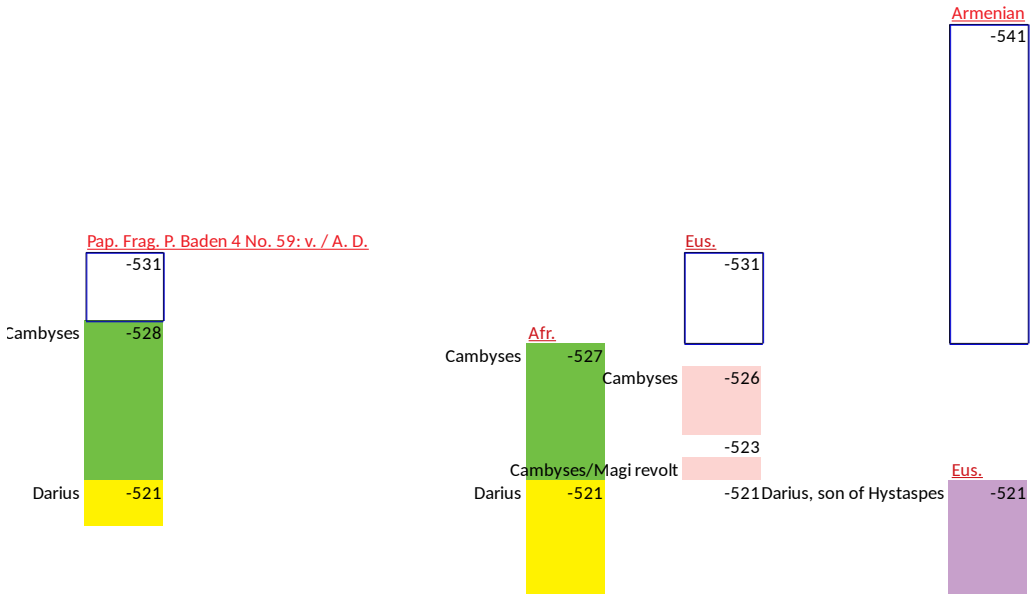
We may now list in chronological order the various cuneiform references to Gubaru, the Governor of Babylon and the Region beyond the River:

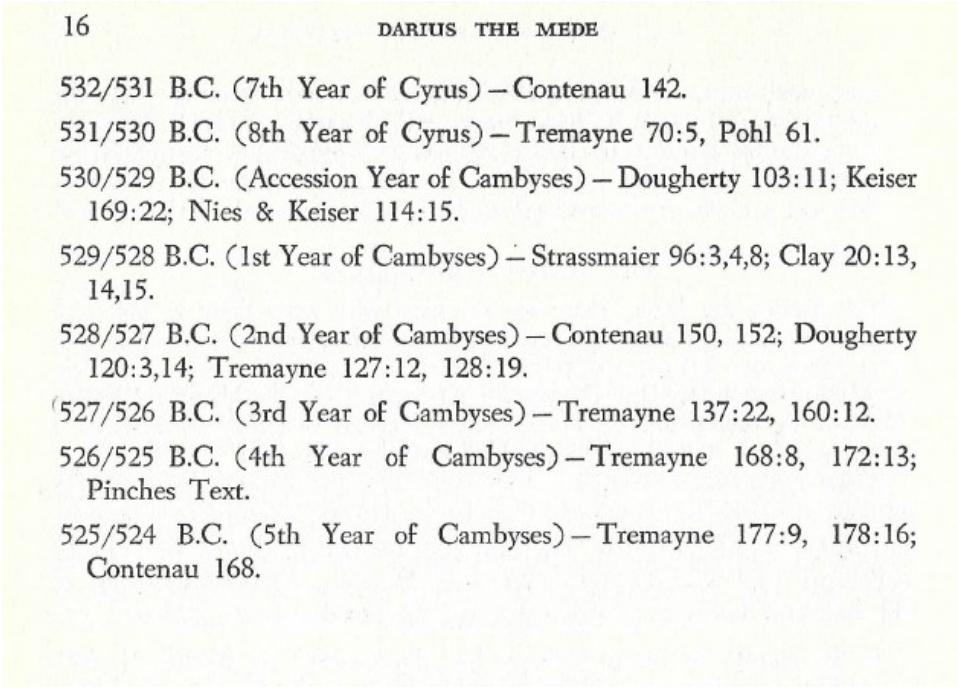
539 B.C., October 29 (3rd day of Marcheswan, Accession Year of Cyrus) — Nabonidus Chronicle, Col. III, Line 20.

535/534 B.C. (4th Year of Cyrus) — Pohl 43, 45, 46.

533/532 B.C. (6th Year of Cyrus) — Tremayne 56:5, 92:4.

Illustration 1: Darius the Mede p.15





16 DARIUS THE MEDE

532/531 B.C. (7th Year of Cyrus) – Contenau 142.

531/530 B.C. (8th Year of Cyrus) – Tremayne 70:5, Pohl 61.

530/529 B.C. (Accession Year of Cambyses) – Dougherty 103:11; Keiser 169:22; Nies & Keiser 114:15.

529/528 B.C. (1st Year of Cambyses) – Strassmaier 96:3,4,8; Clay 20:13, 14,15.

528/527 B.C. (2nd Year of Cambyses) – Contenau 150, 152; Dougherty 120:3,14; Tremayne 127:12, 128:19.

527/526 B.C. (3rd Year of Cambyses) – Tremayne 137:22, 160:12.

526/525 B.C. (4th Year of Cambyses) – Tremayne 168:8, 172:13; Pinches Text.

525/524 B.C. (5th Year of Cambyses) – Tremayne 177:9, 178:16; Contenau 168.

Illustration 2: Darius the Mede p. 16

Darius the Mede, or Darius Hystapses, was put in charge of Babylon according to CUT chronology in -551. He ruled out a CUTSM from -555 to -485.

Daniel ruled a CUTSM from -611 to -541.

Nergalissar ruled -599 to -559 minimum.

Belshazzar ruled -553 to -551 (Talmud)

Nabonidus would have a CUTSM if he ended in -537, as we assert, from -607.

Cyrus ruled from -565 to -527.

Ahasuerus (= Hystapses) ruled from -580 to -510.

Cambyses -541 to -526 minimum.

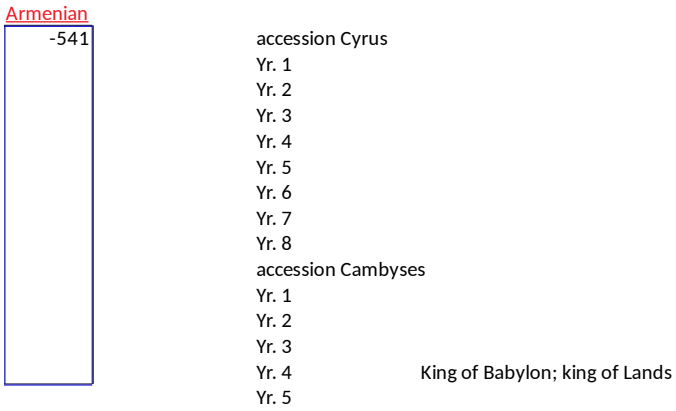


Illustration 3: Summary of Regnal Years Cyrus/Cambyses

Discussion

Summarising we have a modified S/s fragment that gives the fact that Cyrus and Cambyses are paralleled all through the reign of Darius the Mede. If Gubaru is short-changed in the Years -541 to -526 then he also parallels Darius and IS Darius. Cyrus does not access to full power until Daniel COMPLETES 70 YEARS. Yr. 4 of Cyrus corresponds to his taking up rule in Egypt and the end of Nabonidus. Yr. 4 of Cambyses is the year he is declared king of Lands incl. for the first time Egypt.

Conclusion

We may conclude that on the dates extracted from CUT chronology for this period that Darius, a son of the Median king Hystapses is not 62 years of age[4] in -551 but probably a fairly young man who made mistakes in appointments but soon learned to comfortably joint-rule with his distant relatives Cyrus and Cambyses of the Persian side of the greater 'family'.

Resources

https://gracethrufaith.com/ask-a-bible-teacher/was-darius-queen-esthers-son/

Darius (Persian: داریوش) is a male given name. Etymologically it is the English transliteration of the Persian name Dariush, meaning "he possesses" or "rich and kingly". The name also has another meaning: "He who holds firm to good.[5]"
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darius_(given_name)

https://books.google.com.au/books?id=vpEOkDk-gc8C&pg=PA105&lpg=PA105&dq=meaning+of+the+name+Gubaru&source=bl&ots=9dKMAaPnSR&sig=ACfU3U1TcQgjg1b7zfUXvQopwmn5Zy1TGA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwig1ImLp6

4 See earlier CUT paper that treats to this subject.

5 Persian (ex Google Translate) او که محکم به نیکی است; **Dariush** (Persian: داریوش; also spelled Darioush, **Daryoush** or Daryoosh) is a common Persian male given **name** in Iran. **Dariush** is composed of dāraya- [hold] + vash- [good], meaning "holding firm the good".

zlAhVB6XMBHUmtDQsQ6AEwC3oECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=meaning%20of%20the%20name%20Gubaru&f=false

https://books.google.com.au/books?id=vpEOkDk-gc8C&pg=PA69&lpg=PA69&dq=Gubaru+cuneiform+transliteration&source=bl&ots=9dKMAaQiRT&sig=ACfU3U0F9S1TIgYRYuAQ9pJwN7DCWocP4g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjfwdz1qKzlAhVp6nMBHZeSBO4Q6AEwAHoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=Gubaru%20cuneiform%20transliteration&f=false

From

"O R I E N TA L I A

L OVA N I E N S I A

A N A L E C TA

Xerxes and Babylonia

The Cuneiform Evidence

edited by

CAROLINE WAERZEGGERS and MAARJA SEIRE"

we have the following concerning Darius I;

1.3 Gūbaru hearing cases

The texts discussed so far provide only circumstantial evidence of Gūbaru's judicial functions. One of his successors in the governor's post is known as a member of a judicial body: Zadok 2002 no. D.4 (pp. 885–886), written after the twenty-eighth year of Darius I in an unknown locality, deals with a testimony to be made before "Baga-pānu, the governor of Babylon, Balāṭu the *mašennu*, [and] his colleagues, the judges of the king."[21] Text 2 published below provides conclusive proof that also Gūbaru sat as judge.

This leads to a review of the length of reign of Darius I, as distinct from Darius II; perhaps Darius I reigned for less than a CUTSM of 70 years. Lets propose 68 years.

Darius I is equated in CUT chronology with Darius Hystapses. That is, there is only one Darius – both the Mede and son of Hystapses. We have assigned a CUTSM of -555 to -485. It seems -485 is fixed by historians pretty tightly so we ~~re-~~postulate Darius I's reign to -553 to -485.

The twenty-eighth year ,as per CAROLINE WAERZEGGERS and MAARJA SEIRE, is therfore -553 + 27 = -526 / -525. We should note that the last cuneiform documents referencing '*sin against Gubaru*' end at the start of -526 (see Chart above and quote (ibid) below).

The latest hitherto known attestation of Gūbaru as governor was in the fifth year of Cambyses (TCL 13 168, Camb 27-VI-5). Text 2 thus extends his period

Darius the Mede (actually = Darius Hystapses) is promoted to King of Medo-Persia in -526 (see previous CUT paper) so Bagupanu was promoted into his role as Governor/King of Babylonia in the very year (at minimum) he administered justice as per above report.
Darius I (the Mede) is Darius, son of Hystapses is Gubaru.

ŠPN? šapānum? "to assault?" This root accords with later ŠPN, besides the more common SPN.

en-ma a-na-gu-ma sá-bi-ni-a-me u-ga-al "thus I said: 'I hold back my assaulters'" (Ist. Mus. Lagash 11001). The letter speaks of blood revenge.

Illustration 4: Oriental Institute Old Akkadian Glossary #1

ṭâbātum "goodness."
Ur III PN's:
Da-ba-ti (AnOr I 88 ii)

Illustration 5: Oriental Institute Old Akkadian Glossary #2

namrāṣum "powerful," "mighty."
Sarg.?! PN:
Nam-ra-za (AnOr VII 372 iv).

Illustration 6: Oriental Institute, Old Akkadian Glossary #3

B'$_6$R buārum "to be firm" (as in Capp.).
Stamm, ANG pp. 155f. translates this verb as "klar, heiter sein," v. Soden, Orient. n.s. XVI 443 as "klar sein."
PSarg., Sarg., and Ur III PN's:
A-ḫu-li-bur-ra (D)
A-lí-li-bur (AnOr I 292:8, U)
Da-pù-ra (D)
Da-bu-ra (JET III 1440; 1506 iii, U)

Illustration 7: Oriental Institute, Old Akkadian Glossary #4

From https://www.dictionary.com/browse/gudea

Gudea

/ guˈdi ə /

noun

flourished c2250 b.c., Sumerian ruler.

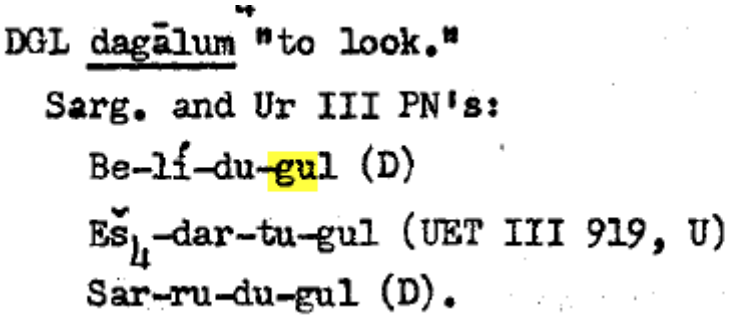

DGL dagālum "to look."
Sarg. and Ur III PN's:
Be-lí-du-gul (D)
Eš$_4$-dar-tu-gul (UET III 919, U)
Sar-ru-du-gul (D).

Illustration 8: Oriental Institute, Old Akkadian Glossary #5

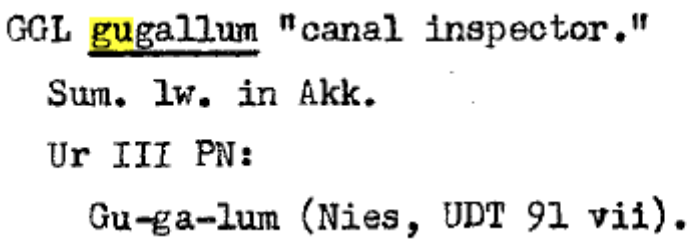

GGL gugallum "canal inspector."
Sum. lw. in Akk.
Ur III PN:
Gu-ga-lum (Nies, UDT 91 vii).

Illustration 9: Oriental Institute, Old Akkadian Glossary #6

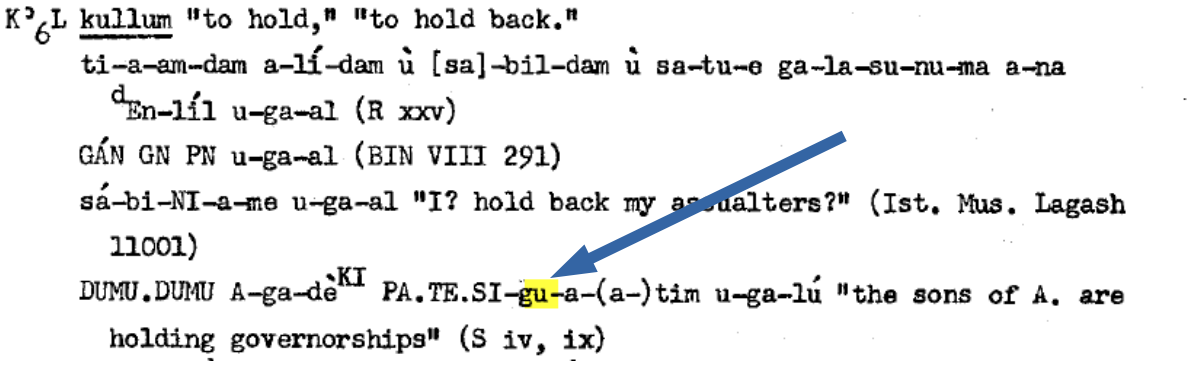
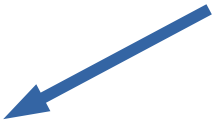

K'$_6$L kullum "to hold," "to hold back."
ti-a-am-dam a-lí-dam ù [sa]-bil-dam ù sa-tu-e ga-la-su-nu-ma a-na
^{d}En-lí1 u-ga-al (R xxv)
GÁN GN PN u-ga-al (BIN VIII 291)
sá-bi-NI-a-me u-ga-al "I? hold back my assaltters?" (Ist. Mus. Lagash
11001)
DUMU.DUMU A-ga-dè^{KI} PA.TE.SI-gu-a-(a-)tim u-ga-lú "the sons of A. are
holding governorships" (S iv, ix)

Illustration 10: Oriental Institute, Old Akkadian Glossary #7

In the above rather eclectic collection of Glossary, entries #4 and #7 have blue lines super-imposed. In order to cheat, as all rotten High School students are aware, one goes to the Answers Section at the back of the Text and works backwards to complete a derivation (usually in Maths).

The equivalent in this case, *ie* of the mysterious meaning of Gu-ba-ru, is to assume that it means to *hold firm* - from the meaning of Darius in Old Persian (whatever that is) - and to cobble together the

individual bits from Glossary entries that appear to be slightly relevant and declare that Gu-ba-ru means what Daryush means *ie* "He who holds firm to good."

I hope I will not be immediately tarred and feathered. 

Fooling around with Akkadian

ŠPN? šapānum? "to assault?" This root accords with later ŠPN, besides the more common SPN.

en-ma a-na-gu-ma sá-bi-ni-a-me u-ga-al "thus I said: 'I hold back my assaulters'" (Ist. Mus. Lagash 11001). The letter speaks of blood revenge.

Illustration 1: Oriental Institute Old Akkadian Glossary #1

ṭâbātum "goodness."

Ur III PN's:

Da-ba-ti (AnOr I 88 ii)

Illustration 2: Oriental Institute Old Akkadian Glossary #2

namrāṣum "powerful," "mighty."

Sarg.?! PN:

Nam-ra-za (AnOr VII 372 iv).

Illustration 3: Oriental Institute, Old Akkadian Glossary #3

B'$_6$R buārum "to be firm" (as in Capp.).

Stamm, ANG pp. 155f. translates this verb as "klar, heiter sein," v. Soden, Orient. n.s. XVI 443 as "klar sein."

PSarg., Sarg., and Ur III PN's:

A-ḫu-li-bur-ra (D)

A-lí-li-bur (AnOr I 292:8, U)

Da-pù-ra (D)

Da-bu-ra (UET III 1440; 1506 iii, U)

Illustration 4: Oriental Institute, Old Akkadian Glossary #4

From https://www.dictionary.com/browse/gudea

Gudea

/ guˈdi ə /

noun

flourished c2250 b.c., Sumerian ruler.

DGL dagālum "to look."
Sarg. and Ur III PN's:
Be-lí-du-gul (D)
Eš$_4$-dar-tu-gul (UET III 919, U)
Sar-ru-du-gul (D).

Illustration 5: Oriental Institute, Old Akkadian Glossary #5

GGL gugallum "canal inspector."
Sum. lw. in Akk.
Ur III PN:
Gu-ga-lum (Nies, UDT 91 vii).

Illustration 6: Oriental Institute, Old Akkadian Glossary #6

K$^{\prime}_6$L kullum "to hold," "to hold back."
ti-a-am-dam a-lí-dam ù [sa]-bil-dam ù sa-tu-e ga-la-su-nu-ma a-na
^{d}En-lí1 u-ga-al (R xxv)
GÁN GN PN u-ga-al (BIN VIII 291)
sá-bi-NI-a-me u-ga-al "I? hold back my assualters?" (Ist. Mus. Lagash
11001)
DUMU.DUMU A-ga-dè^{KI} PA.TE.SI-gu-a-(a-)tim u-ga-lú "the sons of A. are
holding governorships" (S iv, ix)

Illustration 7: Oriental Institute, Old Akkadian Glossary #7

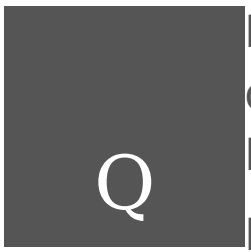
In the above rather eclectic collection of Glossary, entries #4 and #7 have blue lines super-imposed. In order to cheat, as all rotten High School students are aware, one goes to the Answers Section at the back of the Text and works backwards to complete a derivation (usually in Maths).

The equivalent in this case, *ie* of the mysterious meaning of Gu-ba-ru, is to assume that it means to *hold firm* - from the meaning of Darius in Old Persian (whatever that is) - and to cobble together the individual bits from Glossary entries that appear to be slightly relevant and declare that Gu-ba-ru means what Daryush means *ie* "He who holds firm to good."

I hope I will not be immediately tarred and feathered.

Hebrew ?

From https://gracethrufaith.com/ask-a-bible-teacher/was-darius-queen-esthers-son/



I just read an article in the Jerusalem Post that quotes a 13th century Rabbi saying that Esther's son was named Darius.

I am not real familiar with the exact period of time that Ester lived and affected the life of the Persian King but I believe it was during the time of the Babylonian exile. Is it possible that this Darius is the same king that gave the order to rebuild the Temple?

גבר

גֶּבֶר • (gəḇar)

Hebrew[edit]

Etymology 1[edit]

Root
ג־ב־ר

From Proto-Semitic **gabr-*,
compare Aramaic גַּבְרָא (*gaḇrā*, "man"), Ge'ez ገብር (*gäbr*, "servant").

Noun[edit]

גֶּבֶר • (géver) (*plural indefinite* גְּבָרִים, *feminine counterpart* גְּבֶרֶת) [pattern: קֶטֶל]

1.man (*an adult male human being*)
2.strong man, hero

Derived terms[edit]

•גַּבְרִי (gavrí)
•גְּבַרְבַּר (gvarvár)
•גְּבֶרֶת (gvéret)
•גְּבַרְתָּן (gvartán)
•גֶּבֶר גֶּבֶר (géver géver)

Verb[edit]

גָּבַר • (gavár) (*pa'al construction*)

1.**to become stronger**, gain power
2.to overpower, conquer, vanquish, defeat

The Prophecy that was NOT fulfilled exactly on-time

Introduction

In the preceding papers posted at academia.edu/shearsian website we have established a 190-yr period between prophecy and fulfillment;
Re-interpreting the Scriptural Accounts of the Kings of Israel and Judah: A New Chronology,
Micah – a Chronology,
Can a 190-Year Interval of historic time act as a 'Strain Gauge' for ClearingUp-Times (CUT) Chronology?,
Is 'Darius the Mede' of Dan 5:31 the same as 'Darius, son of Ahasuerus, of the seed of the Medes' of Dan 6:1?,
Is Artaxerxes of Scripture the same prince as Artaxerxes of The Chronicles?,
Is it So? Or Pharaoh So and Hoshea, King of Israel and their archaeo-mail,
Is there a Connection between the Seventy Years Jerusalem was to be Deserted and the <u>seventy weeks of years</u> Prophecy?,
Zerubbabel – a Chronology, and
Daniel – a Chronology.

This paper will explore the application of this relation to Jonah and Nineveh. We will do this by attempting to date the life and preaching of Jonah and to try to pinpoint the date of the prophecy against Nineveh. If the Assyrians from Nineveh are still a working kingdom 190-years post the prophecy then their repentance can be said to have '*worked*'.

Database/Factbase

From https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Jonah+1%3A1&version=NIV

> Jonah 1:1 New International Version (NIV)
>
> Jonah Flees From the Lord
>
> 1 The word of the Lord came to Jonah ***<u>son of Amittai</u>***:

From https://www.mechon-mamre.org/p/pt/pt09b14.htm#25

> 23 In the fifteenth year of Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah **[CUT chronology is -824]** Jeroboam the son of Joash king of Israel began to reign in Samaria, and reigned forty and one years.
>
> כד וַיַּעַשׂ הָרַע, בְּעֵינֵי יְהוָה: לֹא סָר, מִכָּל-חַטֹּאות יָרָבְעָם בֶּן-נְבָט, אֲשֶׁר הֶחֱטִיא,
> אֶת-יִשְׂרָאֵל. 24 And he did that which was evil in the sight of the LORD; he departed not from all the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, wherewith he made Israel to sin.
>
> כה הוּא, הֵשִׁיב אֶת-גְּבוּל יִשְׂרָאֵל, מִלְּבוֹא חֲמָת, עַד-יָם הָעֲרָבָה--כִּדְבַר יְהוָה, אֱלֹהֵי
> יִשְׂרָאֵל, אֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר בְּיַד-עַבְדּוֹ יוֹנָה בֶן אֲמִתַּי הַנָּבִיא, אֲשֶׁר מִגַּת הַחֵפֶר. 25 He

restored the border of Israel from the entrance of Hamath unto the sea of the Arabah, according to the word of the LORD, the God of Israel, which He spoke by the hand of His servant Jonah the ***son of Amittai***, the prophet, who was of Gath-hepher.

כו כִּי–רָאָה יְהוָה אֶת–עֳנִי יִשְׂרָאֵל, מֹרֶה מְאֹד; וְאֶפֶס עָצוּר וְאֶפֶס עָזוּב, וְאֵין עֹזֵר לְיִשְׂרָאֵל.
26 For the LORD saw the affliction of Israel, that it was very bitter; for there was none shut up nor left at large, neither was there any helper for Israel.

כז וְלֹא–דִבֶּר יְהוָה--לִמְחוֹת אֶת–שֵׁם יִשְׂרָאֵל, מִתַּחַת הַשָּׁמָיִם; וַיּוֹשִׁיעֵם, בְּיַד יָרָבְעָם בֶּן–יוֹאָשׁ.
27 And the LORD said not that He would blot out the name of Israel from under heaven; but He saved them by the hand of Jeroboam the son of Joash.

כח וְיֶתֶר דִּבְרֵי יָרָבְעָם וְכָל–אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה,וּגְבוּרָתוֹ אֲשֶׁר–נִלְחָם, וַאֲשֶׁר הֵשִׁיב אֶת–דַּמֶּשֶׂק וְאֶת–חֲמָת לִיהוּדָה, בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל: הֲלֹא–הֵם כְּתוּבִים, עַל–סֵפֶר דִּבְרֵי הַיָּמִים--לְמַלְכֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל.
28 Now the rest of the acts of Jeroboam, and all that he did, and his might, how he warred, and how he recovered Damascus, and Hamath, for Judah in Israel, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Israel?

כט וַיִּשְׁכַּב יָרָבְעָם עִם–אֲבֹתָיו, עִם מַלְכֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל; וַיִּמְלֹךְ זְכַרְיָהוּ בְנוֹ, תַּחְתָּיו. {פ}
29 And Jeroboam slept with his fathers, even with the kings of Israel; and Zechariah his son reigned in his stead. {P}

We do not know the time it took to " restored the border of Israel from the entrance of Hamath unto the sea of the Arabah". But assuming 2-3 years we can confidently posit Jonah as preceeding most minor prophets who date Uzz., Joth. Ahaz and Hez. Thus -824 / -823 is a good dating for Prophet and prophecy against Nineveh. Since he is a known prophet *ie* 'from Gath-Hepher' he probably has returned from Nineveh already. CUT proposes in -826 as this is the last year of Shalmaneser III in Calah.

Nineveh was evacuated by Shal. III after 12 years in -847, the year he moved to Calah.

Discussion

The prophecy, accordingly, should have been fulfilled just before Nabopolassar came to power.

Nineveh was, for twenty-one years - as above dated – therefore, left leaderless so-to-speak.

Here we have the scene for a prophecy in -826 and a fulfillment in -636.

However, we know that Castor gives the end of the whole Assyrian empire as exemplified by Assurbanipal in -627. Other sources indicate the famed 612 (or thereabouts) never occurred. So even in the worst case, so-to-speak, Assyria failed to go 'belly up'.

Conclusion

Repentance works.

Can a 190-Year Interval of historic time act as a ‘Strain Gauge’ for ClearingUp-Times (CUT) Chronology?

Introduction

Today we often hear of this bank or that financial institution undergoing a ‘stress test’ and we understand what this means in probity terms. Chronologies likewise need their integrity tested to validate the dates they profess.

From Wikipedia, accessed 19:42, AEST, 18/9/2019;

> *Vibrating wire strain gauges are used in … civil engineering applications. The gauge consists of vibrating, tensioned wire. Te strain is calculated by measuring the resonant frequency of the wire (an increase in tension increases the resonant frequency.)*

Many years ago the Author worked for Donovan H. Lee and Partners in Sydney. Neville Weller (N. H. E. Weller) was the Civil Engineer in the practice. He had links to Nth Qld and Herbert, Biloela and other Shires. Here he partnered a local construction contractor(s) in building prestressed concrete beam bridges over the rivers on the beef and other roads in that region.

I believe that most bridges he built would have been wholly dynamically-loaded and so a parked beef train on a bridge would be a rarity and and strain gauge measurements few and far between. Along with Jim Antill, Neville was No. 2 in this line of engineering.

Nevertheless, as a beam is loaded it will fail at some point and bridges designed by Neville never failed. While designing, he avoided woolgathering like the plague. He self-tested his designs before committing them to his contractors.

The Author never learned this lesson – even though Mr Weller was a great teacher, an ‘adjunct’, as we might say – and so now he has to apply a public, post-publication strain gauge to CUT chronology. I will use a measuring stick-type gauge – metaphorically of course – in the form of 190 year span of time. If one could imagine a stick marked off into 190 units of alternating black and white colour. A chronology printed out into millions of units of back/white parallel and/or consecutive years.

We are set to go; by way of example, if we have to ‘stretch our measuring stick’ to reach a start year from an end year we have strained our chronology to breaking point and lost integrity – it must work out without any manipulation or ‘corrections’.

Database

We start out by posing and answering the following question; Why 190?

In a paper **Re-interpreting the Scriptural Accounts of the Kings of Israel and Judah: A New Chronology** at https://shearsian.academia.edu/research#papers we stated;

> *"To establish this as an end-time epoch we should re-visit William Miller, also a Seventh Day Adventist.*
>
> *From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Miller_(preacher)*
>
> ***Miller and Freemasonry[edit]** 10:50 AEST, 30th July, 2019*
>
> *Miller was an active Freemason until 1831.[11][12][13] Miller resigned his Masonic membership in 1831, stating that he did so to "avoid fellowship with any practice that may be incompatible with the word of God among masons".[14] By **1833** he wrote in a letter to his friends to treat Freemasonry "as they would any other evil".[15]*
>
> *and*
>
> *In 1832 Miller submitted a series of sixteen articles to the Vermont Telegraph, a Baptist newspaper. The Telegraph published the first of these on May 15, and Miller writes of the public's response: "I began to be flooded with letters of inquiry respecting my views; and visitors flocked to converse with me on the subject."[2] In 1834, unable to personally comply with many of the urgent requests for information and the invitations to travel and preach that he received, Miller published a synopsis of his teachings in a 64-page tract with the lengthy title: Evidence from Scripture and History of the Second Coming of Christ, about the Year 1844: Exhibited in a Course of Lectures.*
>
> *We can draw a relation to a paper by Rochelle Houser entitled "How the Cyrus Cylinder and Historians of Antiquity Confirm the Prophecies about Cyrus Found in Isaiah 44 and 45", found at academia.edu. In this paper, on p. 3, she speaks of Josephus' noting 140 years had elapsed since the Temple was demolished – in CUT chronology that date is -604. We will see later that Israel was deported finally (sort of) in -747 ie or even -745. Isaiah was sent to Judah so his earliest prophesying would be -744. QED.*
>
> *Now if the actual prophecy about Cyrus[1] was given in -741 then 190 years later, in CUT chronology -551, it was fulfilled. If we now tie this to the defeat of Askelon in Nebuchadnezzar's first year -CUT chronology -615, see Houser (ibid p.2) modified by CUT) - we see that 190 years arrives us at -805. This is the 41st year (CUT calc see later) of Joash. Two years later immediately before the Earthquake of Uzziah occurred Joash would have been out of power, but not rule, two years exactly. QED."*

Here we have Amos and Isaiah both prophesying and those prophecies being fulfilled 190 years later. In fact, so attractive was this idea that we applied it to William Miller.

---

1 Cyrus interestingly mentions his son, Cambyses II in relation to the capture of Babylon. If Cambyses II was somewhat parallel to Darius I then he started a proforma 70 years in -555, the right time to accompany his father to conquer Babylon.

The Trigger

At **readyanswers** website Rochelle and Bill Houser posted a treatise on Hosea 8-14. In it is a prophecy for the end of the Kingdom of Israel. In Chapter One of Hosea we have a dating for the prophecy.

> *1 The word of the Lord that came to Hosea son of Beeri during the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah, kings of Judah, and during the reign of Jeroboam son of Jehoash[a] king of Israel:*

The CUT Chronology for this section of history is

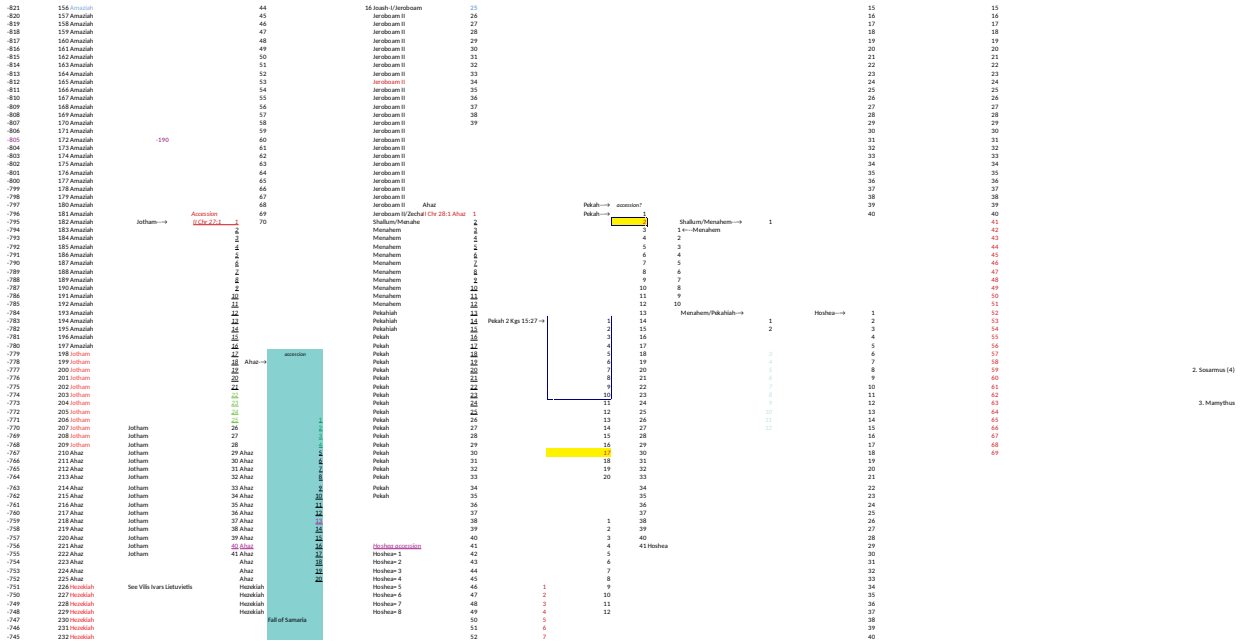


Illustration 1: CUT Chart #1

consisting of CUT Chart # 1 & 2 above ans below.

In these charts we have various ranges of chronology for Hosea *ie* the prophet and Hoshea the king. As well, in Chart #2, we have some endpoints for the start of Ezekiel's Kingdom of Judah "forty days".

Method

We should commence our strain measurements with two anchor points. In the context of a pre-stressed concrete beam, the ducting is laid and concrete poured – the tensioning bars are lying hopefully (depending on quality of workers) though the ducts with joint knuckles centered in the duct bays – with the endplates or anchors hopefully at the right angles to the exiting bars at each end of the beam. Hydraulic jacks tension up the bars; in my CANBERRA case 2 to 3 inches as per specification by the civil engineer designer.

Theoretically the tension on the concrete exerted through the anchor plates counters the bending moment from the beams own weight plus any static load specified, or dynamic load specified, applied at the beam central position or half its working length. If the strain gauge

doesn't register all is well and good. (There is more to the story vis-a-vis compressive and tensile flex of concrete).

-651	*Jehoiakim*	*accession*	*7*				
-650	*2*		*8*				
-649	*3*		*9*				
-648	*4*		*10*				
-647	*5*		*11*				
-646	*6*		*12*				
-645	*7*	Josiah		13	13=1		
-644	*8*			14	14=2		
-643	*9*			15	15=3		
-642	*10*			16	16		
-641	*11*			17	17		
-640	*12*			18	*ver yr 18-->* 18		
-639	*13*			19	19		
-638	*14*			20	20		
-637	*15*			21	21		
-636	*16*	*Cf. exactly Zedekiah/Nabopolassar*		22	22	Nabopolassar	Yr 1
-635	*17*			23	23		Yr 2
-634	*18*			24	24		Yr 3
-633	*19*			25	25=13 see II Chr 25		Yr 4
-632	*20*			26	26		Yr 5
-631	*21*			27	27		Yr 6
-630	*22*			28	28		Yr 7
-629	*23*			29	29		Yr 8
-628	*24*			30	*ver yr 18-->* 30=18		Yr 9
-627	Jehoahaz/Jehoiaki		3m		31		Yr 10
-626			1				Yr 11

Illustration 2: CUT Chart #2

By analogy we may say that if our chronological anchors are correct there should be exactly 190 years separating prophecy issuance to prophecy fulfillment.

Results

The traditional end of Israel is over a 19-year cycle from -721 to -702. CUT is not even close.

At -747 for Shalmanesser we, by parallel, might postulate two points from this comparison;

-747 and -728.

Assuming Ezekiel's forty days is 40 years in fulfillment and 430 years so-called has expired from Solomon in -1016 our second choice is -1016 + 430 -40 = -626. See Chart #2.

The 19-year cycle is thus replaced by close to 120 years. See Chart #2.

So the anchor point has to be complemented by its start analogue.

-626 – 190 = -816.

-747 – 190 = -937, about the time of Asa and the covenant. Most unpromising.

-728 -190 = -918 about the time of Baasha and Ramah. Same comment.

A little about Hosea the prophet.

Hosea, like kings has 70 years as a public service time. If he was a little longer on the job of preaching we could postulate (*groan*) the following;

From Chart #1, -821 to -820 is the last year of Uzziah as a front and centre "in Jerusalem" king. (he rules outside for 37 more years). For five years Hosea is in training and just starting to issue formal prophetic pronouncements. In -816, from Chart #1 Jeroboam II (son of Joash-I) who commenced rule in Israel also in -821 is king in Samaria and ends 40-years in -795.

Ahaz and Jotham both begin an "out of Jerusalem" rule in -796, Jotham has his first non-accession year in -795.

Jotham and Ahaz start "in Jerusalem" rules virtually simultaneously with Jotham gaining a three year head start in formal terms in -770. See Chart #1.

Hezekiah kicks in, non-accession-wise, in -751 with Ahaz bowing out after 70 years total in -727.

Hosea the prophet can finish a 74-year career in -747, the year of Shamanesser.

Discussion

One and one only arrangement of Prophet and Fulfillment meets the strain gauge requirement and that is;

- prophecy delivered in prophet's second year of preaching
- fulfillment when Ezekiel's 390 days as years for Israel is completed in -626 the first year without Josiah (CUT protocol).

All other arrangements do not so neatly fit with the kings above nominated.

An added consideration is a parallel to the correct orienting of the endplates in a pre-stressed beam. Here accuracy in three dimensions is imperative. In our context the exact placing of the prophet's life work will equivalate.

We might examine the prophet's life more closely in terms of an exact 70-years of prophesying. If we take a parallel to Jeroboam II the prophet (CUT protocol which gets no closer than plus/minus six moths) could be set at -821 / -820[2] for his first year and -751 / -750 for his final year – he just falls into Uzziah and Hezekiah as *marker* kings. As per Results above every year is fully covered – either in Samaria or Judah (in Jer. or out of Jer.). The prophecy is therefore given in the prophet's 5th year approx.

Conclusion

Strain test passed.

2 The Judahite king Amaziah, who is the father of Uzziah, has an accession in -864 and Yr. 1 in -863. Forty-one years later is -822. If Uzziah mucked about taking the reigns of power he could well have a full Yr. 1 in -821.

Is Artaxerxes of Scripture the same prince as Artaxerxes of The Chronicles?

Introduction

In ClearingUp-Times (CUT) chronology, a product of a private research effort, Xerxes and Artaxerxes can be projected back in time as rulers via the CUT standard model of kingship. On the basis of the roles of Ezra and Nehemiah and the return date for Ezra of Year 7 of Artaxerxes as per Scripture we can decide to falsify our ambit claim and expose Xerxes as the true candidate for Ezra's dating.

DataBase

CUT Chronicular Chronology;


-485
-485 24. Xerxes 21
25. Xerxes the son of
Darius 20 months
-462
THE ECCLESIASTICAL CANON
-465 26. Artaxerxes the son
-464 of Xerxes, Longima-
nus 43 120
27. Xerxes the son of Ar-
-423 28. Sogdianus 7 months
-422 29. Darius Nothus 19 .. 140
[Era] OF NABONASAR
25. Xerxes the son of THE ASTRONOMICAL CANON
Darius 20 months
-464 25. Artaxerxes I. 41. . 324
-423 Darius II, who is No-
thus 19 343

Illustration 1: CUT Astronomical Canon /Ecclesiastical Canon

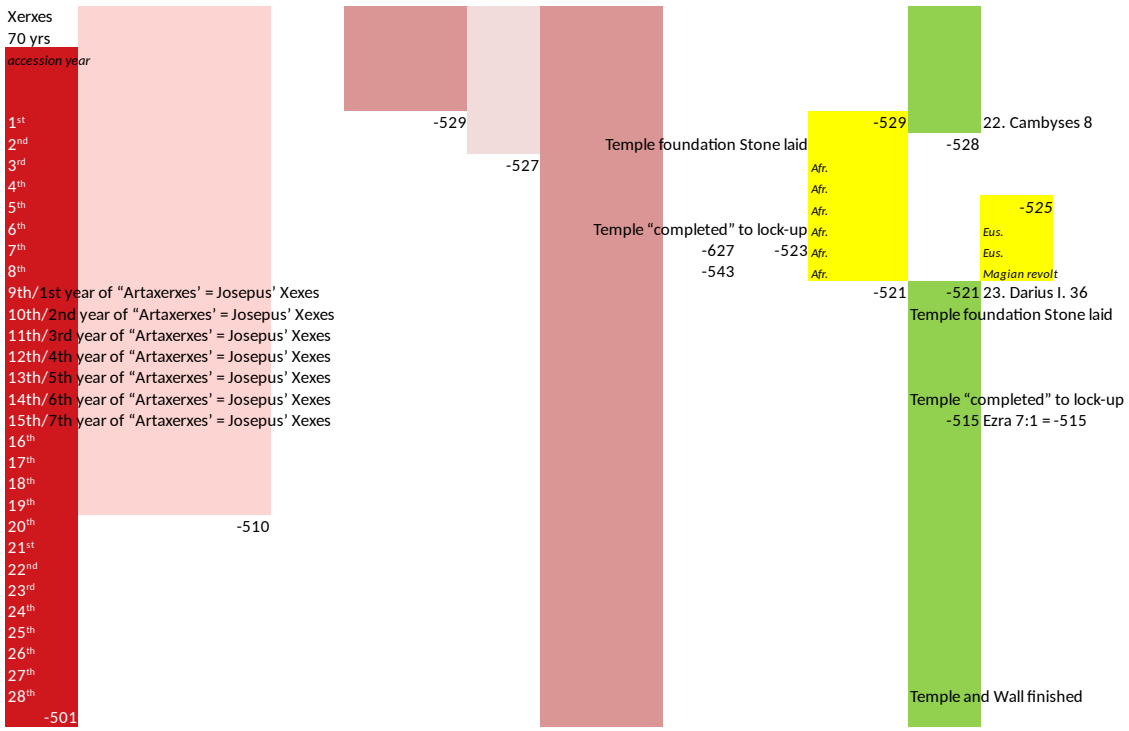


Illustration 2: CUT Chronology Ezra/Xerxes

From **Zerubbabel – a Chronology**

To be read with **Re-interpreting the Scriptural Accounts of the Kings of Israel and Judah: A New Chronology** as a backgrounder.

> *"He was shown that the power would be exercised in Ezra and [1]Nehemiah as the "two sons of clarified oil" CVOT to complete the work – which ended in a restored priesthood and Temple in -498 (exclusive)."*

Discussion

From (ibid)

"Chronologically speaking CUT has the following;

	Option #1	Option #2	Option #3
Cyrus	-547 to -531	-551 to -541	-547 to -541
Ahasuerus	-531 to -525	-541 to -529	-541 to -529
Xerxes	-525 to -521	-529 to -521	-529 to -521
Darius I	-521 to -498	-521 to -498	-521 to -498"

we have an incomplete set of options, and to complete we add

1 It is a given that the work of Ezra and Nehemiah was asymmetrical. Ezra returned in -526 The first fourteen years for Ezra and then in Year Twenty (-513 / -512) Nehemiah gets involved for fourteen years.

- Option #4

Cyrus	-547 to -531
Ahasuerus	-531 to -525
Xerxes	-532 to -521
Darius I	-521 to -498

We can explain this option by saying that in the Canons chart Xerxes and Xerxes son of Darius co-rules to the end of Xerxes 70 years (CUTSM minus first 4 years). This is to -462. Thus Xerxes starts a CUTSM in -532. Yr 7 of Xerxes is then -526.

Clearly Xerxes could have co-ruled as per option #2 with Cambyses and so have two regnal counts which is extremely common in kings of the time across geographic boundaries.

So it is possible that Ezra and Nehemiah were on scene in -526 to feed the holy spirit to Zerubbabel and Joshua *et al* to finish the Temple construction.

The Artaxerxes of history, as per CUT cannons, ends a 70 years in -423 or -422 *ie* he started a rule in -493 AFTER the 49 years or *seven sevens* of prophecy which ended -498 from Cyrus the Great's Yr 1 in -547 (*cf.* Croesus of Lydia).

Thus, in the view of the CUT author, any classical writer or Josephus that suggests the real king behind the 'biblical' name Artaxerxes is Xerxes would have a strong case.

To round out this discussion we should consider the possibility that Artaxerxes the son of Darius reigned in complete parallel to Xerxes *ie* -532 to -462. Darius' son could certainly follow in his father's footsteps – some 23 years later on *age at birth* considerations. His step(?)-grandmother, or Esther, would have favoured the returnees. In this case the Artaxerxes of history is definitely NOT Artaxerxes of highly visible history as suggested by Rochelle Houser.

Conclusion

The translators/copyists and source people for the Septuagint all seem to be fitting history to Bible and Bible to history to help God along – poor lad.

The most likely candidate is Xerxes – all others are impossible vis-a-vis CUT chronology. Prof. Edwin Thiele may have misled many with his association of the scriptural with the historical.

Is ‘Darius the Mede’ of Dan 5:31 the same as ‘Darius, son of Ahasuerus, of the seed of the Medes’ of Dan 6:1?

Introduction

Obviously, Yes! So why the question? Everything revolves around Dan 5:30 – the curse of Biblical Chronology. We shall attempt to show, in the context of ClearingUp-Times (CUT) chronology, that this is a mistaken translation. Once cleared up both princes will be seen to be one and the same. We shall see also that multiple regnal counts add to the mix an element of discernment – if one is to understand CUT’s reasoning.

Database

Dan 5:30 to 31 - “In the same night Belshazzar king of the Chaldeans was despatched; and Darius the Mede received the kingdom, being about sixty-two years old.” CVOT.

Dan 5:30 to 31- “In *the* same night [was done away with Belshazzar the king of the Chaldeans]. And Darius the Mede took the kingdom, being [years *old* sixty two].” The Apostolic Bible Polyglot, Charles van der Pool (Polyglot).

The first point to raise is, in the Greek Interlinear (Polyglot), the words in italics are supplied. So lets review this;

> ...And Darius the Mede took the kingdom, being [years sixty two].”

From what benchmark?

Well from behind, according to CUT -551, Belshazzar’s demise. Or

> -551 -62 = -613. And therefore from the start of -613! Clever little fellow, eh!

-616			11	Accession Yr Neb.	Obv. 13	
-615	Jehoiachin	10d or 3m	1	Yr 1 Neb.	Obv. 14, 15 &16	
-614	Zedekiah	2	2	Yr. 2 Neb.		
-613	dream:Opt B = CUT	3	3			
-612	Image dream:Opt B	4	4	Yr. 4 Neb.		
-611		5	5	Belteshazzar (Daniel)		1
-610		6	6	Yr. 6 Neb.		2
-609		7	7			3
-608		8	8			4
-607		09/10/2010	Jubilee -630 to -629	Yr. 9 Neb.		5

Illustration 1: CUT Chart #1

From CUT chart #1 we see that -613 is the preferred date for the Great Image Dream.

From CUT chronology we know Astyages was finally *done-in* in 562. Medes and Persians henceforth greeted each other with “Hail, fellow Medo-Persian”. So it is not unrealistic for a almost newly-minted Darius – say four years a king – to *sit alongside* Cyrus in -551 at the breaking up of Belshazzar’s party. He was probably lucky to hit forty (40) years of age at his Year 1, of the second of his regnal counts *ie* the Babylon one.

In Dan 9:1- 2 we have Daniel revealing that he had figured out the deserted Jerusalem dates. Since, from CUT, this year range is -599 to -529 and Darius rules his CUTSM seventy years from -555 to -485 his regnal count (third) relating to this Yr 1 probably started in co-rule with Cambyses etc. See **Is Artaxerxes of Scripture the same prince as Artaxerxes of The Chronicles?** That is in the year -529 Daniel figured out the dates and Darius started a co-rule.

Discussion

Since Darius the Mede could have been alive at 110 years of age in -485 or a lesser figure if he was, say, 28 years of age at Belshazzar’s death, of 98 years then we may conclude that nothing really prevents us from drawing an equivalence. Ahasuerus has been previously identified by CUT as Hystapes.

The thought that as “ Roman Ghirshman says that, "After this he ceased to use the title of 'king of Babylon', calling himself simply 'king of the Persians and the Medes'."[9]” from a Wikipedia article on Xerxes – accessed 20:19 AEST, 6th Sept, 2019 allows us scope to **imagine** that he was of Persian descent. This lets us entertain the possibility that Darius had a son, Artaxerxes, who was of Median descent and a parallel to the ‘Persian’ Xerxes. This fits CUT’s dating regime for Nehemiah etc. It allows Xerxes’ son Artaxerxes to NOT be a contender for Scriptural reference.

All in all, one Darius fits the slot allocated for him in CUT chronology.

Conclusion

While nothing prevents Xerxes being the Artaxerxes of Scripture we can have confidence that there is only one Darius and he is “son of Hystapis = Ahasuerus” and “[*of the seed of*] the Mede[s]”.

“Ruler of the Two Lands”

Introduction

The change in name by Ahmose I reflects the experience of the Exodus since he was the Pharaoh of the Exodus.

Fact Base

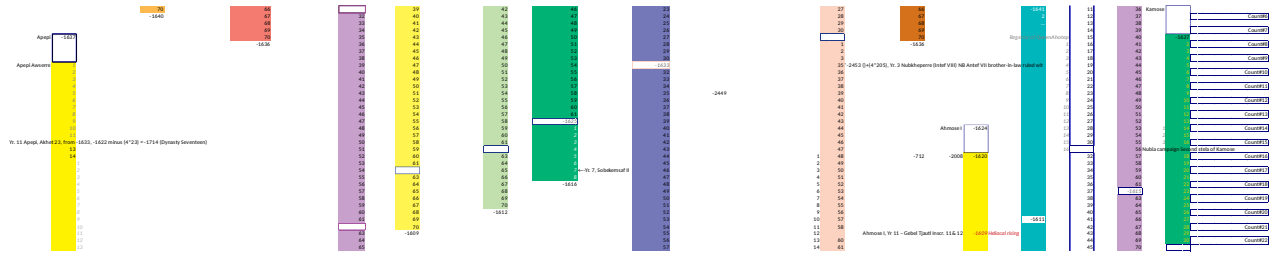


Illustration 1: Apophis and Kamose; Ahmose I also

Moses at 30 years of age is -1659 (-1659+80 = -1579) plus 30 = -1629.

in subsequent eras.

“Ruler of the Two Lands” also sounds like a defiant response to the defeat of the Canaanite-Egyptian kings whose identifying title of Hyksos derives from the indigenous Egyptian title

ḥqꜣw- ḫꜣswt, or “Rulers of Foreign Lands.” Part of Ahmose’s strategy in employing the name Heqatawy may have been as a response to the Horus-name of the Hyksos king Apophis,

sḫtptꜣwy “He who pacifies the Two Lands” (von Beckerath 1999: 114–15; Ryholt 1997: 385). It is intriguing to note the similarity of Apophis’ Horus name to that of Kamose, *sdfꜣtꜣwy* “he who provisions the two lands,” (von Beckerath 1999: 130–31; Ryholt 1997: 398), also apparently the ancient name for the royal city of Deir el-Ballas (Vandersleyen 1967, Wiener and Allen 1998).

http://members.tripod.com/anubis4_2000/mummypages1/Early18.htm#Sipair

Was this kid a child born to the princess who took Moses from the bull-rushes? This was prior to Moses’ adoption. Or was it that he was born after Moses’ privates were an astonishment in the Egyptian Court?

From https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=1Chron+4%3A17-18&version=NET

1 Chronicles 4:17-18 *New English Translation*

17 The sons of Ezrah: Jether, Mered, Epher, and Jalon.

Mered's wife Bithiah[a] gave birth to Miriam, Shammai, and Ishbah, the father of Eshtemoa. 18 (His Judahite wife gave birth to Jered the father of Gedor, Heber the father of Soco, and Jekuthiel the father of Zanoah.) These were the sons of Pharaoh's daughter Bithiah, whom Mered married.[b]

Footnotes

a 1 Chronicles 4:17 tn The Hebrew text has simply, "and she gave birth to," without identifying the subject. The words "Mered's wife Bithiah" are added in the translation for clarification. See v. 18b, which mentions "Bethiah, whom Mered married."

b 1 Chronicles 4:18 tn Heb "took," referring to taking in marriage.

http://anubis4_2000.tripod.com/mummypages1/DB320Diagram.htm

https://books.google.com.au/books?id=Gux5DwAAQBAJ&pg=PA199&lpg=PA199&dq=Kares+stela+(CG+%2234003)%22&source=bl&ots=lVUIpjzJch&sig=ACfU3U3TXRyycuUeb0IhF1CZxjthPqN_2w&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiNxonfye_qAhWKxDgGHTbBCesQ6AEwBXoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Kares%20stela%20(CG%20%2234003)%22&f=false

From "**King Heqatawy: Notes on a Forgotten Eighteenth Dynasty Royal Name**"

Stephen P. Harvey

Ahmose and Tetisheri Project, Abydos

What can we learn about the dating of the royal name Heqatawy from this archaeological information? The preliminary analysis of the stratigraphic relationships make clear that the Heqatawy wall must have been constructed at almost the same time as Temple C, if not slightly after. Since the construction of Temple C may closely be related with the quarry stelae of **year 22** through the presence in both contexts of Ahmose-Nefertary's title of *mwt nsw*, it is likely that the Heqatawy inscriptions relate closely to this period, late in Ahmose's reign. A number of factors combine to indicate that the name Heqatawy does indeed date to the latter part of Ahmose's reign, most likely during or after the period between regnal years 18–22. As Vandersleyen has established, a change in the form of the moon hieroglyph (Gardiner Sign-List N11) took place

during this period, resulting in the replacement of the earlier upturned version with the later, and more traditional, down-turned crescent moon (Vandersleyen 1971; 1995; 2005). The later form of the moon-sign is the variety encountered in all writings of royal names attested at the site, whether on brick stamps of Ahmose and his queen, in architectural relief from all areas, or on the monumental stela erected by Ahmose in honor of Queen Tetisheri (CG 34002). Critically, this is also the form that the moon hieroglyph takes in the sole inscription (the Turin scarab) featuring both Heqatawy and the name it seems to have been intended to replace or augment: Ahmose, "born of the moon."

This is the CUT year -1559 / -1558 – see Illus.#2

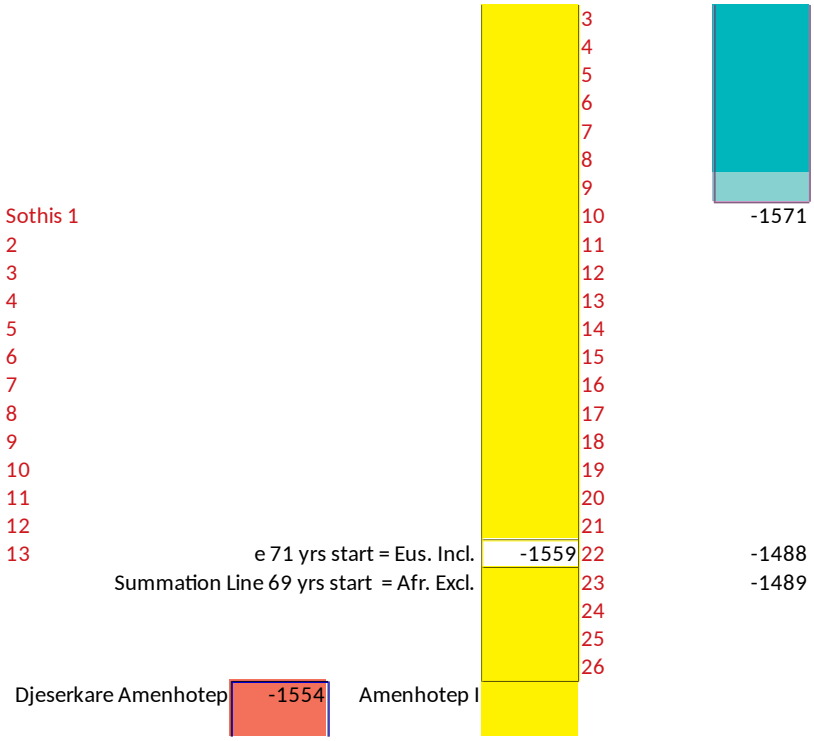


Illustration 2: Summary Line 1 for Manetho's Dynasty Eighteen

Discussion

A point of clarification; Ahmose I probably died short of a CUTSM but was completed to a CUTSM by a surrogate.

It appears that the title Heqatawy "Ruler of the Two Lands" was taken towards the end of the Pharaoh of the Exodus (see Syncellus, etc), Moses' nemesis, CUTSM. Here he re-established 'normal life' in Egypt – opening quarries – and no longer took the now-obviously 'bad-choice' title *king of kings*[1].

My guess is that the co-incidence of the CUT start date for Manetho's Summary Line 1 ie. -1559 / -1558 and quarry-opening in Yr. 22 is a reflection of a kick-start for a 22-year long recovery from Egypt's smashing in the The Ten Plagues.

Ahmose Sipair, like the parallel and following *age-6 years* coronations, was probably just coronated when he died.

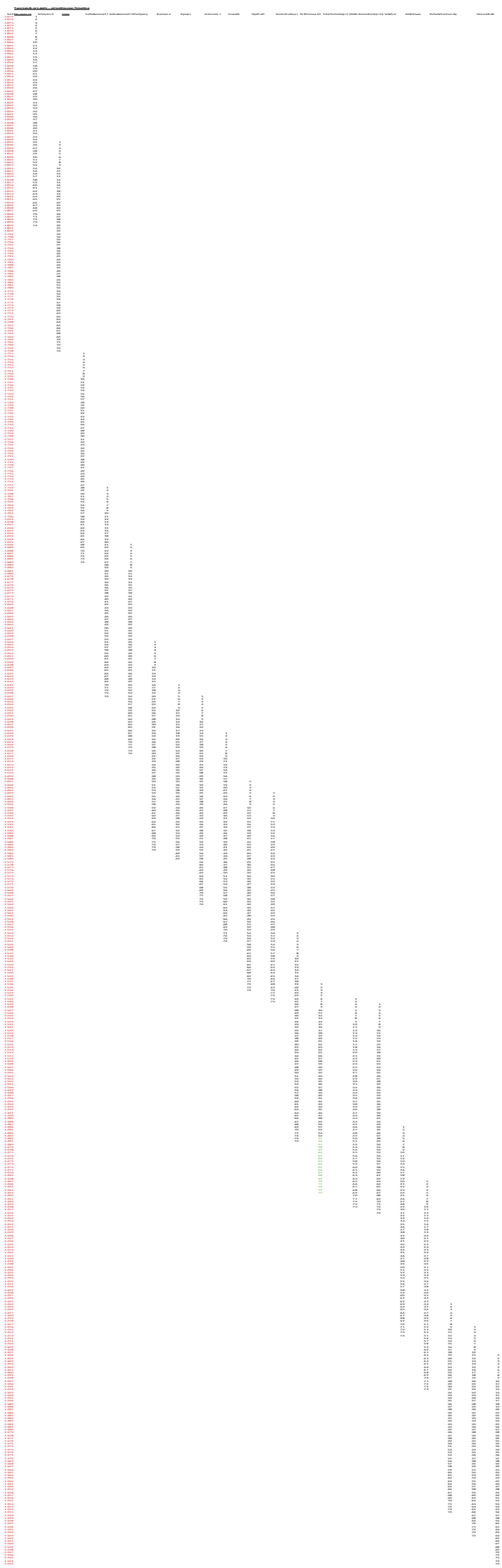
Since he was circumcised most likely at day eight – an Abrahamic-sourced tradition – he probably was Ahhotep I's son – the mother of Ahmose I. Otherwise, he was a son of Ahmose I's sister, Ahmose[2]. Here, we can connect with the age of Ahmose I and Moses was probably such that they were born the same year.

In the resources section we show a list that expresses the fact that *Ruler of the [Two] Lands* was long in use before and after and not an innovation by Ahmose I.

1 Insouciance, hubris really never work – watch out USA.
2 Married to Mered? I Chron 3.

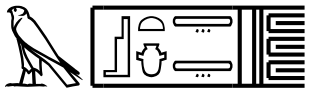
Conclusion

Moses was furious with Ahmose I and stormed out at the last plague because he knew he had allowed his sister to circumcise her son to Mered – he had had a positive relationship with Israel.



Resources

Dynasty Five king Niuserra -1831 to -1757



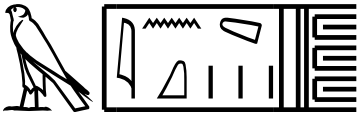
Set ib tawy

The favorite of the Two Lands

st-t:ib-N16:N16

Bissing, *Das Re-Heiligtum des Königs Ne-Woser-Re (Rathures)*, I, 68
JvB, 58/59 (6 H)
Beckerath, *Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen* (1999), 58-59, 6:H

Dynasty Fifteen king Khayan II -1831 to -1757



Ineq taw

The one who has embraced the lands

i-n:q-D32-N21:3

Lower part of usurped statue, (Cairo Museum, CG 389, JE 28574)
D32 sign is clearly visible, but not shown because it is a remnant of the usurpation.
Naville, *Bubastis*, 23, pls. 21; 35A
Beckerath, *Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen* (1999), 114-115, 4:H

Dynasty Five king Unis -1757 to -1683


Wadj tawy

The sturdy one of the Two Lands
wAD-N18:N18
ASAE, 2, 254
Beckerath, *Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen* (1999), 60-61, 8:H

Dynasty Seventeen king Sobekemsaf I -1710 to -1636


Ineq tawy

The one who has embraced the Two Lands
i-n:q-D199-N17:N17

Top of broken obelisk, Cairo JE38030 (CG 17011)
Porter & Moss, *Topographical Bibliography*, II^2, 166
Legrain, *Notes d'inspection*, ASAE **6** (1906): 284
Beckerath, *Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen* (1999), 124-125, 3:G

Dynasty Seventeen king Sobekemsaf II -1690 to -1616


Sekhem Ra shed tawy

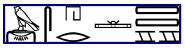
The powerful one of Ra is the one who has rescued the Two Lands
ra-sxm-Sd:N17:N17
Hayes, *Scepter of Egypt*, II, 10 fig. 3
Beckerath, *Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen* (1999), 128-129, 10:T1

Abydos king Pantjeny -1656 to -1582


Sekhem Ra khu tawy

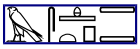
The powerful one of Ra is the protection of the Two Lands
ra-sxm-D43:N17:N17
Stela in British Museum, EA 630
Petrie, *Abydos*, II, plate 31 (upper right); 32 (2)
Beckerath, *Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen* (1999), 88-89, 3:T2

Dynasty Seventeen king Kamose -1641 to -1567


Seher tawy

The one who has pleased the Two Lands
s-h:r-Y1-N17:N17:N23*N23
Gardiner, *The Defeat of the Hyksos by Kamōse: The Carnarvon Tablet, No. I*, JEA **3** (1916): 97
Beckerath, *Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen* (1999), 130-131, 15:G

Dynasty of Hyksos king Apepi -1637 to -1579???


Sehotep tawy

The one who has pacified the Two Lands
s-Htp:t*p-N17:N17
Offering table, (Cairo Museum, CG 23073, JE 39605)
Beckerath, *Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen* (1999), 114-115, 5:H

Dynasty Eighteen king Ahmose I -1624 to -1570



Tjes tawy

The one who has bound the Two Lands

Tz:z:N17:N17

Cairo Museum stela CG 34001
ASAE, 4, 27
Beckerath, *Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen* (1999), 132-133, 1:G

Abydos king Snaaib -1608 to -1534

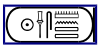


Sewadj tawy

s-wAD-(N16:N16)

Stela of Snaaib (Cairo Museum, CG 20517)
Mariette, *Abydos* (1880), II, pl. 27 (right)
Beckerath, *Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen* (1999), 104-105, j:H

Dynasty Sixteen king Djehuti -1603 to -1529



Sekhem Ra semen tawy

The powerful one of Ra, who has made the Two Lands firm

ra-sxm-s-mn:n:N17:N17

Petrie, *Naqada and Ballas*, plate XLIII (4)
Beckerath, *Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen* (1999), 126-127, 4:T1

Dynasty Eighteen king Amenhotep I -1554 to -1480



Waf tawy

He who subdues the lands

w-a:f-N16:N16:N16

Clepsydra incription (now lost) from Theban Tomb C2
Borchardt, *Geschichte der altägyptischen Zeitmesser*, plate 18 (5)
Beckerath, *Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen* (1999), 132-133, 2:H2

Dynasty Eighteen king Tuthmose III -1536 to -1481

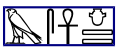


Sekha Maat mery tawy

Who has made Maat appear, beloved of the Two Lands
s-xa-C10A-mr-i-i-N17:N17

After 21st year
Urkunden des Ägyptische Alterthums, IV, 586 (2)
Beckerath, *Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen* (1999), 136-137, 6:N3

Dynasty Eleven king Mentuhotep II (Nebhepetre) -1531 to -1457


Sankh ib tawy

The one who invigorates the heart of the Two lands
s-anx-ib:N19

First part of reign
British Museum, stela EA1203
Bibliotheca Aegyptica, X, §23.3
Hieroglyphic Texts in the British Museum, I, plate 53
Beckerath, *Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen* (1999), 78-79, 5:H1

Dynasty Eighteen king Amenhotep II -1529 to -1455



Ity sekhemef em tau nebu

Who seizes by his strength in all lands

iTi-sxm*m:f-m-N17:N17:N17:nb

No hieroghlyphs shown by von Beckerath.
Lepsius, *Denkmäler aus Ägypten und Äthiopien* (1849), III, 64b
Beckerath, *Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen* (1999), 138-139, 7:G2

Dynasty Twelve king Sankh re -1486 to -1412


Sankh tawyf

The one who invigorates the Two Lands
s-anx-N17:N17:f

Hammamat inscription
Bibliotheca Aegyptica, X, §34
Lepsius, *Denkmäler aus Ägypten und Äthiopien* (1849), II, 150a
Beckerath, *Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen* (1999), 80-81, 6:N

Dynasty Twelve king Nebtowe -1467 to -1393


Neb tawy

The Lord of the Two Lands
nb:N17:N17

Wadi Hammamat rock inscription
MIFAO **34**. 98 (192)
Lepsius, *Denkmäler aus Ägypten und Äthiopien* (1849), II, 149c-d
Beckerath, *Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen* (1999), 80-81, 7:N

Dynasty Eighteen king Tutankhamun -1424 to -1350


Nefer hepu segereh tawy

One of perfect laws, who pacifies the Two Lands
nfr-h:p-w-iz-Z3-s-g:r-H-a:N17:N17-N21:N21

Urkunden des Ägyptische Alterthums, IV, 2054
Beckerath, *Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen* (1999), 144-145, 12:N1

Dynasty Eighteen king Ay -1416 to -1342


Heqa Maat sekheper tawy

The ruler of truth, who created the Two Lands
HqA-q-C10A-s-xpr-r:N17:N17

Panopolis Grotto
Lepsius, *Denkmäler aus Ägypten und Äthiopien* (1849), III, 114b+c
Beckerath, *Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen* (1999), 146-147, 14:G

Dynasty Eighteen king Horemheb -1406 to –1332


Hor her Maat, sekheper tawy

Pleased with Maat, who (re)-created the Two Lands
h:r:Y1-D2:Z1-mAat-s-xpr:N17:N17

Urkunden des Ägyptische Alterthums, IV, 2113
Beckerath, *Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen* (1999), 146-147, 14:G

This *Two Lands* title has a continuous run of 425/543 years in use.

Zephaniah & Ezekiel – Two Chronologies

Introduction

In part we must consider the 'mis'-identification of Azotus with Ashdod vis-a-vis the Zeph 2:4 prophecy. We, at CUT, propose to examine whether Azotus is Beit Shean or whether Beit Shean was the source of Ashdod (Azotus)'s Scythian re-inforcement *ie* againt Psamtik II's siege. We further advance the proposition that the Land of Magog, of Ezek 38-39 only, is the Irano-Turanian Steppe (which, for example, includes Tarim). Gog is a Parthian prince *ca.* 40 B. C. (-40), named Tigranes/Pacorus, from the Armenia area, occupied by Meschech before our modern times. His followers include the original Turkic families – famous as ornately-adorned warriors.

Fact Base

Zephaniah

Factoid # 1

From https://www.biblica.com/resources/scholar-notes/niv-study-bible/intro-to-zephaniah/

The intent of the author was to announce to Judah God's approaching judgment. A Scythian incursion into Canaan may have provided the immediate occasion. This fierce, horse-mounted people originated in what is now southern Russia, but by the seventh century b.c. they had migrated across the Caucasus and settled in and along the northern territories of the Assyrian empire. Alternately the enemies and allies of Assyria, they seem to have thrust south along the Mediterranean sometime in the 620s, destroying Ashkelon and Ashdod and halting at the Egyptian border only because of a payoff by Pharaoh Psamtik (Psammetichus). Ultimately, however, the destruction prophesied by Zephaniah came at the hands of the Babylonians after they had overpowered Assyria and brought that ancient power to its end.

Factoid # 2

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ashdod

Psamtik I of Egypt (r. 664 – 610 BCE)[1] is reported to have besieged the great city Azotus for twenty-nine years (Herodotus, ii. 157); the biblical references to the remnant of Ashdod (Jeremiah 25:20; cf. Zephaniah 2:4) are interpreted as allusions to this event.

1 Psamm I and Stephinates (Tefnakht II) started a 74 year CUTSM ending -643 and -639. Psamm II starts a 70-years in -647 ending in -577.

Factoid # 3

From https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Zephaniah+2%3A4&version=NRSV

Zephaniah 2:4

Zephaniah 2:4 New Revised Standard Version (NRSV)

4 For Gaza shall be deserted,
and Ashkelon shall become a desolation;
Ashdod's people shall be driven out at noon,
and Ekron shall be uprooted.

Factoid # 4

From http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0126%3Abook%3D2%3Achapter%3D157%3Asection%3D1
Hdt. 2.157.1

> *Psammetichus ruled Egypt for fifty-three years, twenty-nine of which he spent before Azotus, a great city in Syria, besieging it until he took it. Azotus held out against a siege longer than any city of which we know.*

Herodotus, with an English translation by A. D. Godley. Cambridge. Harvard University Press. 1920.
The Annenberg CPB/Project provided support for entering this text.

CUT suggestion

It is CUT's contention that -654 represents the end of 29 years of Psammeticus I's seige.

The Year -645 is not connected to "The Ethiopian" (= Ammeris, Awseya Tarakos) of the Ethiopian Dynasty (OC) #27 of Egypt. See CUT Chart #1. This contrasts with the start of Josiah's son Jehoiakim, *ie* his *accession* or -651. It might be the date of the Zephaniah prophecy. If so, then the prophecy about Ashdod being filled with foreign language speakers was fulfilled in the fact that by -455 three generations of Hebrew-speaking half castes from the inter-mixture of returned Exiles and locals had grown up and humiliated the pride of the Philistines of Ashdod. See following comparison;

From Zech 9:6
King James 2000 Bible
And a mixed race shall dwell in Ashdod, and I will cut off the pride of the Philistines.

'A mixed race'
מַמְזֵר (mam·zêr)
Noun - masculine singular
Strong's Hebrew 4464: A mongrel, born of a, Jewish father and a, heathen mother

Charles van der Pool's **Apostolic Bible Polyglot** has #241 in his Greek Lexical Concordance and he has it as 'foreign tongue'

	20
	21
Awseya Tarakos	-652
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6
	7
	8
	9
	10
	11
	12
Kanaz Psmis, son of Awseya Tarakos	-640
	2

Illustration 1: CUT Chart Fragment #1

Factoid # 5

From http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0126%3Abook%3D2%3Achapter%3D157%3Asection%3D1

> Psammetichus ruled Egypt for fifty-three years, twenty-nine of which he spent before Azotus, a great city in Syria, besieging it until he took it. Azotus held out against a siege longer than any city of which we know.

CUT suggestion . . .

Just like the contention concerning the fall of Ashdod (Azotus?) to Psamm. I we state that 190 years after -645 – the date (CUT's idea) of the Zephaniah prophecy – or -455, as above, the fulfillment was apparent in the loss of a generation of pure Philistine-language inhabitants. For an educated people this would have been a humiliation.

Factoid # 6

https://books.google.com.au/books?id=jgxCDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA125&lpg=PA125&dq=Scythians+Ashdod&source=bl&ots=RwYNihH9ll&sig=ACfU3U0K9lMj-5G_FYZjs0o4aJzKSXMaTg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiQ56TX9ITlAhWEeisKHfvUAfsQ6AEwAHoECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=Scythians%20Ashdod&f=false

Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges

> *40. But Philip was found at Azotus] That is, he appeared again and continued the work of his ministry. The expression is a translation of a Hebrew verb which is often rendered in A.V. "to be present." Cp. Esther 1:5, "that were present," and in the margin, Heb. "found."*

Azotus is the ancient Ashdod (1 Samuel 5:1-7), one of the five chief cities of the Philistines when the Israelites settled in Canaan.

till he came to Cesarea] This was Cæsarea Sebaste, so called in honour of Augustus (Greek, Sebastos) Cæsar (Joseph. Antiq. xvi. 5. 1). It was the chief city of Palestine under the Roman rule, and lay at the extreme north of the plain of Sharon. It is mentioned in the Acts as the place at which Cornelius was stationed (Acts 10:1), and it seems that Philip made his home there (Acts 21:8).

CUT suggestion . . .

Psamtik I (Breasted) started **a** rule in -683 *cf.* Book of Sothis. His Yr 29 would be, on this basis, 655 and post twenty-nine would be -654[2] *ie* the 'true' date for the Fall of Azotus. The other option is -700 *see footnote*. Thus the fall of Azotus could be -671 'truly'.

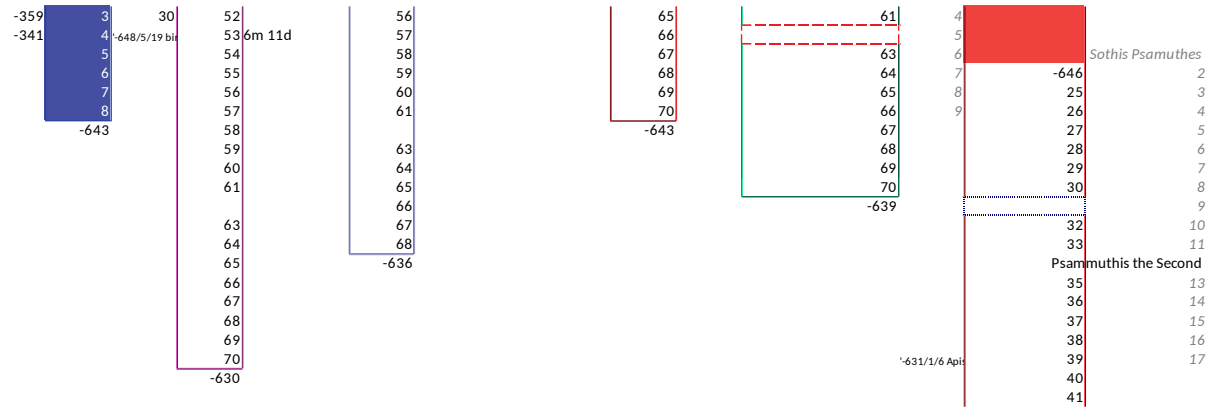


Illustration 2: Blue Column is Psamtik I, next right Column is Nechao I and Red Column is Nechao II (Uhemibre) – Breasted ƨ 974 and 975.

Zephaniah's prophecy, delivered following Josiah's Yr.12 -645, was fulfilled after three 190-year periods in -75 / -*68* ***cf.*** *Church Slavonic dating* when Pompey began lobbying the Senate for an anti-piracy act for the Mediterranean extending 50 miles inland. Thus covering Israel!!

2 Breasted ƨ 974 & 975; the Year -700 was a musical chairs moment: Tirhakah = Ammeris started a Manetho regnal count, Nechao I started 70-years and Psamtik I began a count which was used in a Serapeum dating of an actual Apis Bull's birth (for his 53rd year or -648 / -647). NB: -648/5/19 birth of Apis in 53rd of Psamtik I. The bull died at sixteen years, seven months and seventeen days. So 6m 11days in -648 plus 16y 1m 6d. That is, -631 or -631/1/6. Back-calculating fifteen years for Nechao II's 16th year we get to -646. Nechao I(?) / II(?) starts a regnal count in -646. QED.

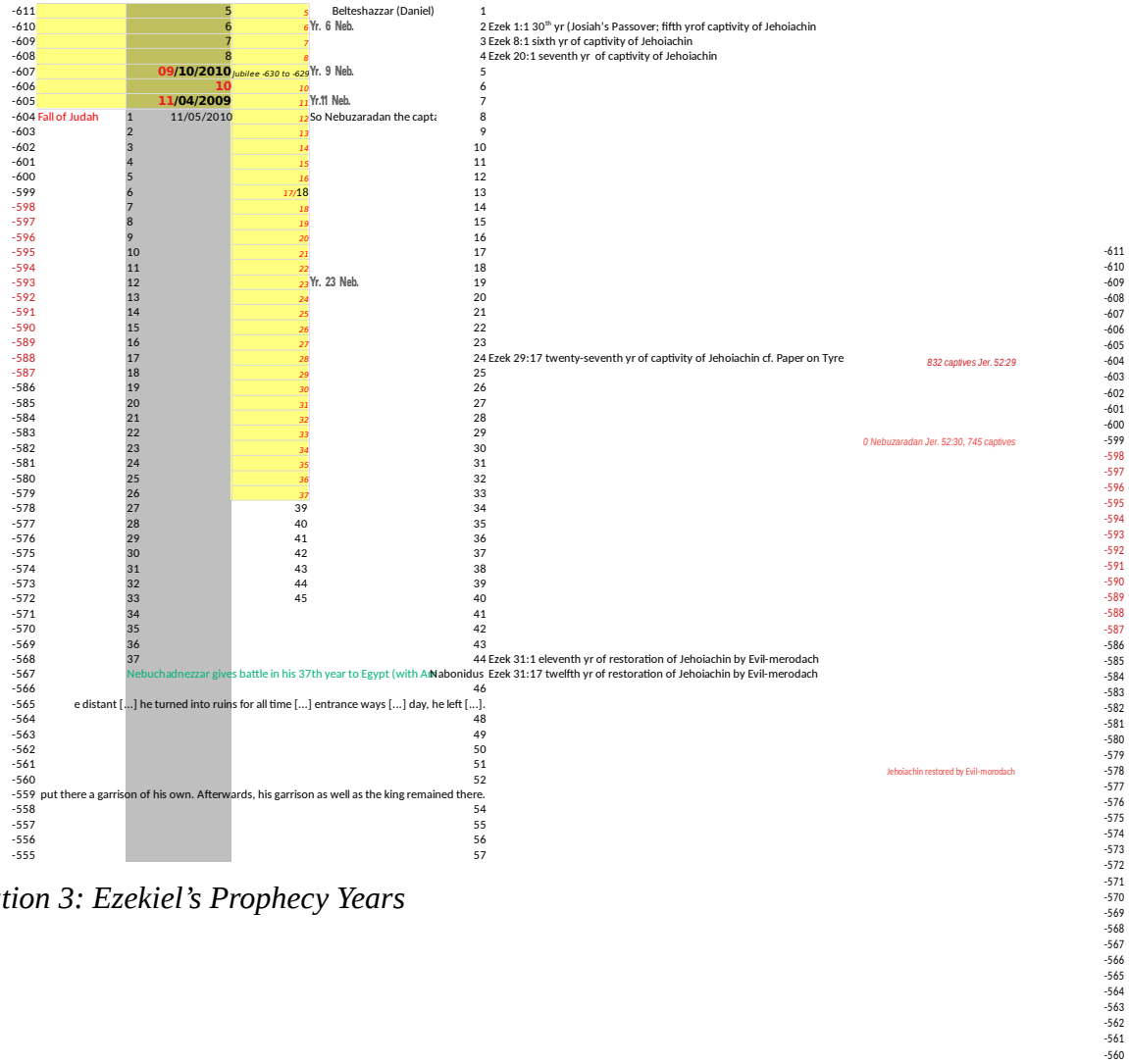


Illustration 3: Ezekiel's Prophecy Years

From **Re-interpreting the Scriptural Accounts of the Kings of Israel and Judah: A New Chronology** p. 9 of 48;

> With our digression now ended we can accept a -585 to -572 span of time, thirteen long years, for the siege of Tyre. The reason is -571 Nabonidus comes to power *ie* once Nebuchadnezzar has fulfilled his remit from on High.

but on p. 15 of 48 we see that a -574 minus 13 yields -587 just the next year to Ezek 29:17 prophecy.

> 2. Nergal-shar-usur, according to the Ecclesiastical Canon (see CUT Chart #7), was under close supervision of Daniel (Baltasar) from the last year of Tyre's siege ie -574 for the next three years. A sign as we have seen of trouble brewing and the Chief Of Magicians is heavily involved. We may ask what influence did he have on the later Magian Revolt in Egypt?

From **The Life and Times of an Apis Bull : and another ….** p. 5 of 12;

It seems a twelve-year hiatus occurred between Apries' last Apis adventure and Amosis' Apis adventure. To establish Yr 5 and Yr 23 of Amosis (Amasis II) we go to **The Mortuary Stelae of the Priest Psamtik** (see Breasted folio 1026). Here we are told that "Psamtik was sixty-five years, ten months and two days old at his death in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Amasis, on the twenty-eighth day of the eighth month….Now the date of his birth is given as the first day of the eleventh month in year 1 of Necho;...". Many possibilities lie to hand for Necho (II)'s year 1 but we shall try -646. The twenty-seventh year is therefore -581. This makes Year 1 of the 27, -607. This is a kind of Year 1 for Necho II as it follows his second *sed* – which CUT notes is OFTEN a Year 1

3 https://www.academia.edu/40460319/Re-interpreting_the_Scriptural_Accounts_of_the_Kings_of_Israel_and_Judah_A_New_Chronology

for Egyptian kings. The Priest Psamtik has taken some pride in noting this co-incidence. (Makes a fella wonder what kind of charmed life an Egyptian priest lived!! Nudge, nudge). The point about all this is that a regnal count can just as easily be found with some frequency starting a second *sed* as is the case with the Manethonic 42 years. It starts in -608 ending in -566 which pushes Psammecherites to his rightful place in -527 / -526. This in turn is justified by Enekhnesneferibre living well past 'eighty'. Indeed she rivals Seti I at 118-years old at death.

Since we are free to choose CUT says "'Apis birth -603; /5/1/7" and "'Apis death -585; /23/6/6" for Amasis. We will stand corrected.

However, this is not the end of the discussion.

If the forty-years intervening between Amasis and Psammecherites represent forty years of depopulation of Egypt referred to in Ezekiel – see Illus. #6 below then the 130 years following the Old Chronicle Dynasty (OCD) #26 will take us to Darius – see Illus. #7. Thus -696 starts OCD #26 and OCD #25 gets a start in 873. However, this date starts Amaes (Tanuatamun) and a long series of empty space filled from Nubia so-to-speak. Yielding a Safelya Sabacon to supply Sargon II's victim Iamanni.

Illustration 4: Egypt's Deportation for 40 Years

We see from this that the year -567 is the prophecy of the actual deporting and it is followed by the yr 1 of the deporting in -566. See Ezek 31:17.

Factoid # 7

From http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Herodotus/2B*.html

> … ***151*** *Now the twelve kings dealt justly; and as time went on they came to sacrifice in Hephaestus' temple. On the last day of the feast, they being about to pour libations, the high priest brought out the golden vessels which they commonly used for this; but he counted wrongly and gave the twelve only eleven. So he who stood last of them, Psammetichus, got no vessel; wherefore taking off his bronze helmet he held it out and poured the libation with it. All the other kings too were wont to wear helmets, and were then helmeted; it was not in guile, then, that Psammetichus held out his headgear; but the rest marked Psammetichus' deed, and remembered the oracle which promised the sovereignty of all Egypt to whosoever should pour libation from a vessel of bronze; wherefore, though they deemed Psammetichus not to deserve death (for they proved him and found that he had acted without intent), they resolved to strip him of the most of his*

power and chase him away into the marshes, and that he was not to concern himself with the rest of Egypt.

Green text supplied by CUT

*… **152** This Psammetichus had formerly been in Syria, whither he had fled from Sabacos the Ethiopian **[Safelya Sabakon]**, who killed his father Necos; then, when the Ethiopian departed by reason of what he saw in a dream, the Egyptians of the province of Sais brought him back from Syria; and now Psammetichus was for the second time king, when it happened to him to be driven away into the marshes by the eleven kings by reason of the matter of the helmet. Therefore he held himself to have been outrageously dealt with by them and had a mind to be avenged on those who had expelled him, and he sent to inquire of the oracle of Leto in the town of Buto, which is the most infallible in Egypt; the oracle answered that he should have vengeance when he saw men of bronze coming from the sea. Psammetichus secretly disbelieved that men of bronze should come to aid him. But after no long time, certain Ionians and Carians, voyaging for plunder, were forced to put in on the coast of Egypt, where they disembarked in their mail of bronze; and an Egyptian came into the marsh country and brought news to Psammetichus (for he had never before seen mailed men) that men of bronze were coming from the sea and were foraging in the plain. Psammetichus saw in this the fulfilment of the oracle; he made friends with the Ionians and Carians, and promised them great rewards if they would join him, and having won them, with the aid of such Egyptians as consented and these allies he deposed the eleven kings.*

Factoid # 8

From *https://books.google.com.au/books?id=iepiAAAAcAAJ&pg=PA283&lpg=PA283&dq=Tirhakah+and+Azotus&source=bl&ots=hnbPxLGl1F&sig=ACfU3U2AkL56pJGeGCEzmnEWSbkMU-5qZA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwid1pXj3JHmAhWNXisKHauhBaYQ6AEwAXoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Tirhakah%20and%20Azotus&f=false*

"Now we have already shown that, for twenty eight years, from the year B. C. 605 to 578, **[-682 to -654]** the Scythians had dominion over Asia ; and Herodotus tells us, that the Scythians came down towards Egypt, marching through Ascalon on their return, and that Psammeticus met them in Palestine. So that the last years of Psammeticus fall in with the twenty-eight years of the Scythian dominion. What is more probable than that the Scythians at this time garrisoned Azotus? For we know that Scythopolis, a little north of Azotus, was now built by that people: and, if so, we cannot but conclude that the twenty-nine years siege of that city, and the twenty-eight years' dominion of the Scythians had reference to one to the other." See p. 283 **Chronology of the Times of Daniel, Ezra and Nehemiah considered with the ...** By James Whatman BOSANQUET.

CUT suggestion . . .

CUT suggests that the city of Azotus is **Gaza and the city Psammeticus invested was Beit Shean**.

Psammeticus is driven to marshes -713. Retreats to Syria. Brought back from Syria once Agalbus Sepekos replaces Safelya Sabacon in Kush/Egypt (*double uraei).* This is -698 / -697. Takes power with Greeks in -683. Psammeticus is king of Kush in -674 / -673 as well as king of Egypt. Psammeticus defeats Scyths at Beit Shean in -654 – absolutely the true fall of Herodotus' Azotus.

So, CUT has now removed Ashdod from the clutches, so-to-speak, of Psammeticus (I).

Factoid # 9

From https://books.google.com.au/books?id=yJLccBK6cDoC&pg=PA344&lpg=PA344&dq=BOSANQUET+Ashdod&source=bl&ots=Bo-a9F85ib&sig=ACfU3U3Pgba-g7AEbq-s_SYei7HMBxC_UA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi4r_fV9ZPmAhXJZCsKHfFOAGIQ6AEwA3oECAcQAQ#v=onepage&q=BOSANQUET%20Ashdod&f=false

We, at CUT, would like to draw on some points from this work;

- "According to Ptolemy, there was a total eclipse of the moon in the first year of his [Tiglath-pileser III] reign ;" p. 342. In our chronology we see that in -729 there was a 'taking the hands of Bel' by Tiglath-pileser III. However, if we take sixteen 54.08 year intervals to replicate a full eclipse at the place considered from 136 AD then we end up with -729.28. Within the accuracy (error bars, etc) this is the same year *ie* -729.
- '...*[in]*scription, [Sargon II] took Ashdod in his eleventh year,"' p.344. This year could be -736 or -711 in the CUT scenario. Most likely, it was -711.
- Essarhaddon (Ezra 4:2) could have delivered the subject peoples of this verse in -704 / -703 etc. This is because he was placed in power of a kind when Sennacherib in -704 "took upon him the government of the Babylonians". Sennacherib, however, completed forty-one years – according to CUT's reckoning – in -680. He therefore started in -721. This would have him on the throne in -713 or Hezekiah's famous Yr. 14. We also note that Essarhaddon probably started his deportations in -721 just as easily as in -703. Thus explaining the irritating 'date' of the Fall of Samaria as -721. No such luck.

We can now see that Ashdod had been, long before Zephaniah, a target of substantial enemies.

Factoid # 10

From https://www.biblestudytools.com/commentaries/gills-exposition-of-the-bible/zephaniah-2-4.html

> **they shall drive out Ashdod at the noon day,**
>
> that is, the Chaldeans shall drive out the inhabitants of Ashdod, another of the principalities of the Philistines; the same with Azotus, (Acts 8:40) "at noon day", openly and publicly, and with great ease; they shall have no occasion to use any secret stratagems, or to make night work of it; and which would be very incommodious and distressing to the inhabitants, to be turned out at noon day, and be obliged to travel in the heat of the sun, which in those eastern countries at noon day beats very strong. This place was distant from old Ashkelon four "parsae", or twenty four miles, as Benjamin Tudelensis F17 affirms; and with which agrees Diodorus Siculus {r}, who says, that from Gaza to Azotus are two hundred and seventy furlongs, which make thirty four miles, ten from Gaza to Ashkelon, and twenty four from thence to Azotus or Ashdod. This place, according to the above Jewish traveller F19, is now called Palmis, which he says is the Ashdod that belonged to the Philistines, now waste and desolate; by which

this prophecy is fulfilled. It was once a very large and famous city, strong and well fortified; and held out a siege of twenty nine years against Psamittichus king of Egypt, as Herodotus F20 relates, but now destroyed; see (Isaiah 20:1) :

Factoid #11

From unknown site (help appreciated);

Joshua Chapter 19 יְהוֹשֻׁעַ

א וַיֵּצֵא הַגּוֹרָל הַשֵּׁנִי, לְשִׁמְעוֹן--לְמַטֵּה בְנֵי-שִׁמְעוֹן, לְמִשְׁפְּחוֹתָם; וַיְהִי, נַחֲלָתָם, בְּתוֹךְ, נַחֲלַת בְּנֵי-יְהוּדָה. 1 And the second lot came out for Simeon, even for the tribe of the children of Simeon according to their families; and their inheritance was in the midst of the inheritance of the children of Judah.

ב וַיְהִי לָהֶם, בְּנַחֲלָתָם--בְּאֵר-שֶׁבַע וְשֶׁבַע, וּמוֹלָדָה. 2 And they had for their inheritance Beer-sheba with Sheba, and Moladah;

ג וַחֲצַר שׁוּעָל וּבָלָה, וָעָצֶם. 3 and Hazarshual, and Balah, and Ezem;

ד וְאֶלְתּוֹלַד וּבְתוּל, וְחָרְמָה. 4 and Eltolad, and Bethul, and Hormah;

ה וְצִקְלַג וּבֵית הַמַּרְכָּבוֹת, וַחֲצַר סוּסָה. 5 and Ziklag, and Beth-marcaboth, and Hazar-susah;

ו וּבֵית לְבָאוֹת, וְשָׁרוּחֶן: עָרִים שְׁלֹשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה, וְחַצְרֵיהֶן. 6 and Beth-lebaoth, and Sharuhen; thirteen cities with their villages:

ז עַיִן רִמּוֹן, וָעֶתֶר וְעָשָׁן: עָרִים אַרְבַּע, וְחַצְרֵיהֶן. 7 Ain, Rimmon, and Ether, and Ashan; four cities with their villages;

ח וְכָל הַחֲצֵרִים, אֲשֶׁר סְבִיבוֹת הֶעָרִים הָאֵלֶּה, עַד-בַּעֲלַת בְּאֵר, רָאמַת נֶגֶב: זֹאת, נַחֲלַת מַטֵּה בְנֵי-שִׁמְעוֹן--לְמִשְׁפְּחֹתָם. 8 and all the villages that were round about these cities to Baalath-beer, as far as Ramah of the South. This is the inheritance of the tribe of the children of Simeon according to their families.

ט מֵחֶבֶל בְּנֵי יְהוּדָה, נַחֲלַת בְּנֵי שִׁמְעוֹן: כִּי-הָיָה חֵלֶק בְּנֵי-יְהוּדָה, רַב מֵהֶם, וַיִּנְחֲלוּ בְּנֵי-שִׁמְעוֹן, בְּתוֹךְ נַחֲלָתָם. {פ} 9 Out of the allotment of the children of Judah was the inheritance of the children of Simeon, for the portion of the children of Judah was too much for them; therefore the children of Simeon had inheritance in the midst of their inheritance. {P}

י וַיַּעַל הַגּוֹרָל הַשְּׁלִישִׁי, לִבְנֵי זְבוּלֻן לְמִשְׁפְּחֹתָם; וַיְהִי גְּבוּל נַחֲלָתָם, עַד-שָׂרִיד.

CUT suggestion . . .

Sharuhen is not a candidate for Azotus.

We now come full circle. If Ashdod is Azotus then its withstanding a 28-year siege is based on a protection racket run by the Scyths of Beit Shean / Scythopolis. While this is a distance, logistically, it probably worked.

When the deal broke down because Psammeticus bought them (the Scyths) off, then Ashdod / Azotus was, in -654, at a difficult straight. Shortly thereafter an exposed, effectively unprotected Ashdod was lost in a cake walk to the Chaldeans (Nabonasar, Nabopolasar and Nebuchadnezzar) *ca.* -626. Zephaniah, at worst, was probably prophesying -645. Thus the Zeph 2:4 reference suggests Ashdod will not stand on its own, or at all, and indeed it will take no effort to come and take it over on the part of potential aggressors. Thus the key part of the prophecy came true, over three tranches of 190-years.

The rest of Zephaniah is covered by other prophets and discussed elsewhere. The main point is that relying on Egypt was like leaning on a reed.

Ezekiel

Ezekiel's dating is fairly straight-forward. Emphasis is on 'fairly'.

The Book of Ezekiel contains a number of dates as set out here in a spreadsheet fragment;

see illus #3 above.

The key is that the Yr. 11 and 12 are those of the *restored* Jehoiachin.

The absolute years of these prophecies are -610 / -609 / -608 / -606 / -604 / -589 / -569 (twice) and -568 (twice). That is, Ezekiel gave his prophecies over a 43-year period. The entire length of Israel-Judah as (a) Kingdom(s) was given by same prophet as 390 + 40 = 430[3] years!! Head for the exits now?!

Ezekiel Chapters 1-7 contain a pre-Jerusalem warning. In just six years Jerusalem was to be flattened. In twenty-four years the end of Judah's forty years would expire. Already numbers of people had been removed *ie* in -615, 3023 Jews to Babylon see Jer 52:28, and earlier with Jehoiachin. These chapters had been a history lesson.

Ezekiel Chapter 8-19 In Ezekiel 14 we see that Noah, Daniel and Job would save only themselves from the general punishment. In -613 Daniel answered the Great Image Dream. By -609 he was ruling at a high level. His rule was righteous. Already he was dealing with Cyrus in Susa as Belteshazzar in his 3rd such year of rule.

In -612 (CUT) Peloubet's Bible Dictionary, art. Zedekiah, gives "since in the fourth year of Zedekiah's reign we find ambassadors from all the neighbouring kingdoms - Tyre, Sidon, Edom and Moab – at his court...". See Jer[4] 27:2. Zedekiah 'still loyal' in -612 according to Peloubet's. In -608 (CUT) or Zedekiah's eighth year (*ibid*) "The first act of rebellion of

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3 This could be taken further. As an ***exercise***, we could take Eratosthenes' Anno Mundi (CUT's GCY 1 adjusted) of -4925 and add 7,000 to get 2076. Subtracting 4,300 we come to -2225 or the year Abraham left Haran for the Promised Land. So if we have a 53-year 'millennium' that includes the Valley of Dry Bones then this covers Ezekiel *in toto*. If we further say that the prophecies – all of them – of Ezekiel were given by -567 or twenty years before the first Exiles returned to build the second Temple in -547 then the Temple described was a model of the Second Temple NOT of a third temple. That is, Christ came to a prepared Temple.

4 Jeremiah gives 13TH to 23RD YEAR of Josiah or -632 to -622.

which any record survives was the formation of an alliance with Egypt, ...". This was probably Ahmose II or Amasis.

Ezek 1:1 30th yr (Josiah's Passover is benchmark); fifth yr of captivity of Jehoiachin 5/4/5 1
Ezek 8:1 sixth yr of captivity of Jehoiachin 6/6/5 (14) 2
Ezek 20:1 seventh yr of captivity of Jehoiachin 7/5/10 (11) 3
-607 4
Ezek 24:1 ninth yr of captivity of Jehoiachin 9/10/10 *cf. Jer 52:4* Zedekiah (29) 5
-605 *Copper pot/siege* 6
Ezek 26:1/Jer 52:6 eleventh yr of Zedekiah 11/4/9 *famine so severe there was no food :* 11/5/10 *Temple burnt, etc* 11/0/1 7
-603 8
-602 9
-601 10
-600 11
-599 *Total-4600 Nebuzaradan Jer. 52:30, 745 captives* 12
Ezek 29:1 **Nebuzaradan launches siege of Tyre** 1/13
2/14
3/15
4/16
5/17
6/18
7/19
Ezek 40:1 twenty-fifth yr of captivity/14th yr after Jerus. was smitten 8/20
-590 9/21
Ezek 29:17 twenty-seventh yr of captivity of Jehoiachin *cf. CUT treatise on Tyre* (10)27/1/01 (216) 22
-588 23
-587 24
-586 25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
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-570 41
Ezek 30:20/31:1 eleventh yr of restoration of Jehoiachin by Evil-merodach 11/0/ 7, 11/3/ 1 () 42
Ezek 32:1/17 twelfth yr of restoration of Jehoiachin by Evil-merodach 12/12/1(15) (21) 43

The king in Ezek 17:11-15 is therefore Zedekiah and Pharaoh is Ahmose II (Amosis). CUT would make the comment that Ezekiel's prophecies are pretty near instant in fulfillment. See Illus #5.
Chapter 18 makes the distinction between Jehoiachin and Zedekiah rather acute.
Chapter 19 is a dirge covering from Rehoboam? to Zedekiah?

Ezekiel Chapters 20-23 In Ezek 20:20 we have the quote “Hallow my sabbaths that they become a sign between Me and you, to make known that I am Yahweh your Elohim.” Taking the sabbaths as “ceasings” then the annual and weekly sabbaths are referred to here. God says he hates your sabbaths. So the sabbaths here referred to are His sabbaths. See the papers at *academia.edu* (my website) top-posted for **Planner** and **Feast**, etc. Here you will find God’s not man’s or Israel’s or hellenists’ feast days - and therefore annual sabbaths.

		Amosis (Sothis)	-625	
			2	
			3	
			4	
'17/6/5			5	
11/7/12			6	
5/10/23			7	
			8	
			9	
			10	
			11	
			12	
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			14	
1			15	
2			16	
3			17	
4			18	1
5			19	2
6			20	3
7			21	4
8			22	5
9			23	6 'Apis birth -603; /5/1/7
10			24	7
11			25	8
12			26	9
13			27	10
14			28	11
15			29	12
16			30	13
17			31	14
18			32	15
19			33	16
20			34	17
21			35	18
22			36	19
23			37	20
24			38	21
25			39	22
26			40	23
27			41	24 'Apis death -585; /23/6/6
28			42	25
29			43	26
30			44	27
31			45	28
32			46	29
33			47	30
34			48	31
35			49	32
36			50	33
37				34
38				35

Illustration 5: Definite count for Amasis as Pharaoh.

Ezek 20:23 “However, I did lift My hand in swearing to them in the wilderness, to scatter them among the nations and to toss them away throughout the lands, ….” *cf.* Nebuchadnezzar. Ezek 20:40 “ For on my holy mountain, on the high mountain of Israel , averring is my Lord Yahweh, there all the house of Israel, all of it, shall serve me in the

land….” John Hyrcanus, exiles and any of Samaria that fled to Jerusalem and are (were) still in touch, etc.
Ezek 21:18-22 is being given in -608!! Again in -608. The divination occurs -607 / -606 as the actual attack begins in -606. Again, Ezekiel is the instant prophet. Ezek 22 is pretty much how the Chaldeans fought and warred as per our current knowledge.

Ezekiel Chapters 24-26 In Ezek 24:2 “...saying: Son of humanity, write for yourself the name of the day , this very day. The king of Babylon has borne down upon Jerusalem on this very day.” Remember CUT chronology has -606 as two years before -604 and the Fall of Jerusalem. This year, Ezek 24:1, is, in CUT chronology, -606.
See bible.knowing-jesus.com.

Ezek 28:3 shows that Tyre’s wisdom was being compared to the wisdom of Daniel in -604 and which they knew about because from -611 onwards Daniel was in high office as a result of the Great Image Dream. Clearly, this was a story related in Tyre and elsewhere. Ezek 28: 25-26 is the return.

Ezekiel 29:1-16 After ten years of siege (Tyre) Nebuchadnezzar’s soldiers were ‘unpaid’ and getting exhausted. God promises Egypt’s wealth as payment. As well, this fixes the unreliability factor with the Egyptians and Israel.

Ezekiel Chapters 29:17 -30 The Saite dynasty of Egypt extended from Libya to Kush. It includes Pi-ha-hiroth on Gulf of Aqaba. The exodus of Egypt is -566 to -526.

Ezekiel 30:20 Both Amasis and Hophra (Uaphris) were the two arms.
Ezekiel 31:1 Fall of Egypt from glory.

Ezekiel 32:1, 32:17 Egypt to join others in Hades. Ezek 32:26 - ”Meshech-Tubal is there and all its throng; round about him are its tombs, all of them uncircumcised, slain by the sword; for they spread dismay before them in the land of the living . Yet they are not lying with the fallen masters of war of the uncircumcised , who descended to the unseen with their weapons of war , and who put their swords under their heads, and their large shields rest on their bones; …

Factoid # 1

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MTOybTsLtMM&list=PLHWR4rZutuIFYgaIbDeWuQh7AMfm47bG2

HAPLOGROUP DE 》E1B1B1 - THE FIRST CONCEPTUAL THINKING HUMANS video.

Factoid # 2

From https://books.google.com.au/books?id=o-rIhengOn0C&pg=PA298&lpg=PA298&dq=turanian+warrior+burials&source=bl&ots=9Wg2kVD83e&sig=ACfU3U0kOovjvkXgVh-CJSVkrrjUfpJmAQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwit-KKRxrfmAhWN63MBHZT9B5AQ6AEwC3oECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=turanian%20warrior%20burials&f=false
Treatise on ‘turanian warrior burials’.

Factoid # 3

Shahsevan/299

> “TUR
>
> Tur was the son of Faridan, the king of Iran. When his father divide his kingdom among his three sons, Tur’s legacy was Turan, which would become the mythical kingdom representing the evil force in the struggle between good and evil. Tur and Salm murdered their brother Iraj, and his death established the bitter rivalry between Iran and Turan. ...”

Factoid # 4

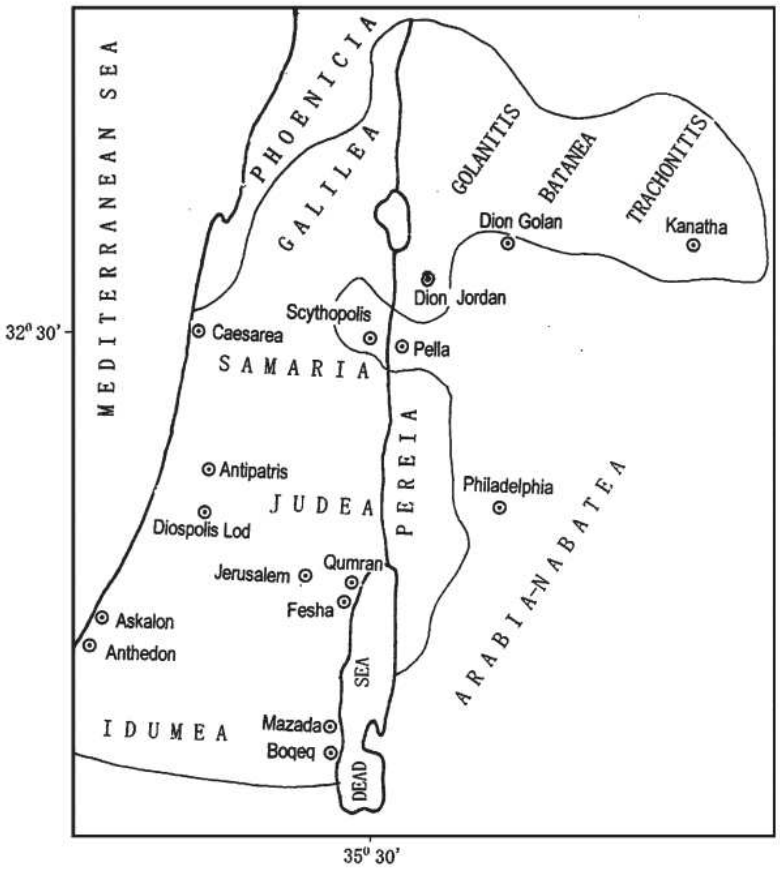


Fig. 5. Orientation map for the 31 B.C. earthquake.

Isolated References about Turanians, etc

https://www.azer.com/aiweb/categories/magazine/ai131_folder/131_articles/131_amazons.html
http://www.iranchamber.com/literature/shahnameh/characters_ferdowsi_shahname.php
http://www.gutenberg.org/files/2873/2873-h/Chap8.html
https://archive.org/stream/manualonturanian00grearich/manualonturanian00grearich_djvu.txt
http://scienceinpoland.pap.pl/en/news/news%2C79521%2Cancient-warrior-graves-2000-years-old-discovered-near-bejsce.html
http://s155239215.onlinehome.us/turkic/btn_Archeology/BernstamCh1AndronovCultureEn.htm

Factoid # 5

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transoxiana

Transoxiana (also spelled Transoxania), known in Arabic sources as Mā Warāʾ an-Nahr (Arabic: ما وراء النهر, [ˈmaː waˈraːʔ anˈnahr] – '[what is] beyond the Oxus [river]') and in Persian as Farârud (Persian: فرارود, [færɒːˈɾuːd̪]—'beyond the [Amudarya] river'), is the ancient name used for the portion of Central Asia corresponding approximately with modern-day Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, southern Kyrgyzstan, and southwest Kazakhstan. Geographically, it is the region between the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers. ... The area had been known to the ancient Iranians as **Turan**, a term used in the Persian national epic Shahnameh, ... and to the Romans as Transoxania (Land beyond the Oxus). The Arabic term Mā warāʼ an-Nahr (Land Beyond the River) passed into Persian literary usage and stayed on until post-Mongol times.….

Factoid # 6

From http://s155239215.onlinehome.us/turkic/32WritingHuns/Diggiz3En.htm

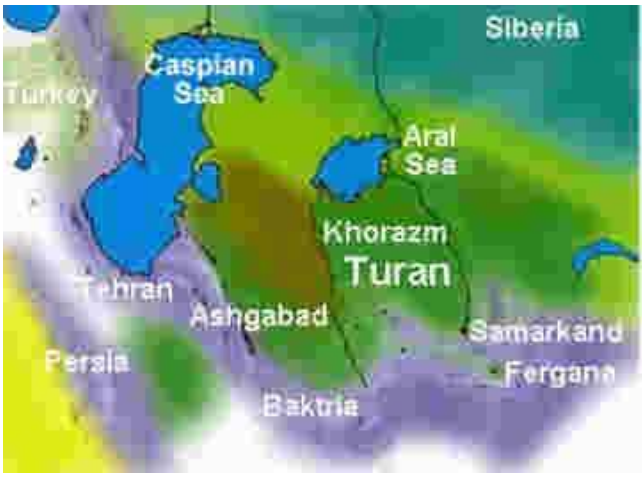


Illustration 6: *This conceptual Turan map of the past century follows the myopic reading of the Avestan news. However, we know better, much better. By the 7th c. BC the Hunnic tribes reached China, and the first Chinese geographical entries about Huns already place them in the area later named in the Chinese annals as Western Territory, which in the 3rd C. BC included areas of Takla Makan desert, Tarim Basin, and the steppes extending from the Tarim Basin to Gansu, and possibly inclusive of the Yan kingdom. Thus the classical fairly contiguous "Turan" area of the Türkic predominantly nomadic pastoralists in the south extended from Bactria to China, bordering on the way on India, Tibet, and Tangut. In the north it includes the Tele Dinlins extending from the Aral Sea to Altai, and Kirgizes from the Altai to Baikal, and then a strip on the Baikal eastern shore. In the east, Turan bordered on Mongols (Siajiadian) and Tunguses who before encountering Huns were forest foot hunters with sedentary agriculture and without a trace of the animal husbandry. The detailed political organization is not known, but the first records attest a bewildering number of independent tribes. The footprint of the Turanian tribes approximately overlays the footprint of the Andronov Culture*

The Chinese explorer Zhang Qian, who visited the neighbouring countries of Bactria and Parthia along with Transoxiana in 126 BC, made the first known Chinese report on this region. Zhang Qian clearly identifies Parthia as an advanced urban civilization that farmed

grain and grapes, and made silver coins and leather goods. ... It was ruled successively by Seleucids, the Greco-Bactrian Kingdom, the Parthian Empire and the Kushan Empire before Sassanid rule…..

Transoxiana's major cities and cultural centers are Samarkand and Bukhara. Both are in the southern portion of Transoxiana (though still to the north of the Amu Darya itself, on the river Zeravshan), and the majority of the region was dry but fertile plains. Both cities remained centres of Persian culture and civilization after the Islamic conquest of Iran, and played a crucial role in the revival of Persian culture with establishment of the Samanid dynasty….

Transoxiana's principal pre-Islamic religion was Zoroastrianism, albeit in local manifestations. However, Buddhism, Christianity, Manichaeism, and Mazdakism also had many adherents, especially in urban areas. This initial religious diversity was gradually eroded after the Arab conquest….

Factoid # 7

https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2015/10/151026172105.htm
https://books.google.com.au/books?id=0SrBfPZySjoC&pg=PA54&lpg=PA54&dq=warriors+buried+with+their+war+weapons,+with+their+swords+placed+%22under+their+heads%22&source=bl&ots=JgU-GjKj0o&sig=ACfU3U2vA4I9scFFSbj1BX9f-g7W6oqGHg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiQje_36LnmAhVP63MBHcOEB9g4ChDoATAEegQIDBAB#v=onepage&q=warriors%20buried%20with%20their%20war%20weapons%2C%20with%20their%20swords%20placed%20%22under%20their%20heads%22&f=false

Factoid # 8

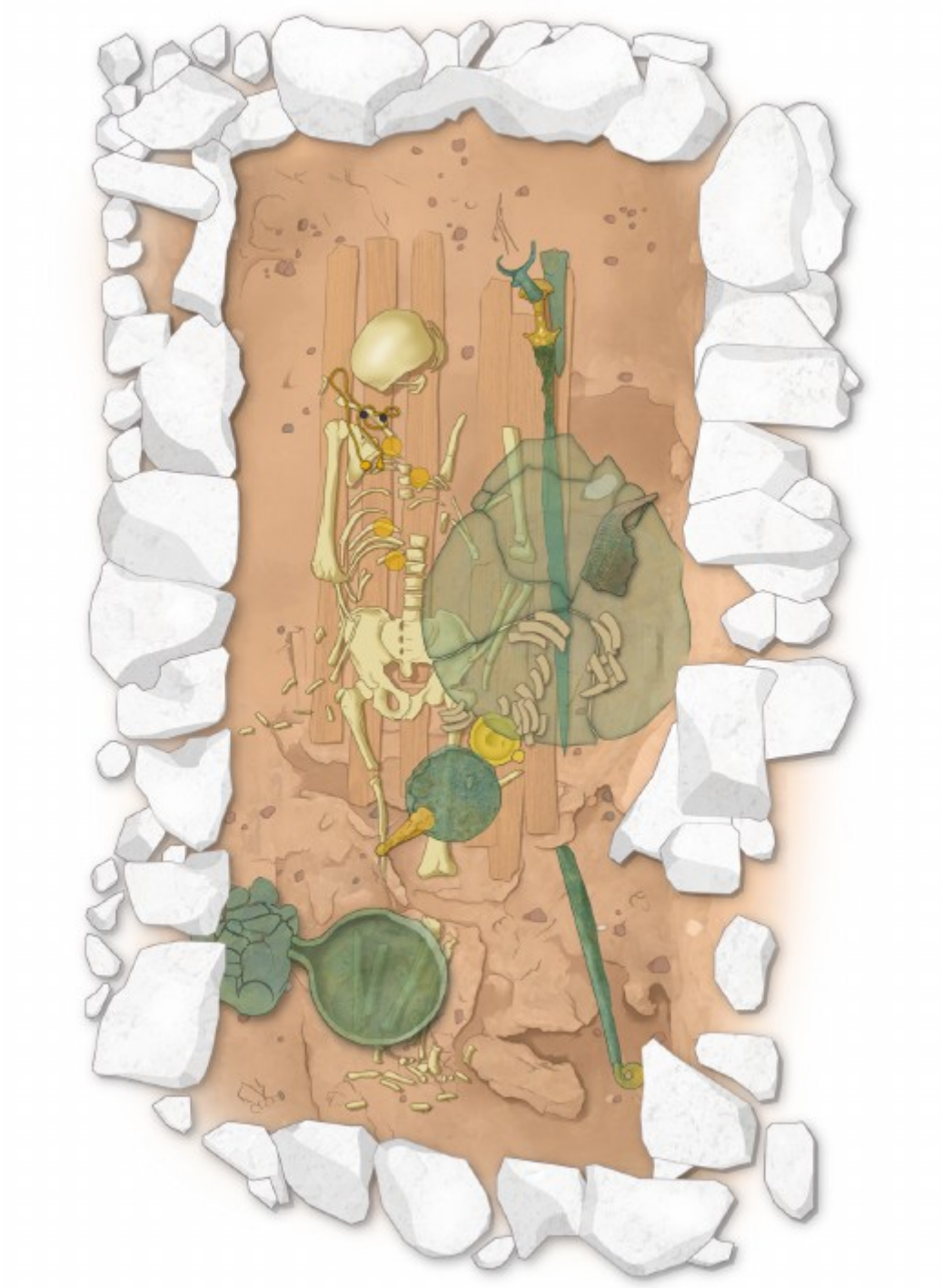
Meschech
http://www.viewzone.com/gog.html

Factoid # 9

From Ferrar Fenton;

"fl Lament over Egypt , and all her fllies
…
There is Meshek and Tubal with great hosts around,
All entombed in disgrace with the slain by the sword,
Tho' in life they had made themselves terrors on earth.
Lie they not with the heroes who fell in defeat,
Who went down to the grave with their weapons of war?
'Neath their heads are their swords, and their rags on their bones,
Tho' in life they had made themselves terrors on earth!
And yourself shall be broke in the midst of the vile!
You shall lie down with those who are slain by the sword!
There is Edom, her king, and her princes are there, -
Who are laid with their brave, but all slain by the sword,
They sleep there with the vile, and are gone to the pit!..."

Factoids # 10-11

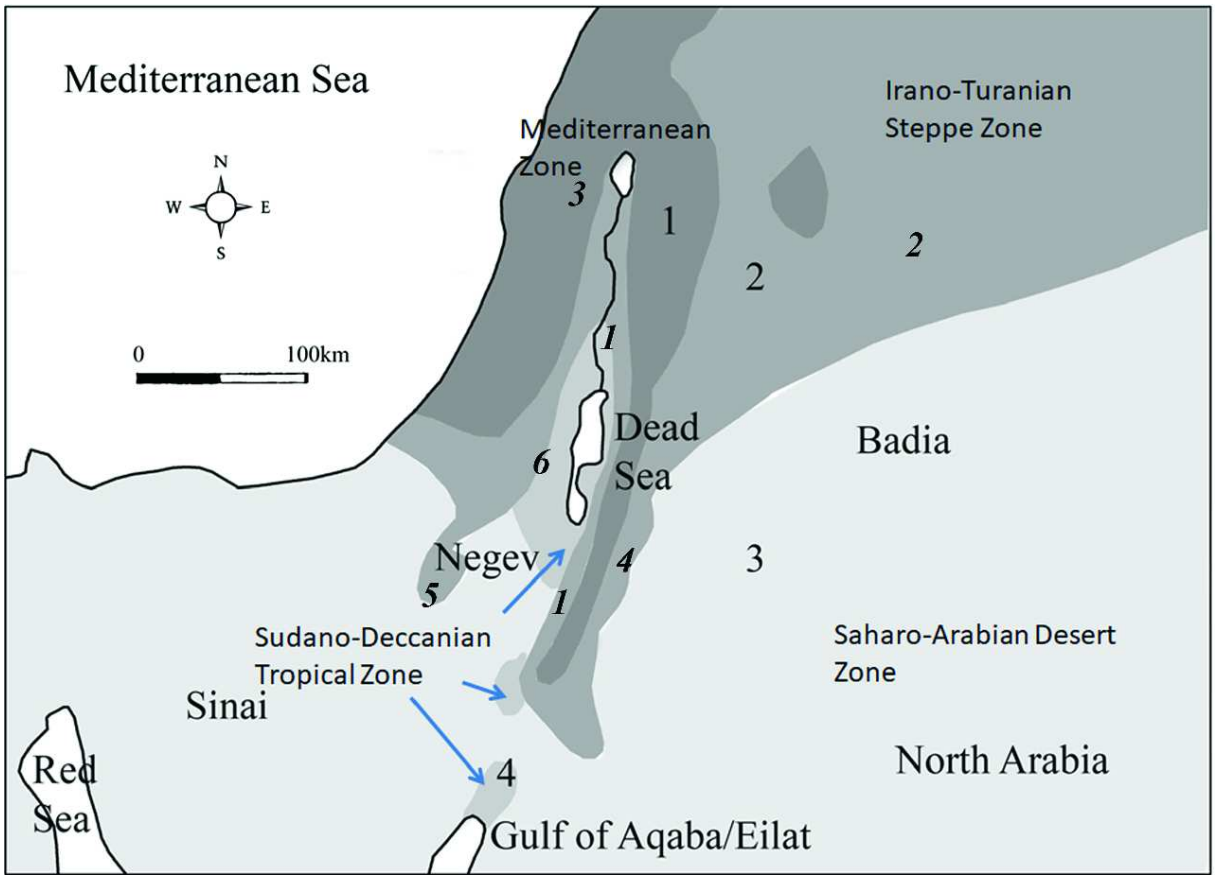


From https://books.google.com.au/books?id=l8Uy2k1srAIC&pg=PA38&lpg=PA38&dq=turanian+burials&source=bl&ots=jCllB7Eszs&sig=ACfU3U2c9JU3lJ8HOVpZdfgdYaDotZdaAQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi30ISYl7zmAhVTWX0KHcwzATMQ6AEwAnoECAYQAQ#v=onepage&q=turanian%20burials&f=false

From https://books.google.com.au/books?id=6OBcAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA60&lpg=PA60&dq=turanian+burials&source=bl&ots=1-uIAUsU-f&sig=ACfU3U1jh1-Gq0TicgEpKJy13kLcduZEuQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi30ISYl7zmAhVTWX0KHcwzATMQ6AEwA3oECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=turanian%20burials&f=false

From https://issuu.com/zabergan/docs/turanians

Factoid # 12



https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jalil_Noroozi/publication/257776205_Vegetation_Patterns_of_the_Irano-Turanian_Steppe_along_a_3000_m_Altitudinal_Gradient_in_the_Alborz_Mountains_of_Northern_Iran/links/54d1f0d00cf28370d0e17454.pdf

PLUS

https://books.google.com.au/books?id=kA8AAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA6&dq=old+testament+turanian+warriors&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwicsO6ZvLzmAhWSXSsKHf7ND2UQ6AEIMTAB#v=onepage&q=old%20testament%20turanian%20warriors&f=false

Factoid # 13

From http://www.jedisimon.com/articles/TURANIANS.htm

> Ancient Turkic peoples had strong beliefs in their shamanic gods and cosmic beliefs. The qaghans {same as Khakhans, Supreme Khans} of Turkish peoples believed that their qaghanship (kingship) was given to them by their gods, [IK, p.37-46]. Even some **Turkish qaghans deified themselves as the representative of the Gok Tengri** and other subsidiary gods on earth and used the names of these gods as part of their official titles. This belief was a tradition which had its roots in the Altaic shamanism and cosmic beliefs that lasted thousands of years in the past.

For example, we have the Tangriquts of the Huns such as: "Tumen Tangriqut" (240-210 BC), "Batur Tangriqut (210-174 BC), **Kokkhan (174-161 BC),** Kunkhan (161-126 BC), [TA, p. 180-185]. {Tumen means 1000; Batur means Warrior - in the "Mongol" tongue.}

Factoid # 14

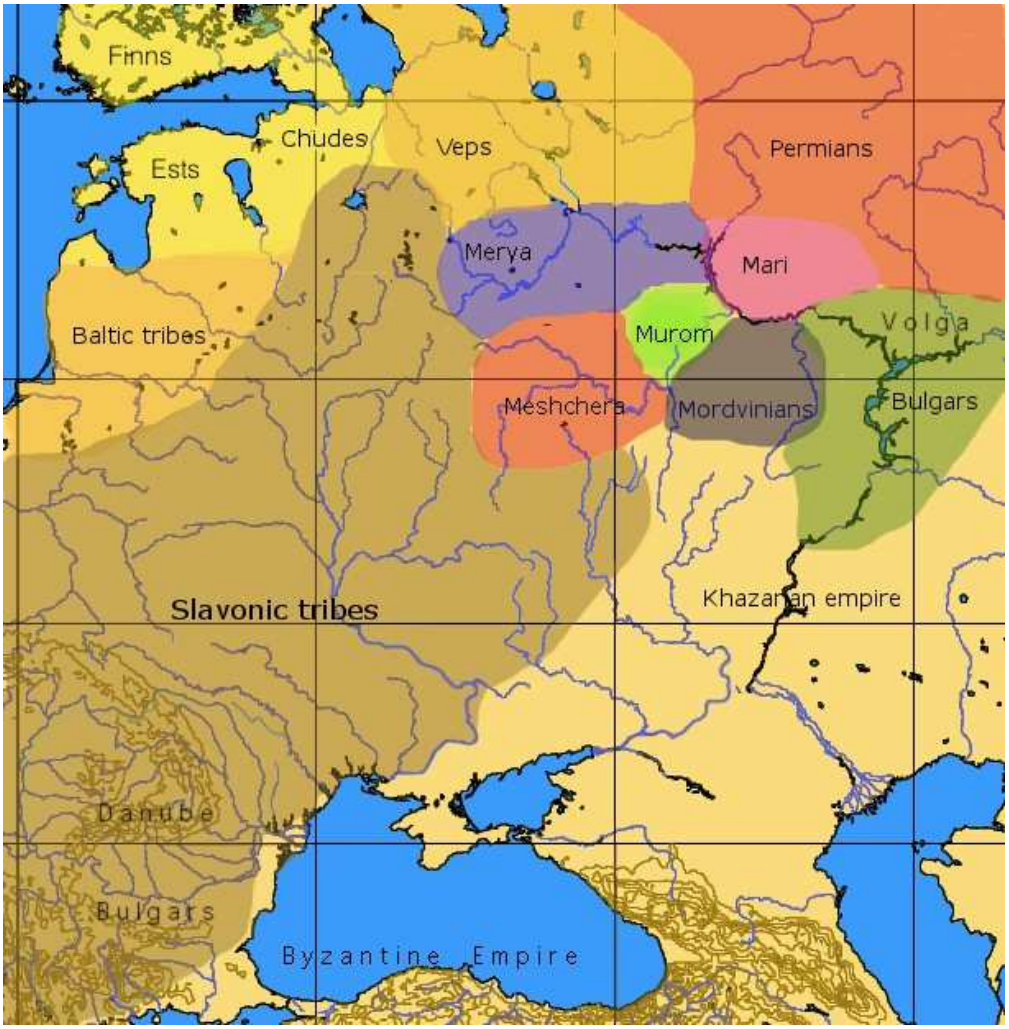


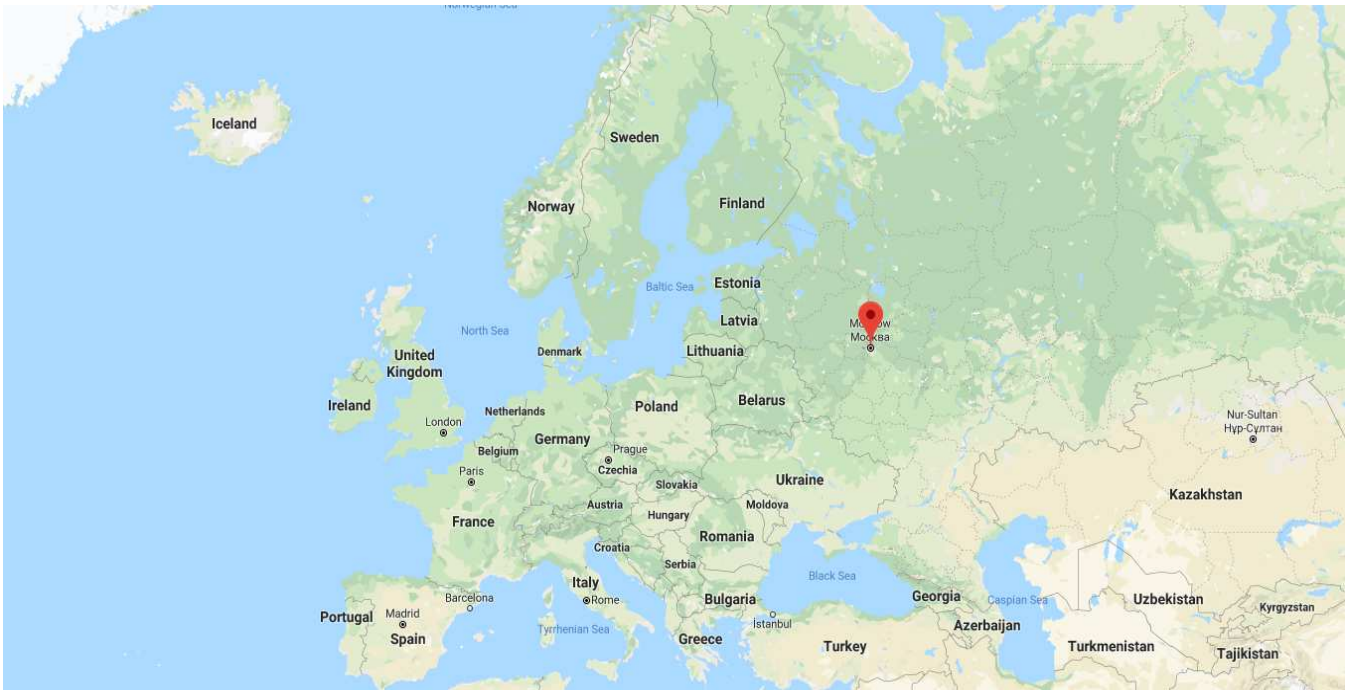
Illustration 7:
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a4/Muromian-map.png

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Volga_Finns

Meshchera Lowlands (Meshchyora Lowlands) (Russian: Мещёрская низменность), also referred to as simply Meshchera/Meshchyora, is a spacious lowland in the middle of the European Russia. It is named after the Finno-Ugric Meshchera tribe, which used to live there (later mixing with neighbouring Slavic tribes). It occupies parts of Moscow Oblast, Vladimir Oblast and Ryazan Oblast; respectively, it is called the Moscow, Vladimir and Ryazan Meshcheras.[1]

Factoid # 15

Drawing 1: https://www.google.com/maps/place/Moscow,+Russia/@55.755826,20.2479157,4z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x46b54afc73d4b0c9:0x3d44d6cc5757cf4c!8m2!3d55.755826!4d37.6172999



Factoid # 16

https://www.google.com/search?q=Ural-Altaic+region&sxsrf=ACYBGNS4KiPWnW30RRuGKDKtpuaATzr7WQ:1576905758229&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=ZXH5TgHRoGc8iM%253A%252CKdOhJgVa1EZY6M%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-kSE53E0xTBZtG6vyGsbSnSXhbWRuw&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj80MDc_8XmAhXG6XMBHbPyDE8Q9QEwAHoECAQQAw#imgrc=RZqzrmSqkyUAuM:&vet=1

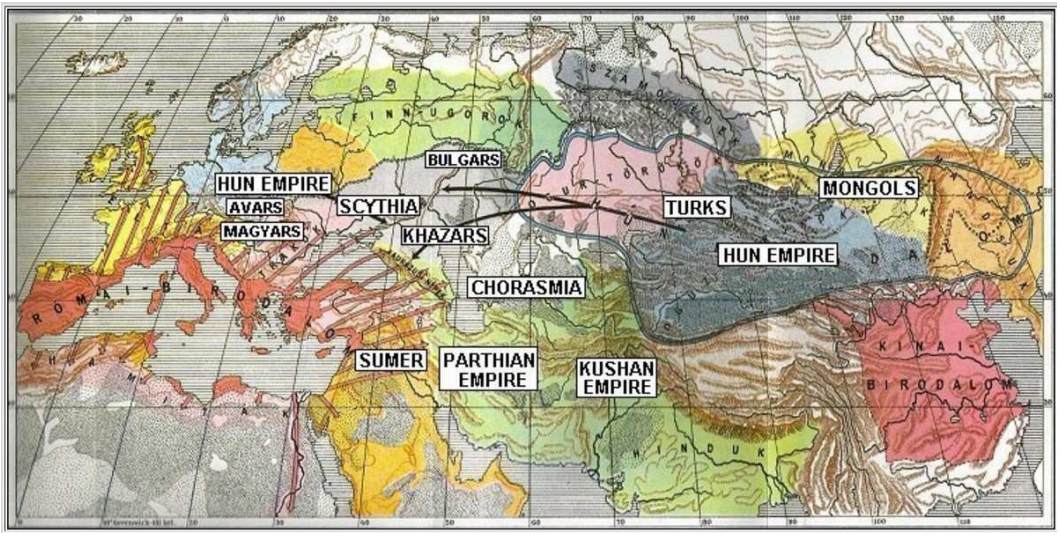


Illustration 9: The historical geographical name of Turan refers to the area East of the Caspian sea. Archaeological research has shown that this area saw the development of a highly evolved civilization of Sumerian (Mesopotamian) origin (S.P. Tolstov: Ancient Chorasmia).

Factoid # 17



Illustration 10: http://216.92.35.194/sumerian-migration-map.jpg

Factoid # 18

From https://trumpet-call.org/2018/01/16/identifying-gog-and-magog/

Flavius Josephus identifies Meshech with the Cappadocian “Mosocheni” (Mushki, also associated with Phrygians or Bryges) and their capital Mazaca which in Ezekiel’s time is as an area in modern Turkey (Kayseri).

Factoid # 19

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antigonus_II_Mattathias

> Qumran Scrolls connection...
>
> > Biblical scholar Gregory Doudna proposed in 2013 that Antigonus II Mattathias was the figure known as the Wicked Priest in the Qumran Scrolls. ... According to Doudna, Antigonus was the figure underlying the 'Wicked Priest' of Pesher Habakkuk, and the doomed ruler of Pesher Nahum, the documents found at Qumran.

Isolated References

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habakkuk_Commentary

https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Zephaniah+1:7-18,2:1-3,3:8-17

https://claudemariottini.com/2010/05/26/zephaniah-the-prophet/

Factoid # 20

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman%E2%80%93Parthian_Wars ; accessed 15:24 AEST, 26/1/2020.

> When Pompey took charge of the war in the East, he re-opened negotiations with Phraates III; they came to an agreement and Roman–Parthian troops invaded Armenia in 66/65 BC, but soon a dispute arose over Euphrates boundary between Rome and Parthia. Pompey refused to recognize the title of "King of Kings" for Phraates, and offered arbritation between Tigranes and the Parthian king over Corduene. Finally, Phraates asserted his control over Mesopotamia, except for the western district of Osroene, which became a Roman dependency….
>
> In 53 BC, Crassus led an invasion of Mesopotamia, with catastrophic results; at the Battle of Carrhae, Crassus and his son Publius were defeated and killed by a Parthian army under General Surena. The bulk of his force was either killed or captured; of 42,000 men, about half died, a quarter made it back to Syria, and the remainder became prisoners of war. ... Rome was humiliated by this defeat, and this was made even worse by the fact that the Parthians had captured several Legionary Eagles. It is also mentioned by Plutarch that the Parthians found the Roman prisoner of war that resembled Crassus the most, dressed him as a woman and paraded him through Parthia for all to see. This, however, could easily be Roman propaganda. Orodes II, with the rest of the Parthian Army, defeated the Armenians and captured their country. However, Surena's victory invoked the jealousy of the Parthian king, and he ordered Surena's execution. Following Surena's death, Orodes II himself took command of the Parthian army and led an unsuccessful military campaign into Syria. The Battle of Carrhae was one of the first major battles between the Romans and Parthians.
>
> The following year, the Parthians launched raids into Syria, and in 51 BC mounted a major invasion led by the crown prince Pacorus and the general Osaces; they besieged Cassius in Antioch, and caused considerable alarm in the Roman provinces in Asia. Cicero, who had been chosen governor of adjacent Cilicia for that year, marched with two legions to lift the siege. ... Pacorus fell back, but was ambushed in his retreat by Cassius near Antigonea and Osaces was killed. ….
>
> During Caesar's civil war the Parthians made no move, but maintained relations with Pompey. After his defeat and death, a force under Pacorus came to the aid of the Pompeian general Caecilius Bassus, who was besieged at Apamea Valley by the Caesarian forces. With the civil war over, Julius Caesar elaborated plans for a campaign against Parthia, but his assassination averted the war. During the ensuing Liberators' civil war, the Parthians actively supported Brutus and Cassius, sending a contingent which fought with them at the Battle of Philippi in 42 BC. ...
>
> Parthia, its subkingdoms, and neighbors in 1 AD.
>
> Main article: Pompeian–Parthian invasion of 40 BC
>
> **After that defeat, the Parthians under Pacorus invaded Roman territory in 40 BC in conjunction with Quintus Labienus, a Roman erstwhile supporter of Brutus and Cassius. They swiftly overran Syria, and defeated Roman forces in the province; all the cities of the coast, with the exception of Tyre admitted the Parthians.**

Pacorus then advanced into Hasmonean Judea, overthrowing the Roman client Hyrcanus II and installing his nephew Antigonus (40–37 BC) in his place. For a moment, the whole of the Roman East was captured to Parthians. The conclusion of the second Roman civil war was soon to bring about a revival of Roman strength in Western Asia. ...

Meanwhile, Mark Antony had already sent Ventidius to oppose Labienus who had invaded Anatolia. Soon Labienius was driven back to Syria by Roman forces, and, though his Parthian allies came to his support, he was defeated, taken prisoner and then put to death. After suffering a further defeat near the Syrian Gates, the Parthians withdrew from Syria. They returned in 38 BC, but were decisively defeated by Ventidius and Pacorus was killed. In Judea, Antigonus was ousted with Roman help by the Idumean Herod in 37 BC. ...



Factoid # 21

http://www.angelfire.com/ego/et_deo/turkey2europe.wps.htm

LINE 1: TURKS, CHIEFS OF

00. Abtin (800BC), chief/king of the Hyrkanians [Scythians] in Central Asia, claimed descent from the semi-mythological Skhilti Dynasty of Scythia, which claimed descent from Targitaus, called "1st" King of Scythia, the ancestor-deity of the Scythians and mythological eponymous ancestor of the Turks, the son of the sky-god Zuisudra [Zeus] and a mortal-

woman, the sis of Thoas, King of Scythia, &, dau of Borysthenes, King of Lemnos [note: another myth says the dynasty descended from one of the sons of the epic Greek hero Hercules begotten of the "monstrous" half-human/half-reptile Scythian queen, circa 1200BC]

00. Faridun, last chief/king of the Hyrkanians, settled in the Iranian province of Baluchestan

01. Tur, 1st King of Turan, bro of Salm & Erij [the father of Manuchehr, father of Nowzar], c. 750BC

02. Duraushasp, King of Turan

03. Spaenyasp, King of Turan 700BC

04. Turak, King of Turan

05. Zadsham, King of Turan, contemporary of Arianta, King of Scythia (650BC)

06. Pashang, King of Turan 600BC

07. Afrasiyab, last King of Turan, gave name to Turkish Royalty, which called itself the House of Afrasiyab; conquered by Cyrus "The Great", Shah of Persia [identified with Kei-Khusru of Persian saga], who annexed Turan to Persia, c. 550BC

08. Pharadas, first King of proto-Turks [were refugees from Turan on the move], 522BC, migrated and settled in Turkestan [modern Turkmenistan] in Central Asia

09. Scopasis, King of proto-Turks, 1st husband of Tomiris, Queen of Scythia

from whom descends: #s 10-25 generations, i.e., c. 16 generations

[vassals successively of the Persians (c 500-330BC), Greco-Macedonians (330-312BC), the Seleucids of Syria (312-256BC), and the Hellenic Kingdom of Bactria (256-58BC) until at length achieving independence]

26. Bonon, King of Margiana [Margush] [modern Merv region] located in Turkestan [modern Turkmenistan], 58-20BC

note: his grandmother [name] was the daughter of Skilur, King of Scythia (100BC)

see http://www.angelfire.com/ego/et_deo/barbarians.wps.htm

27. Spalyris, King of Margiana [Turkestan] 20-1BC

28. Ortagan, King of Margiana [Turkestan] 1BC-AD20

29. Gondophar, King of Margiana [Turkestan] AD20-50

30. Pacorus, King of Margiana [Turkestan] 50-60

31. Kanaban, King of Margiana [Turkestan] 60-80

from whom descends: #s 32-42, i.e., c. 11 generations

https://fabpedigree.com/s020/f020564.htm

Factoid # 22

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mushki#Mushki_and_Armenians

> However, as others have placed (at least the Eastern) Mushki homeland in the Armenian Highlands and South Caucasus region, it is possible that at least some of the Mushki were Armenian-speakers or speakers of a closely related language.

Factoid # 23

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Georgia_(country)#Antiquity

The Roman–Iranian rivalry and the Roman conquest of Colchis

Main articles: Roman Georgia, Pompey's Georgian campaign, Iberian War, and Lazic War



Kingdom of Lazica

This close association with Armenia brought upon the country an invasion (65 BC) by the Roman general Pompey, who was then at war with Mithradates VI of Pontus, and Armenia; but Rome did not establish her power permanently over Iberia. Nineteen years later, the Romans again marched (36 BC) on Iberia forcing King Pharnavaz II to join their campaign against Caucasian Albania.[28]



Ashot Kurapalates, first Bagrationi King of Georgia, 829 AD

During this time Armenia and Pontus were actively expanding at the expense of Rome, taking over its Eastern Mediterranean possessions. However, the success of the anti-Roman alliance did not last long. As a result of the Roman campaigns of Pompey and Lucullus from the west, and the Parthian invasion from the south, Armenia lost a significant part of its conquests by 65 BC, devolving into a Roman-Parthian dependency. At the same time, the Kingdom of Pontus was completely destroyed by the Romans and all its territory including Colchis were incorporated into the Roman Empire as her provinces.

The former Kingdom of Colchis became the Roman province of Lazicum ruled by Roman legati. The following 600 years of Georgian history were marked by struggle between Rome and neighboring Persia (Iran) ruled subsequently by the Parthians and Sassanids who were fighting long wars against each other for the domination in Western Asia including Syria, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Albania, and Iberia.

Factoid # 24

From "**Manual of Ancient History**", by Rawlinson, George M. A., Harper & Brothers, 1886 New York;

> "The Parthian dominion had hitherto been confined to a comparatively narrow territory between the Caspian gates and the districts of Aria (Herat) and Margiana (Merv) upon the other. The neighboring Bactria, with its Greek princes and its semi-Greek civilization, had been a far more powerful state, and had probably acted as a constant check upon the aspirations of its weaker sister. Conscious of their weakness, the Parthian monarchs had cultivated good relations with the Bactrians; and, so far as appears, no war had hitherto broken out between the conterminous powers. But with the accession of Mithridates I., (Arsaces VI.) this state of things came to an end. The Bactrian princes were about this time directing their arms towards the east, bent on establishing their authority in Afganistan and North-western India. It would seem that while their main strength was employed in this quarter, the provinces nearer home were left without defense, and tempted the cupidity of the Parthians. Mithridates I., who was contemporary with Eucratides of Bactria, began aggressions on the Bactrian kingdom , probably soon after his accession. Success attended his efforts, and he deprived Eucratides of at least two provinces. A few years later, on the death of Antiochus Epiphanes, B.C. 164, he turned his arms against the West. After a protracted struggle he succeeded in reducing Media to obedience. He then conquered Susiana, Persia, and Babylonia, extending his dominion on this side as far as the lower course of the Euphrates. [p.613] … The founder of the Empire, Mithridates I., was succeeded upon the throne by his son Phraates II., who is known as Arsaces VII., and reigned about nine or ten years, from about B.C. 136 to 127. … but about B.C. 129, Antiochus Sidetes, who reigned over Syria, undertook an expedition to the East for the purpose of releasing his brother Demetrius, and humbling the pride of the Parthians. Success at first attended his efforts, Phraates was defeated in three battles, and Babylonia was recovered by the Syrians. A general disposition to revolt showed itself among the Parthian feudatories. Phraates, reduced to straits, released Demetrius and sent him into Syria, while at the same time he invoked the aid of the Turanian hordes who bordered his northern frontier. Before these allies, however, could arrive he had brought the Syrian monarch into difficulties, attacked and overpowered his army in its winter-quarters, and slain Sidetes himself in a battle. He now determined to invade Syria; but the Turanians, whose aid he had invoked, discontented with their treatment attacked him

… and he himself fell in the fight, about B.C. 127. [p. 615]… The Turanian races of the tract beyond the Oxus had been long increasing in power. Their incursions across the river, in some of which they reached Hyrcania and Parthia Proper, were constant. … The same fate befell his successor. In an engagement with a Turanian tribe called Tochari, he received a wound in his arm, from the effects of which he died about B.C. 124."

"[p. 616-617] ...Mithridates II., who is known as Arsaces IX. He was a warlike and powerful prince, whose achievements procured him the epithet "the Great." he effectually quelled the spirit of the northern nomads, whom he defeated in several engagements; and, in a long series of wars, he extended the Parthian power in many directions…. Parthia, which, in the earlier times of the Persian monarchy, formed a portion only of a large satrapy extending from the Iranic desert to the Jaxartes, and from the Caspian to Samarcand, appears towards the close of the Persian period to have constituted a satrapy by itself or with the mere addition of Hyrcania, in which condition it was continued by the successors of Alexander. Tranquillity was preserved till about B.C. 255, when the weakness of Antiochus Theus, and the success of the Bactrian rebellion, encouraged the Parthians to rise against their Greek masters and to declare themselves an independent people. Their leader in this revolt was a certain Arsaces. This person was the commander of a body of Scythian Dahae from the banks of the Ochus, who migrated into Parthia, and obtaining the ascendancy in the country, raised their general to the position of king. There was, probably, sufficient affinity between the immigrant Dahae and the previous inhabitants of the region for the two races to coalesce; both appear to have been Turanian; ...the whole nation presents as one uniform type.

This type is one of low and coarse character. The manners of the Parthians, even at the height of their power, had a tinge of Tatar barbarism…..Their appearance was repulsive. They were treacherous in war, indolent and unrefined in peace. Still they possessed qualities which fitted them to become a ruling nation. They were brave, enterprising and fond of war; while they also had a certain talent for organization and administration. They are not ill-represented by the modern Turks, who are allied in race, and rule over some of the same countries."

"After the reign of Heliocles, we have no further indication of Greek rulers to the north of the Paropamisus. On the southern side of the mountain-chain somewhat more of tenacity was shown. In Cabul and Candahar Greek kingdoms, offshoots of the Bactrian, continue to exist down to about B.C. 80, when the last remnant of Hellenic power in this quarter was swept away by the Yue-chi and other Scythic, or Tartar, races. …

The Parthian kingdom is said to have been founded nearly at the same time with the Bactrian, during the reign of Antiochus Theus in Syria, about B.C. 255 or 256. It originated, however, not in the revolt of a satrap, but ink the uprising of a nation. Reinforced by a kindred body of Turanians from beyond the Jaxartes, the Parthi of the region lying south-east of the Caspian rose in revolt against their Grecian masters, and succeeded in establishing their independence. From a small beginning they gradually spread their power over the greater part of western Asia, being for a considerable period lords of all the countries between the Euphrates and the Sutlej. As the Parthian kingdom, though a fragment of the empire of Alexander was never absorbed into that of the Romans ... p.344-345"

Factoid # 25

https://russia-insider.com/en/us-policy-confronting-both-russia-and-china-has-backfired-solution-repair-relations-russia/ri28232?ct=t(Russia_Insider_Daily_Headlines11_21_2014)&mc_cid=2e1e6b7efa&mc_eid=697622d57a

From the above;

> *Almost exactly 116 years ago, in January 1904, Sir Halford Mackinder gave a lecture at the Royal Geographical Society. His paper, The Geographical Pivot of History, caused a sensation and marked the birth of geopolitics as an autonomous discipline. According to Mackinder, control over the Eurasian "World-Island" is the key to global hegemony. At its core is the "pivot area," the Heartland[5], which extends from the Volga to the Yangtze and from the Himalayas to the Arctic.*

Factoid # 26



Illustration 11: Syr Darya = Jaxartes and Amu Darya = Oxus; see ref. to Ochus as tributary to Oxus

By Shannon1 - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=61598543

5 *Heartland* is more the territory commonly referred to in Pepe Escobar (TheSaker blog) or the New Silk Roads.

The Ochus is a river, today-called Darya-i Pandj, which flows in modern Tajikistan and joins the Amou-Darya at the level of Takht-i Sangin. In Ancient Times it flowed in the northern part of Bactria and joined the Oxus at the level of the town called Oxeiana (which was not Alexandreia Oxeiana).

The famous site of Aï Khanoum is located on the Ochus; until 2002 a general misunderstanding among historians was to make the Ochus the eastern part of the Oxus, and not one of its tributaries, which had several consequences on the allocation of ancient towns' names in the area, especially for Aï Khanoum.

Isolated References

From http://www.ccg.org/weblibs/study-papers/p046f.html

http://www.ccg.org/weblibs/study-papers/p046g.html

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dahae

Factoid # 27

From https://www.britannica.com/topic/Yuezhi27

Yuezhi, Wade-Giles romanization Yüeh-chih, also called Indo-Scyth, ancient people who ruled in Bactria and India from about 128 BCE to about 450 CE. The Yuezhi are first mentioned in Chinese sources at the beginning of the 2nd century BCE as nomads living in the western part of Gansu province, northwestern China. When Lao Shang (reigned c. 174–161 BCE), ruler of the Xiongnu (a powerful people of North China), defeated them and killed their king, the main body of the Yuezhi moved westward into Sogdiana and Bactria, putting an end to Greek rule in both regions. They and related tribes are the Asi (Asiani) and Tocharians (Tochari) of Western sources. About 128 BCE the Yuezhi were recorded living north of the Oxus River (Amu Darya), ruling Bactria as a dependency, but a little later the Great Yuezhi kingdom was in Bactria, and Sogdiana was occupied by the Dayuan (Tocharians). The remnant in Gansu were called Little Yuezhi.

Factoid # 28

From https://www.google.com/search?q=Colchis&client=firefox-b-ab&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=CDm1kOzZPQRtdM%253A%252ChEv6eFw7VmV1bM%252C_&vet=1&usg=AI4_-kQzQXxQGfb0yP7W7ZsmvuMhf7zdYw&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiBuYyKzLvnAhWzjuYKHXShDloQ_h0wF3oECAsQDQ#imgrc=CDm1kOzZPQRtdM:

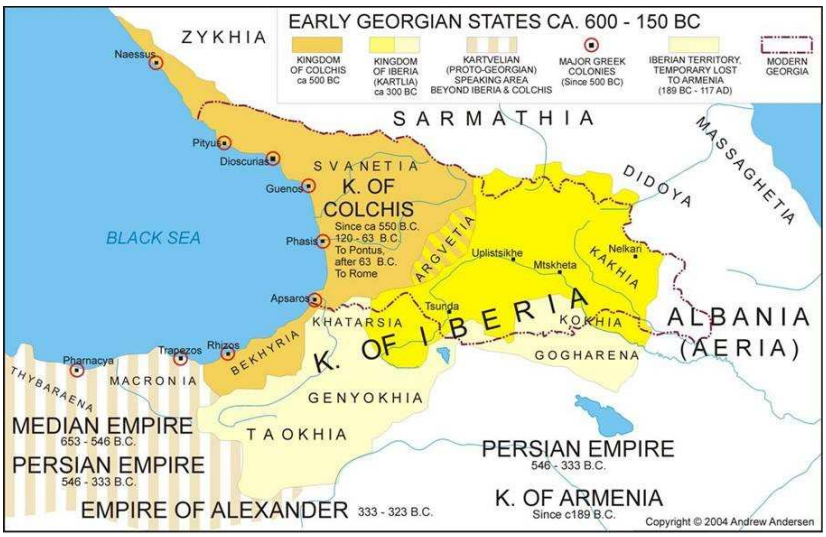




Illustration 12: Source: Internet "Battles of the Ancients"

An Excellent Map - Carte de l'Asie centrale hellénistique (2017-2018)

Go to http://claude.rapin.free.fr/4GCarte_Asie_centrale.html

Factoid # 29

From Ferrar Fenton;

"So, now Son of Adam, proclaim against Gog, and say, Thus says the MIGHTY LORD! I am opposed to you, Gog, Chief Prince[6] of Meshek and Thubal Therefore I will incite you, and induce you, and bring you up from the far north and lead you to the hills of Israel, where I will strike your bow out of your left hand and your arrows shall drop from your right, upon the hills of Israel.

6 Tigranes and successors?

Factoid # 30

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yuezhi27

> In the 1st century BC, Sima Qian – widely regarded as the founder of Chinese historiography – describes how the Qin dynasty (221–206 BC) bought jade and highly valued military horses from a people that Sima Qian called the Wūzhī 烏氏 (OC: *ʔa-kje), led by a man named as Luo. The Wūzhī traded these goods for Chinese silk, which they then sold on to other neighbours. …. This is probably the first reference to the Yuezhi as a lynch-pin in trade on the Silk Road, … which in the 3rd century BC began to link Chinese states to Central Asia and, eventually, the Middle East, the Mediterranean and Europe.

Factoid # 31

From TURANIANS - TURANIA – TURAN.html (see jedisimon on the internet)

2. ALTAIC SHAMANISM

Traditionally Turks' ancestors were nature believers and nature worshippers in their homelands in Central Asia and Siberia. Through their Shamanistic and other cult beliefs, they revered astral entities and the natural forces on earth that were important for them in their daily life. In the ancient Turkish world as it is now, the word for god is "Tengri". {That is also the "Mongol" word - and the ***so-called*** "Mongols" were the same people as these Turko-Tatars, e.g., Turanians.} This word has variations in the form of "tengir", "tengere", "tangara", "tangri" and "tanri". In their religious beliefs, the sky is identified with "Tengri" and therefore the sky-god is called "Kok Tengri". {In the Mongol tongue, Koko Tengri means Blue Sky.} Tengri is considered to be the "Only God" who created every thing in the sky (universe) and on earth. In addition to this sky god, they also had other secondary gods such as the moon god "Ay Tengri", and the sun god "Kun Tengri" as their most sacred gods as part of the pantheon of Altaic shamanism.

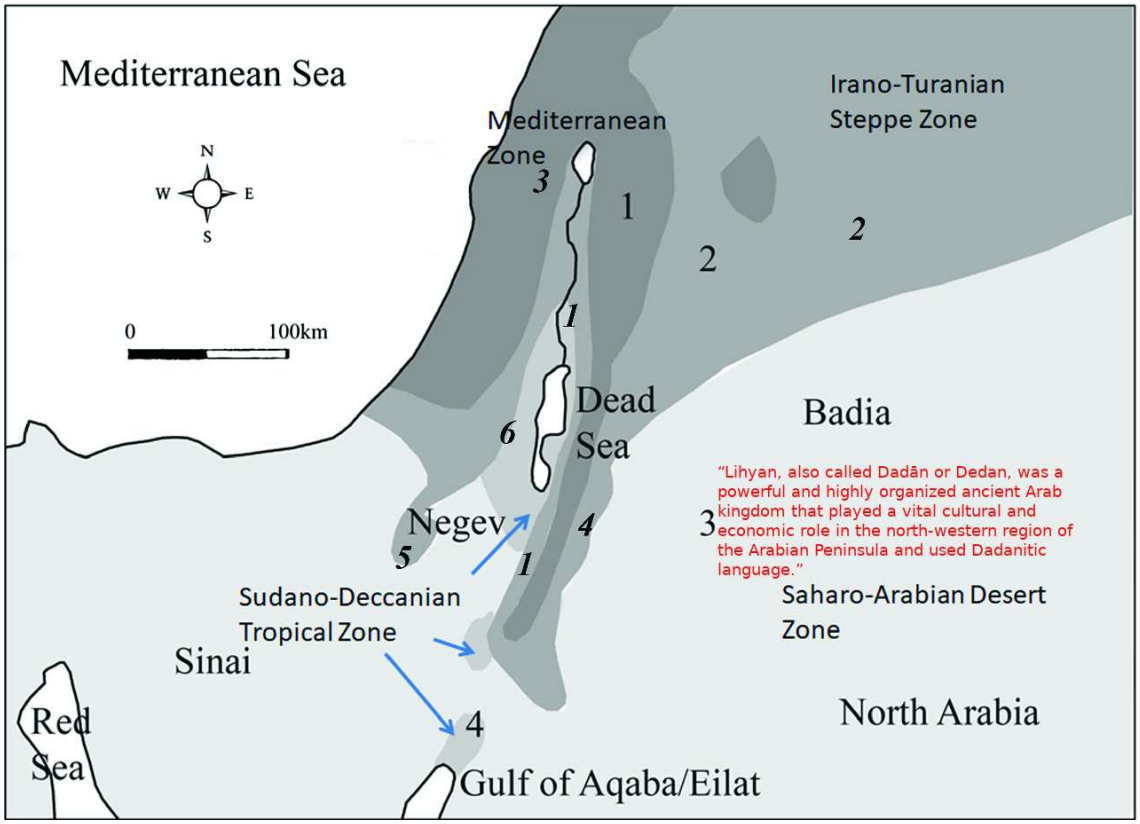
Ancient Turkic peoples had strong beliefs in their shamanic gods and cosmic beliefs. The qaghans {same as Khakhans, Supreme Khans} of Turkish peoples believed that their qaghanship (kingship) was given to them by their gods, [IK, p.37-46]. Even some Turkish qaghans deified themselves as the representative of the Gok Tengri and other subsidiary gods on earth and used the names of these gods as part of their official titles. This belief was a tradition which had its roots in the Altaic shamanism and cosmic beliefs that lasted thousands of years in the past.

For example, we have the Tangriquts of the Huns such as: "Tumen Tangriqut" (240-210 BC), "Batur Tangriqut (210-174 BC), Kokkhan (174-161 BC), Kunkhan (161-126 BC), [TA, p. 180-185]. {Tumen means 1000; Batur means Warrior - in the "Mongol" tongue.}

Factoid # 32

From https://www.google.com/search?q=Dedan&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8&client=firefox-b-ab

"Lihyan, also called Dadān or Dedan, was a powerful and highly organized ancient Arab kingdom that played a vital cultural and economic role in the north-western region of the Arabian Peninsula and used Dadanitic language."



Factoid # 33

From Enc. Brittanica. 11th Edn., vol 26, p.309; art. 'Syria':

"After having been reckoned for a short time (83 to 69 B.C.) among the dominions of Tigranes, king of Armenia, the country was conqoered for the Romans by Pompey (64 to 63 B.C.). It is impossible here to follow in detail the numerous changes in the distribution of the territory and the gradual disappearance of particular dynasties which maintained a footing for some time longer in Chalcis, Abila, Emesa and Palestine; but it is of special interest to note that the kingdom of the Arab Nabataeans was able to keep its hold on the north as far as Damascus. In the year 40 B.C. Syria had to endure a sudden but brief invasion by the Parthians."

(Ibid.) vol 15, p.397; art. 'Jews':

"In 40 B.C. Antony was absent in Egypt or Italy;znd the Parthians swept down on Syria with Antigonus in their train. Hyrcanus and Phasael were trapped; Heerod fled by way of Egy[t to Rome. Hyrcanus, who was Antigonus' only rival, was mutilated and carried to Parthia. So he could no more be high priest, and his life was spared only at the intercession of the Parthian Jews, who had a regard for the Asmonean prince. Thus Antigonus succeeded his uncle as "king Antigonus" in the Greek and "Mattathiah the high priest"in Hebrew by grace of the Parthians."

Factoid # 34

Search term:

Parthians and Turan horde invade Palestine

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pompeian%E2%80%93Parthian_invasion_of_40_BC

> Orodes II sent his son Pacorus I and Labienus as the commanders of a large Parthian army to invade Roman territory in early 40 BC (or late 41 BC, according to some scholars). According to [*David L.*]Vagi, the invasion required some 20,000 horsemen.

Factoid # 35

https://issuu.com/zabergan/docs/turanians?issuu_product=document_page&issuu_context=action&issuu_cta=follow_publisher

A Manual of Turanians and Pan-Turanianism – *complete online version*

Factoid # 36

http://www.gutenberg.org/files/49483/49483-0.txt

> The Iranian tribes reached on the south as far as the Indian Ocean, on the north as far as the Caspian Sea; on the north-east the steppes of inland Asia formed the constant battle-ground between the settled Persians and the nomadic tribes of Turan. On the east mighty mountains formed a boundary separating them from the Indians. In western Asia three great nations early encountered one another, each pushing forward on its own account: the Hellenes, who from Europe grasped at the coast of Asia Minor, the Aramaic peoples, who from Arabia and Syria advanced in a northern and north-eastern direction and substantially filled the valley of the Euphrates, and lastly, the races of Iran, not merely inhabiting the country as far as the Tigris, but even penetrating to Armenia and Cappadocia, while primitive inhabitants of other types in these far-extending regions succumbed under these leading powers and disappeared. In the epoch of the Achaemenids, the culminating point of the glory of Iran, the Iranian rule went far beyond this wide domain proper to the stock on all sides, but especially towards the west. Apart from the times, when Turan gained the upper hand over Iran and the Seljuks and Mongols ruled over the Persians, foreign rule, strictly so called, has only been established over the flower of the Iranian stocks twice, by Alexander the Great and his immediate successors and by the Arabian Abbasids, and on both occasions only for a comparatively short time; the eastern regions--in the former case the Parthians, in the latter the inhabitants of the ancient Bactria--not merely threw off again the yoke of the foreigner, but dislodged him also from the cognate west.
>
> …
>
> When the Romans in the last age of the republic came into immediate contact with Iran as a consequence of the occupation of Syria, they found in existence the Persian empire regenerated by the Parthians. We have formerly had to make mention of this state on several occasions; this is the place to gather together the little that can be ascertained regarding the peculiar character of the empire, which so often exercised a decisive

influence on the destinies of the neighbouring state. Certainly to most questions, which the historical inquirer has here to put, tradition has no answer. The Occidentals give but occasional notices, which may in their isolation easily mislead us, concerning the internal condition of their Parthian neighbours and foes; and, if the Orientals in general have hardly understood how to fix and to preserve historical tradition, this holds doubly true of the period of the Arsacids, seeing that it was by the later Iranians regarded, together with the preceding foreign rule of the Seleucids, as an unwarranted usurpation between the periods of the old and the new Persian rule--the Achaemenids and the Sassanids; this period of five hundred years is, so to speak, eliminated by way of correction[2] from the history of Iran, and is as if nonexistent.

…

We have set forth in its due place how the attitude of the Parthians to the Romans came to be shaped and the boundaries of the two great powers to be established. While the Armenians had been rivals of the Parthians, and the kingdom on the Araxes set itself to play the part of great-king in anterior Asia, the Parthians had in general maintained friendly relations with the Romans as the foes of their foes. But, after the overthrow of Mithradates and Tigranes, the Romans had, particularly through the arrangements made by Pompeius, taken up a position which was hardly compatible with serious and lasting peace between the two states. In the south Syria was now under direct Roman rule, and the Roman legions kept guard on the margin of the great desert which separates the lands of the coast from the valley of the Euphrates. In the north Cappadocia and Armenia were vassal-principalities of Rome. The tribes bordering on Armenia to the northward, the Colchians, Iberians, Albanians, were thereby necessarily withdrawn from Parthian influence, and were, at least according to the Roman way of apprehending the matter, likewise Roman dependencies.

The lesser Media or Atropatene (Aderbijân), adjoining Armenia to the south-east, and separated from it by the Araxes, had maintained, despite the Seleucidae, its ancient native dynasty reaching back to the time of the Achaemenids, and had even asserted its independence; under the Arsacids the king of this region appears, according to circumstances, as a vassal of the Parthians or as independent of these by leaning on the Romans. The determining influence of Rome consequently reached as far as the Caucasus and the western shore ofthe Caspian Sea. This involved an overlapping of the limits indicated by the national relations. The Hellenic nationality had doubtless so far gained a footing on the south coast of the Black Sea and in the interior of Cappadocia and Commagene, that here the Roman ascendency found in it a base of support; but Armenia, even under the long years of Roman rule, remained always a non-Greek land, knit to the Parthian state with indestructible ties, by community of language and of faith, the numerous intermarriages of people of rank, and similarity of dress and of armour.[21] The Roman levy and the Roman taxation were never extended to Armenia; at most the land defrayed the raising and the maintenance of its own troops, and the provisioning of the Roman troops stationed there. The Armenian merchants formed the channel for the exchange of goods over the Caucasus with Scythia, over the Caspian Sea with east Asia and China, down the Tigris with Babylonia and India, towards the west with Cappadocia; nothing would have been more natural than to include the politically dependent land in the domain of Roman tribute and customs; yet this step was never taken.

The incongruity between the national and the political connections of Armenia forms an essential element in the conflict--prolonged through the whole imperial period--with its eastern neighbour. It was discerned doubtless on the Roman side that annexation beyond the Euphrates was an encroachment on the family-domain of Oriental nationality, and was not any increase proper of power for Rome. But the ground or, if the phrase be preferred, the excuse for the continuance of such encroachment lay in the fact that the subsistence side by side of great states with equal rights was incompatible with the system of Roman policy, we may even say with the policy of antiquity in general. The Roman empire knew as limit, in the strict sense, only the sea or a land-district unarmed.

To the weaker but yet warlike commonwealth of the Parthians the Romans always grudged a position of power, and took away from it what these in their turn could not forego; and therefore the relation between Rome and Iran through the whole imperial period was one of perpetual feud, interrupted only by armistices, concerning the left bank of the Euphrates.In the treaties concluded with the Parthians by Lucullus (iv. 71) {iv. 67.} and Pompeius (iv. 127) {iv. 122.} the Euphrates was recognised as the boundary, and so Mesopotamia was ceded to them. But this did not prevent the Romans from receiving the rulers of Edessa among their clients, and from laying claim to a great part of northern Mesopotamia at least for their indirect rule, apparently by extending the limits of Armenia towards the south (iv. 146) {iv. 140.}. On that account, after some delay, the Parthian government began the war against theRomans, in the form of declaring it against the Armenians. The answer to this was the campaign of Crassus, and, after the defeat at Carrhae (iv. 351 f.) {iv. 335 f.}, the bringing back of Armenia under Parthian power; we may add, the resumption of their claims on the western half of the Seleucid state, the carrying out of which, it is true, proved at that time unsuccessful (iv. 356) {iv. 339.}. During the whole twenty years of civil war, in which the Roman republic perished and ultimately the principate was established, the state of war between the Romans and Parthians continued, and not seldom the two struggles became intermixed. Pompeius had, before the decisive battle, attempted to gain king Orodes as ally; but, when the latter demanded the cession of Syria, Pompeius could not prevail on himself to deliver up the province which he had personally made Roman. After the catastrophe he had nevertheless resolved to do so; but accidents directed his flight not to Syria, but to Egypt, where he met his end (iv. 446) {iv. 424.}.

The Parthians appeared on the point of once more breaking into Syria; and the later leaders of the republicans did not disdain the aid of the public foe. Even in Caesar’s lifetime Caecilius Bassus, when he raised the banner of revolt in Syria, had at once called in the Parthians. They had followed this call; Pacorus, the son of Orodes, had defeated Caesar’s lieutenant and liberated the troops of Bassus besieged by him in Apamea (709) {44 B.C.}. For this reason, as well as in order to take revenge for Carrhae, Caesar had resolved to go in the next spring personally to Syria and to cross the Euphrates; but his death prevented the execution of this plan. When Cassius thereupon took arms in Syria, he entered into relations with the Parthian king; and in the decisive battle at Philippi (712) {42 B.C.} Parthian mounted archers joined in fighting for the freedom of Rome. When the republicans succumbed, the great-king, in the first instance, maintained a quiet attitude; and Antonius, while designing probably to execute the plans of the dictator, had at first enough to do with the settlement of the East.

The collision could not fail to take place; the assailant this time was the Parthian king.

…

Only after the threatened rupture between the two holders of power was averted, Antonius sent a new army under the conduct of Publius Ventidius Bassus, to whom he entrusted the command in the provinces of Asia and Syria. The able general encountered in Asia Labienus alone with his Roman troops, and rapidly drove him out of the province. At the boundary between Asia and Cilicia, in the passes of the Taurus, a division of Parthians wished to rally their fugitive allies; but they too were beaten before they could unite with Labienus, and thereupon the latter was caught on his flight in Cilicia and put to death. With like good fortune Ventidius gained by fighting the passes of the Amanus on the border of Cilicia and Syria; here Pharnapates, the best of the Parthian generals, fell (715) {39 B.C.}. Thus was Syria delivered from the enemy. Certainly in the following year Pacorus once more crossed the Euphrates; but only to meet destruction with the greatest part of his army in a decisive engagement at Gindarus, north-east of Antioch (9th June 716) {38 B.C.}. It was a victory which counterbalanced in some measure the day of Carrhae, and one of permanent effect; for long the Parthians did not again show their troops on the Roman bank of the Euphrates.Whether Antonius apprehended his position in this way, immediately on his taking up the government in the East, cannot be decided; it may be conjectured that the creation of a new Oriental great-kingdom in connection with the Occidental principate ripened in his mind gradually, and that the idea was only thought out completely, after, in the year 717 {37 B.C.}, on his return from Italy to Asia, he had once more entered into relations with the last queen of the Lagid house not to be again broken off. But his temperament was not equal to such an enterprise. One of those men of military capacity, who knew how, in presence of the enemy, and especially in a position of difficulty, to strike prudently and boldly, he lacked the will of the statesman, the sure grasp and resolute pursuit of a political aim.

Had the dictator Caesar assigned to him the problem of subduing the East, he would probably have solved it: the marshal was not fitted to be the ruler. After the expulsion of the Parthians from Syria, almost two years (summer of 716 {38 B.C.} to summer of 718 {36 B.C.}) elapsed without any step being taken towards the object aimed at. Antonius himself, inferior also in this respect that he grudged to his generals important successes, had removed the conqueror of Labienus and of Pacorus, the able Ventidius, immediately after this last success, and taken the chief command in person in order to pursue and to miss the pitiful honour of occupying Samosata, the capital of the small Syrian dependent state, Commagene; annoyed at this, he left the East, in order to negotiate in Italy with his father-in-law as to the future arrangements, or to enjoy life with his young spouse Octavia. His governors in the East were not inactive. Publius Canidius Crassus advanced from Armenia towards the Caucasus, and there subdued Pharnabazus king of the Iberians, and Zober king of the Albanians. Gaius Sossius took in Syria the last town still adhering to the Parthians, Aradus; he further re-established in Judaea the rule of Herodes, and caused the pretender to the throne installed by the Parthians, the Hasmonean Antigonus, to be put to death. The consequences of the victory on Roman territory were thus duly drawn, and the recognition of Roman rule was enforced as far as the Caspian Sea and the Syrian desert. But Antonius had reserved for himself thebeginning of the warfare against the Parthians, and he came not.

[Sidenote: Parthian war of Antonius.]

When at length, in 718 {36 B.C.}, he escaped from the arms, not of Octavia, but of Cleopatra, and set the columns of the army in motion, a good part of the appropriate season of the year had already elapsed.

Still more surprising than this delay was the direction which Antonius chose. All aggressive wars of the Romans against the Parthians, earlier and later, took the route for Ctesiphon, the capital of the kingdom and at the same time situated on its western frontier, and so the natural and immediate aim of operations for armies marching downward on the Euphrates or on the Tigris. Antonius too might, after he had…

The responsibility for the miscarriage, which Antonius in vain attempted to deny, was thrown by him on the dependent kings of Cappadocia and Armenia, and on the latter so far with justice, as his premature marching off from Praaspa had materially increased the dangers and the losses of the retreat. For the plan of the campaign, however, it was not he who was responsible, but Antonius;[26] and the failure of the hopes placed on Monaeses, the disaster of Statianus, the breaking down of the siege of Praaspa, were not brought about by the Armenian. Antonius did not abandon the subjugation of the East, but set out next year (719) {35 B.C.} once more from Egypt. The circumstances were still even now comparatively favourable. A friendly alliance was formed with the Median king Artavazdes; he had not merely fallen into variance with his Parthian suzerain, but was indignant above all at his Armenian neighbour, and, considering the well-known exasperation of Antonius against the latter, he might reckon on finding a support in the enemy of his enemy. Everything depended on the firm accord of the two possessors of power--the victory-crowned master of the West and the defeated ruler in the East; and, on the news that Antonius proposed to continue the war, his legitimate wife, the sister of Caesar, resorted from Italy to the East to bring up to him new forces, and to strengthen anew his relations to her and to her brother. If Octavia was magnanimous enough to offer the hand of reconciliation to her husband in spite of his relations to the Egyptian queen, Caesar must--as was further confirmed by the commencement, which just then took place, of the war on the north-east frontier of Italy--have been still ready at that time to maintain the subsisting relation.

The brother and sister subordinated their personal interests magnanimously to those of the commonwealth. But loudly as interest and honour called for the acceptance of the offered hand, Antonius could not prevail on himself to break off the relation with the Egyptian queen; he sent back his wife, and this was at the same time a rupture with her brother, and, as we may add, an abandonment of the idea of continuing the war against the Parthians. Now, ere that could be thought of, the question of mastery between Antonius and Caesar had to be settled. Antonius accordingly returned at once from Syria to Egypt, and in the following year undertook nothing further towards the execution of his plans of Oriental conquest; only he punished those to whom he assigned the blame of the miscarriage. He caused Ariarathes the king of Cappadocia to be executed,[27] and gave the kingdom to an illegitimate kinsman of his, Archelaus. The like fate was intended for the Armenian. If Antonius in 720 {34 B.C.} appeared in Armenia, as he said, for the continuance of the war, this had simply the object of getting into his power the person of the king, who had refused to go to Egypt. This act of revenge was ignobly executed by way of surprise, and was not less ignobly celebrated by a caricature of the Capitoline triumph exhibited in Alexandria. At that time the son of Antonius, destined for lord of the East, as was already stated, was installed as king of Armenia, and married to the daughter of the new ally, the king of Media; while the eldest son of the captive king of Armenia executed some time afterwards by order of queen Cleopatra, Artaxes, whom the Armenians had proclaimed king instead of his

father, took refuge with the Parthians. Armenia and Media Atropatene were thus in the power of Antonius or allied with him; the continuance of the Parthian war was announced doubtless, but remained postponed till after the overcoming of the western rival. Phraates on his part advanced against Media, at first without success, as the Roman troops stationed in Armenia afforded help to the Medians; but when Antonius, in the course of his armaments against Caesar, recalled his forces from that quarter, the Parthians gained the upper hand, vanquished the Medians, and installed in Media, as well as also in Armenia, the king Artaxes, who, in requital for the execution of his father, caused all the Romans scattered in the land to be seized and put to death. That Phraates did not turn to fuller account the great feud between Antonius and Caesar, while it was in preparation and was being fought out, was probably due to his being once more hampered by the troubles breaking out in his own land. These ended in his expulsion, and in his going to the Scythians of the East. Tiridates was proclaimed as great-king in his stead. When the decisive naval battle was fought on the coast of Epirus, and thereupon the overthrow of Antonius was completed in Egypt, this new great-king sat on his tottering throne in Ctesiphon, and at the opposite frontier of the empire the hordes of Turan were making arrangements to reinstate the earlier ruler, in which they soon afterwards succeeded.

Factoid # 37

From http://www.gutenberg.org/files/49483/49483-0.txt

The Provinces of the Roman Empire, v. 2.

From Caesar to Diocletian

Mommsen online.

Factoid # 38

From http://www.allempires.com/article/index.php?q=war_roman_parthian

Crassus went forth with his plan and obtained the province of Syria. While people in Rome knew that Crassus was about to attack, a statement of war was never issued by the Senate, thus making Crassus' invasion entirely a "private" war. In 54 BC, Crassus began his campaign with the taking of several cities in Mesopotamia. The Parthians did not immediately respond, possibly because their King Orestes had only recently been enthroned after a power struggle, and thus did not want to rush the formation of an army from the nobility. Eventually, after several skirmishes, a Parthian army under the general Surena of about 9,000 horse archers and 1000 heavy cavalry (Cataphracts) approached the city of Carrhae. Crassus marched toward his enemy with a much larger force of about 40,000 infantry and 3000 cavalry. As the armies met, the Parthian horse archers showed the Romans with arrows. Able to take no more, Crassus sent a detachment of his cavalry supported by archers and legionnaires under his son to charge the Parthians. This detachment was decisively destroyed by the superior cavalry of the Parthians, who then counterattacked carrying the severed head of Crassus' son mounted on a spear. The Romans, although significantly outnumbering the Parthians, suffered heavy loses as they were shot down by the Parthian horse archers, whose arrows pierced Roman equipment at close range. Into night, the remaining Roman forces withdrew or fled from the battlefield into Carrhae. Crassus attempted to escape back to Syria, but

was unable to find a way due to poor terrain intelligence. The Romans were intercepted and took refugee on a hill. There, the Parthian commander offered a truce to Crassus, stating that he did not wish for a full-blown war. However, negotiations failed, a fight erupted and Crassus was killed fighting his way out. In the end, only 10,000 Romans made it back. The rest were killed or captured by the Parthians.

Isolated References

http://s155239215.onlinehome.us/turkic/33WritingTuranian/TurPismrEn1-9.htm

From https://books.google.com.au/books?id=wamSDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT144&lpg=PT144&dq=Parthian+suzerain&source=bl&ots=Kp2veGkCjF&sig=ACfU3U2rAF9bnUcWoJFdh55kThR1AQ12AA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjh3_jq9trnAhWi63MBHaeXBXAQ6AEwC3oECAwQAQ#v=onepage&q=Parthian%20suzerain&f=false

Mark Antony's Return in -33 (BC).

From https://books.google.com.au/books?id=wamSDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT144&lpg=PT144&dq=Parthian+suzerain&source=bl&ots=Kp2veGkCjF&sig=ACfU3U2rAF9bnUcWoJFdh55kThR1AQ12AA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjh3_jq9trnAhWi63MBHaeXBXAQ6AEwC3oECAwQAQ#v=onepage&q=Parthia&f=false

From https://alchetron.com/Orodes-I-of-Parthia

From https://youtu.be/8MsdbGDEqNY

HISTORY - The Rise and Fall of the Parthian Empire

From https://alchetron.com/Orodes-II-of-Parthia

Factoid # 39

Meanwhile, the Roman general and triumvir Marcus Licinius Crassus had made an attempt to extend his share of Roman territory by eastward conquest, and in the event had been decisively defeated and killed in 53 BC, in the Battle of Carrhae, along with his son and with the loss of most of his army, by Orodes' general Surena. Orodes himself had invaded Armenia and forced King Artavasdes, the son of Tigranes the Great to submit and abandon his alliance with the Romans. The victory at Carrhae secured for the Parthians the countries east of the Euphrates. Then, the next year they invaded Syria, but with little success, for Surena, whose achievements had made him too dangerous, was killed by Orodes.

Some time later, when the Roman consul Marcus Calpurnius Bibulus was appointed the governor of Syria, tried to incite the Parthians against each other; he had close friendship with a Parthian satrap who harbored a grudge against Orodes II, and made him crown the young Pacorus as rival-king of the Parthian Empire and made a campaign against Orodes. Even coins with the portrait of Pacorus were briefly minted. However, Orodes II and his son reconciled to each other and coins with the portrait of

Pacorus were stopped minting. The Parthian satrap who was behind the plot was probably shortly executed.

During the Roman Republican civil wars the Parthians sided first with Pompey and then with Brutus and Cassius, but took no action until 40 BC, when Pacorus, assisted by the Roman deserter Quintus Labienus conquered a great part of Syria and Asia Minor. In Judea, the Parthian commander Barzapharnes deposed king Hyrcanus II and appointed the latter's nephew Antigonus as king in his place.

During this period, the Parthians restored their territory[7] to nearly the limits of the old Achaemenid Empire and controlled all of Asia Minor except for a few cities but the Parthian successes were not long-lasting. In 39 BC, a Roman counterattack under Ventidius in Asia Minor defeated Labienus, who was subsequently captured and executed. Orodes' son Pacorus was himself later killed by Ventidius in 38 BC. Orodes, who was deeply afflicted by the death of his gallant son, appointed his son Phraates IV successor, but was soon afterwards killed by him. Plutarch relates that Orodes understood Greek very well. After the death of Crassus the Bacchae of Euripides was presented at Artavasdes' court, with the head of Crassus himself allegedly being used as an accessory for a scene actually including a severed head, on the order of the king.

Factoid #40

From https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zdpbFPle_UM&list=WL&index=2&t=0s

Togarmah. “Togarmah. The Father of Turkic People”

Isolated References

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tij0dYv2O3g

https://youtu.be/OHwJHVkf4iw

https://youtu.be/BFK3DJ7Kn6s

Factoid #41

Tubal

7 The Chapter 40 dating of the Book of Ezekiel, is -609. Three 190-year intervals brings us forward to -39. That is, -609 + 3*190 (=570) = -39. We postulate that Chapters 38 and 39 are given as a prophecy immediately prior to -609. Thus -610 +570 = -40 and the invasion of Tutanian/Parthian or “Heartlanders = land of Magog” *ie* Gansu/Tarim back to Colchis, Pontus, Bithynia, and Persia even through the Cilician Gates to Tarshish (Tarsus) and possibly the territory of Cushan-rishathaim of Biblical infamy referenced as Phut(?).
CUT identifies a great confederation, which took time to establish, spreading eastwards beyond the Oxus and Jaxartes to include almost all the Turkic peoples and running back to the Caspian, Hyrcania, and Armenia.
This great confederation often called Parthian (a slightly limiting term) was the folk mentioned in Ezek. 38/39.
Russia is not included.

Discussion

Basically, we have a picture of -41 / -40 confederated attack on Israel from the Irano-Turanian Steppe (to borrow a term from botany/zoology/geography) and westwards to the Euxine. This does not equate to today's Russia/China in any way. Medes don't figure. The building of this confederation took place over time and grew as 'Parthia' grew. Tigranes I was most probably the original Gog which is eerily similar to Gok in pronunciation. Thus his influence was probably quite widespread in the heartland or the land of Magog.

The invasion of Israel from beyond the Caucuses, via the Cilician Gates[8], and thus passing by Tarshish, parallels the flood of 20,000 horse-mounted warriors, moving along the Steppe so-to-speak and past Dedanite territory thus realizing the amazed questionings re 'loot'.

The end of the time of John Hyrcanus – the great *cohen gadol* - and the rise of Herod is here pictured in a way that leads us to the last days of the prophet Daniel. That is in just some 100 years from the end of that 'eon'.

The full message of Ezekiel 38 & 39 can be fleshed out from the above pro-forma.

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8 From Alexandrian LXX – Barry Setterfield, "The old original form of written Hebrew, used at least from the time of the Exodus, was called Paleo-Hebrew. Its appearance was rather like a semi-pictogram-script form when compared with the square 'modern' Hebrew characters. A comparison of the two can be found in the Wikipedia article on the two. Paleo Hebrew was used right up until 135 AD by which time Modern Hebrew had taken over completely. The Dead Sea Scrolls show that Paleo-Hebrew was often used for Scriptural work up until 70 AD. However, around 100 AD, the Council of Jamnia, under Rabbi Akiba, produced a version of Scripture written in the square 'modern' characters, without the vowel pointings. This meant the Jews had to depend on the rabbis to tell them what the words actually were (hill? hell? hall? etc.), thus reinforcing Rabbinical tradition rather than remain true to the original text. Dan Gruber, in *Rabbi Akiba's Messiah, the Origins of Rabbinic Authority*, explains it in the following:

> *"The Rabbis are the source of their own authority to annul the Torah. .. The Rabbis could establish conditions and practices that contradicted and even nullified the Torah. According to the Rabbis, God Himself would obey whatever they decided. ... The Rabbis claimed the sanction of the Torah for whatever they decreed, even if it was the uprooting of Torah. ... This was more than the assertion of a different 'religious' system. The Torah governs every aspect of the life of Israel. By governing the Torah, the Rabbis would govern Israel. ... The objective was to bring Israel under the rule of the Rabbis. If the Scriptures stood in the way, the Scriptures had to be uprooted. ... There was a radical and irreconcilable conflict between the Torah and the Rabbis as to the basis and structure of authority, as well as its source and administration. That is why the Rabbis gave themselves the right to alter, revise, trespass and uproot the original commandments. ... R. Akiba sought to fence the people off from the Torah and from all other influences that would have challenged rabbinic authority. In the system he erected, no one else had the right to interpret Torah. Not the* am ha'aretz*, nor the priests, nor the prophets, nor the Sadducees, the Qumran Covenanters, the Talmedei Yeshua, nor anyone else. Not even God."* [Daniel Gruber, *Rabbi Akiba's Messiah: The Origins of Rabbinic Authority*, pp.82-85, Elijah Publishing, 1999 with references].

The changes we find dating from the time of the Council of Jamnia are deliberate. There are too many of them in specific places to be the result of accumulated errors by isolated copyists over the centuries or millennia. Evidence of the many changes dispels any impression that Akiba's "*scribes were careful not to lose a jot or tittle*," as rabbinic tradition has indicated. That is simply not true. Akiba and his colleagues had a specific agenda to fulfill and they left no stone unturned to accomplish that."

Setterfield also states

"*In addition to these combatants, there seem to be a group of Mid-East nations who are aware of what is going on with these troop movements and make sympathetic noises but do not become involved. These are mentioned in Ezekiel 38:13 where we are told that Sheba (Yemen), Dedan (Saudi Arabia), and, as the most ancient text reads, "the merchants of Chalcedon" (which is where Istanbul in Turkey now stands), and they say "Have you come to take plunder... etc." Two things are relevant from this latter statement. First, these nations do not stop the invasion in any way, neither do they seem to assist it. They are not actively involved.*

The earthquake of -31 in Palestine is clearly obfuscated in the literature. By way of a hunch CUT assumes this was as bit more serious than is said as there are numerous exciting evidences in Qumran area.

Finally, we come to the ‘horrifying’ implications; no great ‘end-time’ Russia-US stouches. Zionism is left slightly naked as these many prophecies are ALREADY fulfilled. No 200 million-man army.

However, these are clearly types: for example who is Israel and who is the confederation today? Is it possible that the true Church is under attack by police forces exercising so-called ‘moral’ authorities. Modern-day policing is based on Cerinthian teachings. Just as the prophetess Anna was allowed to hold the baby Jesus before she died – believing in faith this day would come - so there would be those who await Christ’s soon return in glory today. Like Anna they will see that day.

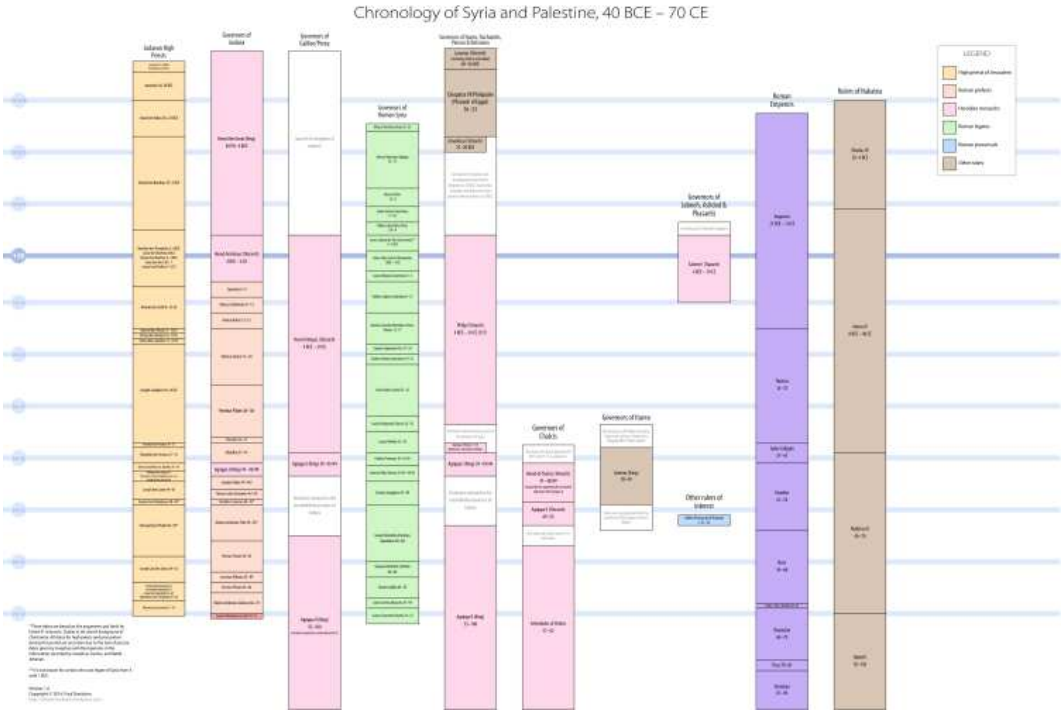
Conclusion

There is little to recommend Cerinthus, Valentinus and co in the matter of true teachings. They are false apostles. Paul is a true apostle. The evil reports of the Alogi, Socinnians, and others has lead many people into false beliefs about the Fundamentalist/Evangelical model of the future. One may say “Russia didn’t do it”.

The second point is also important. Istanbul, or Constantinople as it was then known, was the old Eastern capital of the Roman Empire, and was built on seven hills the same as Rome. This ancient text from 280 BC uses the even older name for this city, namely Chalcedon. “

The city of Chalcedon was the source of chalcedony and was near to Istanbul (of today) thus making it a place of traders (in chalcedony). Thus early Turkic peoples in Bulgaria, descendants of a son of Togarmah, may have passed by Chalcedon on their journey to Palestine to join with with the hordes of Turanian/Irano/Parthians, etc.

Resources



A Bull Story

:How the Serapeum stela dove-tail in with the case for two Taharqas and the seventy year reign of a king in Egyptian Chronology

Introduction

Taharqa II sets a plaque in the Serapeum restoring Apis worship, after *ca.* 177-yrs of The Old Chronicle (OC) Dynasty #25, in -674 *ie* -698 (Sepekos in Cush) co-rule plus 24 equals -674. Yr. 24 is drift dated to -1606 (with 233 elapsed days). In -1606 the first king of the Eighteenth Dynasty (manethonic) takes up power *ie* Ahmose I.

Listing

Psamtik I -717 to -643 or part way through -643 / -642. **21 yrs 2 mths 7 days**

Restored to power in -696, after starting a co-rule in -704 with Necho I and then being sent packing.

- His first Apis died in 20th year *ie* Apis - *Psamtik I / -653/12/21*.
- Note - Psamtik I started a co-rule with Necho I at Necho's first post-sed year -673.
- This bull was born in -673 / -672 or Yr. 26 of Taharqa II's co-rule with Sepekos is -673 / -672 or -698 + 25.

Necho II -671 to -597 **16 yrs 7 mths 17 days**

- The second Apis was born in Yr. 53 of Psamtik I *ie* -704 + 52 = --652 / -651. (-652/6/19)
- This bull died in -634/1/6.
- Taharqa's second post-sed year is -651 and Necho II counts 16 years of a co-rule to -635 plus mths.

Lost record

- -634 to -621 or 13 years

Apries 630 to -592 **17 yrs 6 mths 5 days**

- Necho II starts a 16-yr rule acc. to Herodotus in -637 ending in -621. Psamtik II starts a *manethonic* rule in -621.
- Apries bull born at this -621 boundary.
- Diodorus gives Year 12 as -603 since he starts a regnal count in -614.
- Bull dies etc -603/7/12.

Lost record

- -603 to -588 or 15 years

Amosis -632 to -570 + mths **18 yrs 1 mth 6 days**

- A co-rule starts -595 between Hophra and Amosis
- Bull born Yr. 5 of this co-rule, -591
- Yr. 23 death is -573

Discussion

Apries' Serapeum stele uses Throne Name in the dating portion. Amasis' Serapeum stele uses Throne name in dating portion. Necho II in Apries stela has a full titulary. Psamtiks (I & II) are Throne/Birth Name. Taharqa therefore is actually a Throne name since he is not a second ***Saite*** Taharqa!!

Wherever, a king could be confused Necho I versus Necho II, Psamtik I versus Psamtik II, the Throne/Birth combination (or the full titulary is deployed) is used for scribal clarity.

The first examples are Necho I and Necho II overlap -667 to -634 or 33 years in a 70-yr paradigm. The second is Psamtik II and Psamtik I overlapping -662 to -642 or 20 years. For example, Psamtik I was ruling with Psamtik II in -652 at the time of Necho's Apis bull. Necho II is mentioned in commencement exercises for an Apis just shortly after Necho I retires but is still alive.

Conclusion

This relationship strongly certifies a 70-yr rule for a king and then retirement. [Seti I lived at least to 120 years!]

The length of life for Apis bulls in Saite times suggests that a new breed of bull was being used *ie* 28 years (roughly) *cf.* 15 years (av.). This also suggests two Taharqas separated by a few centuries.

A Second take on Taharqa

:Why I am convinced there are two Taharqas.

Abstract

This paper is designed to allow a two-Taharqa paradigm to align with Herodotus' Ethiopian dynasty of four kings ruling 36 years over a 44-year span. It tries to separate archaeology into two piles – one for Nefertem and one for Taharqa as Throne name entities. E. g. a variant for Birth Name Shebitku has an epithet which excises it from the Shebitku (Manetho 25th) variant list (see pharaoh.se) and places it as a Birth Name for *Ammeris, the Ethiopian* of Eusebius account. This, then, corresponds to the Tang-i Var Shabataka and removes the traditional Shebitku back to his rightful place some approx. 230 years earlier.

Rubric: sort of fun end

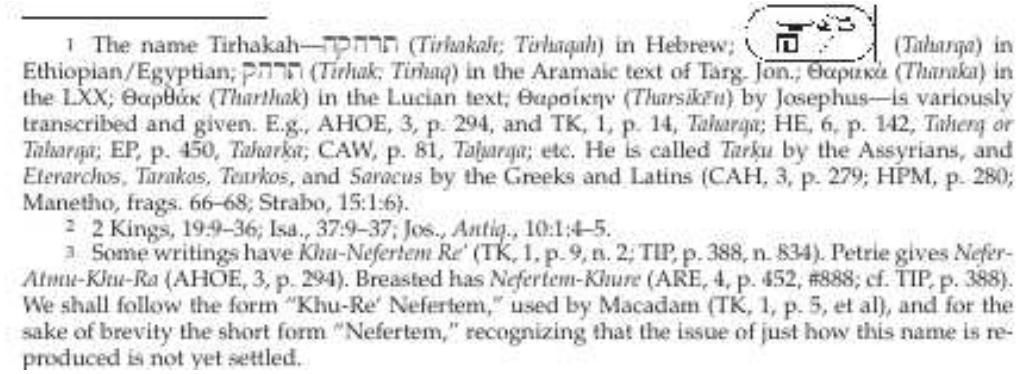
Fred was a bit of a difficult character but he was always welcome at historian's retreats. The one which led to his Eureka moment was held in a lovely mountain valley. His revelation occurred in this way. After a day of open, spirited discussion, often over Tirhakah of Biblical fame, Fred had retreated to the bar and had become somewhat merry. He ended the evening moving slowly up the hill to his lodging. As he breached the hill, on this crisp clear night, the moon came into view. Fred froze. He stared for a long time. Repeatedly, he tried to focus and then it hit him – two Tirhakahs!

Next day, he rushed down to the convention centre and began excitedly to share his GREAT THOUGHT. Alas! The dean of the gathering quietly reached over and patted his very slightly pointed head and said, "There, there. Poor lad".

Fred was devastated. It was his day to speak formally.

As the time-slot for his speech approached Fred gained courage and strode boldly down to the podium when called. What the following paper reveals is that which might have been said by Fred at that podium.

Introduction



1 The name Tirhakah—תִּרְהָקָה (*Tirhakah; Tirhaqah*) in Hebrew; (*Taharqa*) in Ethiopian/Egyptian; תִּרְהָק (*Tirhak; Tirhaq*) in the Aramaic text of Targ. Jon.; Θαρακά (*Tharaka*) in the LXX; Θαρθάκ (*Tharthak*) in the Lucian text; Θαρσίκην (*Tharsikēn*) by Josephus—is variously transcribed and given. E.g., AHOE, 3, p. 294, and TK, 1, p. 14, *Taharqa*; HE, 6, p. 142, *Taheq or Taharqa*; EP, p. 450, *Taharka*; CAW, p. 81, *Tajarqa*; etc. He is called *Tarku* by the Assyrians, and *Eterarchos, Tarakos, Teurkos*, and *Saracus* by the Greeks and Latins (CAH, 3, p. 279; HPM, p. 280; Manetho, frags. 66–68; Strabo, 15:1:6).

2 2 Kings, 19:9–36; Isa., 37:9–37; Jos., *Antiq.*, 10:1:4–5.

3 Some writings have *Khu-Nefertem Re'* (TK, 1, p. 9, n. 2; TIP, p. 388, n. 834). Petrie gives *Nefer-Atmu-Khu-Ra* (AHOE, 3, p. 294). Breasted has *Nefertem-Khure* (ARE, 4, p. 452, #888; cf. TIP, p. 388). We shall follow the form "Khu-Re' Nefertem," used by Macadam (TK, 1, p. 5, et al), and for the sake of brevity the short form "Nefertem," recognizing that the issue of just how this name is reproduced is not yet settled.

Illustration 1: From Clover "The Sabbath and Jubilee Cycle"

Already, from the above illustration #1, we see, as we moderns have it, a plethora of names in the writings of the historians of yore, Biblical sources and other texts. It gets worse *e.g.* Khu re Nefertem Tirhakah, Taharqo, Tarcus, Saracos, hkhrt, Tharthkeh = תרהקה (Google Translate), Tarakos, Taracos, Tharsiken, Tarku[1], Tarqu, Taharqa, Terhak, Tirhak, Thirakah, Tirhakah[2], Awseya Tarakos, Thrq, Tharsikes, Tearko, Google Translate's Tharra = Θαρρά in Charles van der Pool's "Apostolic Bible Polyglot" = Courage.

"Tirhakah" of Masoretic fame is, in essence, a convenient way to facilitate to reading the OT text. We will therefore use "Taharqa" for the archaeological/inscriptional *Thrq* to cover 'all comers' above.

The Taharqa listed in Manetho as the third king of the 25th Dynasty is the one and only Taharqa according to the traditional view of Egyptian chronologists *cf.* others[i]. This view is reflected in Kenneth Kitchen's statement TIP, p. 453; "One may note that the suggested revised figures of 14, 12, '18' years for Shabako, Shebitku, Taharqa to 672 B. C. give a total of 44 years (*cf.* Eusebius version) which would begin 716/715 B. C. (from 672/671 B. C.) and agree well with the chronology set out in this work."

My work, by contrast, shows two Taharqas, one the third king of Dynasty Twenty-Five as set out in Manetho (Taharqa I in my chronology) and the other the fourth king of the Twenty-Fifth Dynasty as set out in The Old Chronicle and evidenced in the parallel Ethiopian Kings as Awseya Tarakos[3] (my Taharqa II).

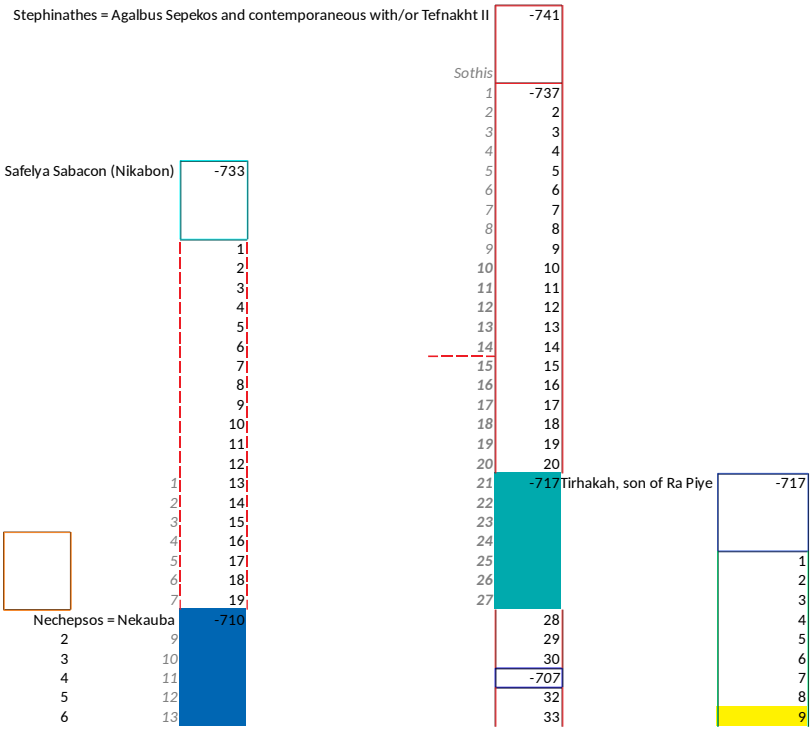
Fact Base for the Article

Vis-a-vis CUT chronology, Kahn's -706 for Sargon II is in full agreement with our Assyrian chronology. It corresponds to an Ethiopian king, Sepekos' first post-*sed* year.

1 Tarḳu of the Assyrian inscriptions (written "Ta-h-ru-ḳ" in hiero-glyphics with strange vocalization; the consonants suggest as emendation a transposition of the second and third consonants in the Hebrew form) from http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/14403-tirhakah

2 Footnotes above are from "The Sabbath and Jubilee Cycle", Chap. 9, p. 85

3 **The Old Chronicle (OC) (**adjusted by myself**) and the Nubian kings in Africanus adjusted to a Anno Mundi of -5699 + 110 (see Syncellus) equal to -5589 – thus OC Dynasty #25 is -873 to -696**; Tarcus (Afr.) in CUT is by parallel to Ethiopian King List Terhak -947 to -873; List consists of: 1. Senkamanisken -903 to -829; 2. Aspelta -838 to -764; 3. Nastesen -783 to -709; 4. **Awseya Taracos** -717 to -643



https://books.google.com.au/books?id=ZysVAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA235&lpg=PA235&dq=Ammeris,+the+Ethiopian+chronology&source=bl&ots=IpkSmrK2u_&sig=ACfU3U0KRlYd8rzEf6xlE_lGSdFh1cbnoQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwitsM_9zqbqAhXl7HMBHbleCNkQ6AEwAHoECAYQAQ#v=onepage&q=Ammeris%2C%20the%20Ethiopian%20chronology&f=false

[13] A. Fuchs, *Die Inschriften Sargons II. aus Khorsabad* (Göttingen 1994), Great Display Inscription, lines 95-112: pp. 219-222, 348-9; Small Display Inscription of Salon XIV, lines 11-14: pp. 76, 308. In the Annals Iamani's flight is ignored altogether (Fuchs, ibid. 133, 326). In col. B of Prisma Fragment 81-7-23,3 from Nineveh lines 1-11 a version of the extradition of Iamani survives; see E. F. Weidner, "Šilkan(ḫe)ni, König von Muṣri, ein Zeitgenosse Sargons II.", *AfO* 14 (1941-44) 49 ff. According to Weidner this fragment belongs to a Prism from 709 BC. This early date for Fragment 81-7-23,3 means that Shabatka came to power before 709 BC. This date would not allow fifteen years for Shabaka's sole rule; cf. Fuchs, 387 (i). Fuchs dates this fragment to 707 or 706 BC.

End of Nastesen's 70 yrs

Illustration 3: Kahn, see Illus#1

https://www.jstor.org/stable/43076432?read-now=1&refreqid=excelsior%3A438d49c5979446d90a832f4420f54e2c&seq=15#page_scan_tab_contents

18) I conquered the rulers of the land of Amattu (Hamath), the city of Carche[mish, the city of Kummu]ḫi, (and) the land of Kammanu; over *their* lands [...] I se[t] *officials*.
19) I plundered the city of Ashdod. Iamani, its king, feared [my weapons] and ... He fled to the region of the land of Meluḫḫa and lived (there) stealthfully (literally: like a thief).
20) Šapataku' (Shebitku), king of the land of Meluḫḫa, heard of the mig[ht] of the gods Aššur, *Nabû*, (and) Marduk which *I had* [*demonstrated*] over all *lands*, ...
21) He put (Iamani) in manacles and handcuffs ... he had him brought captive into my presence.
22) [*I depopulated*] all the lands of Tabālu, Kasku, (and) Ḫilakku; *I took away* settlements *belonging to* Metâ (Midas), king of the land of [Mu]sku, *and* reduced (the size of) *his* land.
23) At the city of Rapiḫu *I defeated the vanguard* of the army *of Egypt* and counted as booty the king of the city of Ḫāzutu (Gaza) who had not submitted to my [yo]ke.
24) I subdued seven kings of the land of Iā', a region of the l[and of] Iadnāna (Cyprus) — whose home is situated at a distance of ... [in the mid]dle of the Western Sea.
25) Moreover, I personally (literally: my great *hands*) defeated Marduk-apla-iddina (Merodach-Baladan), king of the land of Chaldea, who dwelled on the shore of the sea (and) who *ex*[*erc*]*ised* kingship over Babylon against the wi[ll of the gods].
26) Moreover, all the land of Bīt-Iakīn ... *I fixed* ...
27) Aḫundari, king of Dilmun, whose lair [*is situated*] at a distance of ... *leagues* [*in the middle*] *of the sea like that of a fish*, heard of my [royal] mig[ht] and brought me [his] gre[eting gift].
28) With the power and strength (granted me) by the great gods, [(my) lords], who [raised up my weapons, I cut] down al[l my enemies].
29) From the land of Iadnāna (Cyprus), which is (situated) in the middle of the [Western] Sea, [as far as the border(s) of Egypt (and) the land of M]usk[u, the wide land of Amurru], the *land* of Ḫ[atti (in its entirety)],
30) all of the land of Gutium, the land of the distant Medes [by Mount Bikni, the land of El]lipi, (and) the land of Rāši on the border [of the land of Elam],
31) those who (live) beside the Tigris river — the (tribes of) Itu'u, Ru-[bu'u, Ḫatal]lu, Labdudu, Ḫamrānu, Ubulu, [Ru']ūa, (and) Li['tāu] —
32) those who (live) beside the Surappu river (and) the Uqnû river — the (tribes of) Gam[būlu], Ḫindaru, (and) Puqūdu — the Suteans,

Midas -729 to -717

The MODEL

Nefertem Taharqa I fights with Assyrians – see inscription.

In the intervening period between Taharqa I and Taharqa II the Assyrians garner a number of royal seals from the manethonic 25th dynasty.

The king Iamani flees to Sais/Tefnakht II and is shunted south to the 'border' for safety ca. -713.

In -709 Ammeris the Ethiopian/Nubian, who is Agalbus Sepekos of the Ethiopian kinglist, takes up fuller power. He is wrongly signed in Assyrian literature with Shebitku's seal.

Safelya Sabacon who is the saite Nekauba, precedes Ammeris, thus giving rise to the memory of Sabacon/Shebitku in Assyrian minds.

Urdamane, whose royal seal the Assyrians already have in the form of Awseya Erda Amen, is associated with Kanaz Psmis by his sonship to the previous Ethiopian – Awseya Taracos.

Therefore Ammeris sends back Iamani ca. -709.

The whole thing is given an Assyrian *deja-vu* by the activity of (Throne name) Taharqa (CUT = II), son of re Piye.

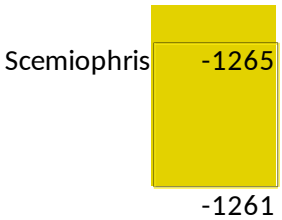
Nefertem, Senkamanisken, and Aspelta, with statues at Dongeil are part the Sabean genealogical link between Taharqa I and Taharqa II. The Alara Piye link spans the remaining gap thru Nastesen and Piye(Throne name Taharqa).

<u>The MODEL (high flood levels)</u>

The flight of Taharqa II to Thebes in the face of Assyrian aggression is suggested, traditionally, to have occurred in -667.

This high water corresponds closely to a 90-yr cycle event *i.e.* 85.25 years (*cf.* -1008).

Sobeknefru had a high water in Yr. 3 *i.e.* -1263. Applying the averaged cycle time we find a three-fold interval between -1008 and -1263.



So Taharqa, sitting on the opposite of the swollen river, was quite safe at Thebes.

However, Nefertem celebrates the high Nile for its incredible benefits. If the *Prayer high water* was Taharqa's refuge level Thebes would have been safe but not blessed.

He would not be speaking of a great inundation if for example he was given rule between -740 to -670 *cf.* Stephinathes and Ammeris the Ethiopian. So the "no throne name, no son of Re name" king cannot be either of those. The reason is that the 90-years flood event averaged-cycle time of 85.25 years covers -753 to -667. Stephinates is in his last year in -667. Safelya Sabacon (Nekauba) is a slight but unrealistic possibility. Taharqa II's great inundation would have been in his 49th year – a very strong possibility.

So ‘Amun’ is suggesting that the 90-yr cycle flooding would fall in his reign. Psammeticus I does not record any great deal in Sais for this year as far as I know.

The MODEL (names and relationships)

The main point of interest here is Throne Name : Tirhakah, Personal Name: Piye. https://www.biblestudytools.com/dictionary/tirhakah/ gives “inquirer” as a possible meaning for Taharqa. This, in itself, seems a bit at odds with the dignity of a throne name.

So what is the origin of Tirharkah/Piye?

Proposal: The wingeing, pathetic Prayer inscription of *no-name* above seems to imply that this king was looking forward to a **whacko** harvest, bug kill, etc. Somewhat like Nefertem/Tirhakah!

Amun was not delivering on any front really – as far as we know from whinger-noname.

Did he name himself Tirhakah as Throne Name in the expectation that this would encourage the ‘god’ to repeat the Nefertem experience? Kinda like “cargo cult”, eh!! Chillingly, the Papua/New Guinea *mob* who identify their ancestor as Mizraim, a brother of Saba and Cush, are part of a population that includes the Sepik people and therefore was Tirhakah/Piye a descendant of the Ethiopian King List’s Sepekos???

We see that the Ethiopian lad Awseya Tarakos, starts - following a potential CUTSM for Sepekos of -729 to -655 *i.e.* 70-yrs from -725 to -655 – a twelve year period of reversion to Osiris, etc.

That is, son follows father in Ethiopia (albeit indirectly *cf.* 70 yrs rule paradigm).

This implies a remnant population of ancestral PNG people in Ethiopia. Some early dynastic headresses parallel modern PNG ceremonial kit.

The MODEL

Psamtik I[4] was brought back from Syria in -698, after being king -713, -712 and -711 and losing his post at the hands of the eleven kings while Sabacos (Safelya Sabacon – Nekauba, and Nechao -710 to -704 / -704 to -696) ruled. He spent this time in the marshes. He then returned to spend 54 years as king in Sais to -643. Sabacos ends his CUTSM in -698[5].

4 https://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Herodotus/2B*.html

151 Now the twelve kings dealt justly; and as time went on they came to sacrifice in Hephaestus' temple. On the last day of the feast, they being about to pour libations, the high priest brought out the golden vessels which they commonly used for this; but he counted wrongly and gave the twelve only eleven. So he who stood last of them, Psammetichus, got no vessel; wherefore taking off his p463 bronze helmet he held it out and poured the libation with it. All the other kings too were wont to wear helmets, and were then helmeted; it was not in guile, then, that Psammetichus held out his headgear; but the rest marked Psammetichus' deed, and remembered the oracle which promised the sovereignty of all Egypt to whosoever should pour libation from a vessel of bronze; wherefore, though they deemed Psammetichus not to deserve death (for they proved him and found that he had acted without intent), they resolved to strip him of the most of his power and chase him away into the marshes, and that he was not to concern himself with the rest of Egypt.

5 152 This Psammetichus had formerly been in Syria, whither he had fled from Sabacos the Ethiopian, who killed his father Necos; then, when the Ethiopian departed by reason of what he saw in a dream, the Egyptians of the province of Sais brought him back from Syria; and now Psammetichus was for the second time king, when it happened to him to be driven away into the marshes by the eleven kings by reason of the matter of the helmet.

Safelya Sabacos has a CUT standard model of kingship from -772 to -698. Necos was killed probably -729 and his son was not yet king, not until -717 did he start a CUTSM.

Shabatka of Tang-i Var fame is probably Ammeris, the Ethiopian: CUT -744 to -670. His post-first *sed* year is -709 and that period in the standard model is often a key for a king to take high-profile action.

If Necos (Herodotus) is not Nechao and Nechao is Nechepsos (K. A. Kitchen) and Nechepsos is identified as Nekauba which is in turn identified as Nikabon or Safelya Sabacon or the Sabacos of Herodotus then the manethonic Saites are Psamtik I, Necho II, Psamtik II, Apries and Amasis plus Psamtik III.

The OC Dynasty #24 becomes 177 years; -873 to -696; constituting;

1. Nuatmeawn (Tanautamun) or Amaes[6] (Sothis) -877 to -803
2. Tomadyon Piyankhhi III = Atlanersa -908 to -834
3. Senkamanisken -903 to -829
4. Anlamani -868 to -794
5. Aspelta or Zaware Nebret Aspurta -838 to -764
6. Handu Wuha Abra -803 to -729
7. Horus:So-Meri-Amen, Her-sa-atef (Saifay Harsiataw II) -787 to -713
8. Nastesen -783 to -709
9. Safelya Sabacon (Nikabon) = Sabacos (Her.) -770 to -696
10. Ammeris, the Ethiopian = Shabatka -744 to -670
11. Stephinathes = ? contemporaneous with/or Tefnakht II -741 to -667
12. Sepekos -729 to -655
13. Tirhakah, son of Ra Piye -717 to -643
14. Kanaz Psmis, son of Awseya Tarakos = ‘UR damane’ *cf.* Awseya Erda Amen -700 to -626.

<u>The MODEL</u>

Psamtik II

Throne Name

Nefer ib Ra

nfr-ib-r^{c}

The perfect one is the (very) mind of Ra

ra-nfr-ib

6 Amosis II’s Yr. 27+ CUT protocol is -573 is linked back to Amaes (-873+(4*75) who therefore is not Tanutamun as CUT suggested

Young, Hieroglyphics (1828), II, pl. 63

Beckerath, Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen (1999), 216-217, 3:T1

Birth Name

Psemtek

psmtk

Psamtik

p-s-m-T:k

Young, Hieroglyphics (1828), II, pl. 63

Beckerath, Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen (1999), 216-217, 3:E1

Necho II https://pharaoh.se/pharaoh/Necho-II

Throne Name

Wehem ib Ra

wḥm-ib-rᶜ

Who has renewed the will of Ra

ra-F25-ib

Passim

Beckerath, Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen (1999), 214-215, 2:T1

Birth Name

Ni kau

n(y) kꜣw

Who belongs to the kas

n:E1-w

Chassinat, Textes provenant du Sérapéum de Memphis, RecTrav 22 (1900): 21

Beckerath, Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen (1999), 214-215, 2:E1

Psamtik I

Throne name

Wah ib Ra

wꜣḥ-ib-rᶜ

The enduring one is the (very) mind of Ra

ra-wAH-ib

Passim

Beckerath, Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen (1999), 214-215, 1:T1

Birth Name

Psemtek

psmtk

Psamtik

p:z-m-T:k

Brugsch, Thesaurus inscriptionum Aegyptiacarum (1884), IV, 738

Beckerath, Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen (1999), 214-215, 1:E1

Apries[7]

Throne Name

Haa ib Ra

ḥᶜᶜ-ib-rᶜ

Who (continually) rejoices over the mind of Ra

ra-H-a:a-ib

Minerveo obelisk in Rome

Mariette, Monument divers recueillis en Égypte et en Nubie, II, plate 30 b

Beckerath, Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen (1999), 216-217, 4:T1

Birth Name

Wah ib Ra

wꜣḥ-ib-rᶜ

The enduring one is the (very) mind of Ra

ra-wAH-ib

Mariette, Monument divers recueillis en Égypte et en Nubie, II, plate 30 b

Beckerath, Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen (1999), 216-217, 4:E

Necho II

Throne Name

Wehem ib Ra

wḥm-ib-rᶜ

Who has renewed the will of Ra

---

7 Apries Serapeum stele uses Throne Name in the dating portion. Amasis' Serapeum stele uses Throne name in dating portion. Necho II in Apries stela has a full titulary. Necho I co-rules with Psamtik I from -704. Psamtik I starts a regnal count with a co-rule (again) with Necho 1 (-704 to -634 / 70 yrs) In -673.

ra-F25-ib

Passim

Beckerath, Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen (1999), 214-215, 2:T1

Birth Name

Ni kau

n(y) kꜣw

Who belongs to the kas

n:E1-w

Chassinat, Textes provenant du Sérapéum de Memphis, RecTrav 22 (1900): 21

Beckerath, Handbuch der ägyptischen Königsnamen (1999), 214-215, 2:E1

Josiah	13		13=1
	14		14=2
	15		15=3
	16		16
	17		17
	18	*ver yr 18-->*	18
	19		19
	20		20
	21		21
/Nabopolassar	22		22
	23		23
	24		24
	25		25=13 see II Chr 25
	26		26
	27		27
	28		28
	29		29
	30	*ver yr 18-->*	30=18
3m			31
1			

Illustration 4: Compare with Necho II:

The thought is that Psamtik II and Josiah colluded. Necho II goes off to battle Assyria in -628 / -627. Psamtik II, in his absence, in -627 starts hacking frantically. He is hoping that Josiah will bop Psamtik II. Necho II returns and in -626 Psamtik II is dead in that same year. Interesting! No?

https://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Diodorus_Siculus/1C*.html

> 44 1 Some of them give the story that at first gods and heroes ruled Egypt for a little less than eighteen thousand years, the last of the gods to rule being Horus, the son of Isis; and mortals have been kings over their country, they say, for a little less than five thousand years down to the One Hundred and Eightieth Olympiad, the time when we visited Egypt and the king was Ptolemy, who took the name of The New Dionysus. 5 2 For most of this period the rule was held by native kings, and for a small part of it by Ethiopians, Persians, and Macedonians.6 **Now four Ethiopians held the throne, not consecutively but with intervals between, for a little less than thirty-six years in all**; 3 and the Persians, after their king Cambyses had subdued the nation by arms, ruled for one hundred and thirty-five years, including the p159 periods of revolt on the part of the Egyptians which they raised because they were unable to endure the harshness of their dominion and their lack of respect for the native gods. 4 Last of all the Macedonians and their dynasty held rule for two hundred and seventy-six years. For the rest of the time all the kings of the land were natives, four hundred and seventy of them being men and five women. About all of them the priests had records which were regularly handed down in their sacred books to each successive priest from early times, giving the stature of each of the former kings, a description of his character, and what he had done during his reign; as for us, however, it would be a long task to write of each of them severally, and superfluous also, seeing that most of the material included is of no profit. 5 Consequently we shall undertake to recount briefly only the most important of the facts which deserve a place in history.

A way of viewing this is this; from -740 to -696 allows for Sabaco[8] (Safelya Sabacon 6 yrs), Sepekos I yr, Tirhakah 6 yrs and Shabatka (Ammeris, the Ethiopian 23 yrs).

Jeremiah 46:2 New International Version (NIV)

2 Concerning Egypt:

This is -623 CUT

This is the message against the army of Pharaoh Necho king of Egypt, which was defeated at Carchemish on the Euphrates River by Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon in the fourth year of Jehoiakim son of Josiah king of Judah:

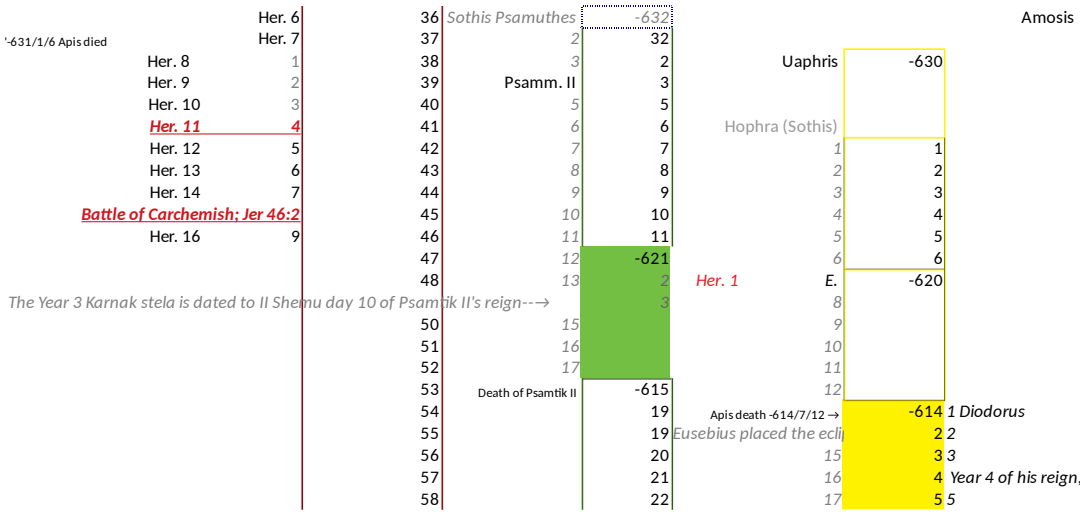


Illustration 5: Necho II is red sidelines column

Jeremiah 44:30 New International Version (NIV)

30 This is what the Lord says: ‘I am going to deliver Pharaoh Hophra king of Egypt into the hands of his enemies who want to kill him, just as I gave Zedekiah king of Judah into the hands of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, the enemy who wanted to kill him.’”

8 If Amaes is Tanuatamun then the alt. four kings are not separated in yrs anytime.

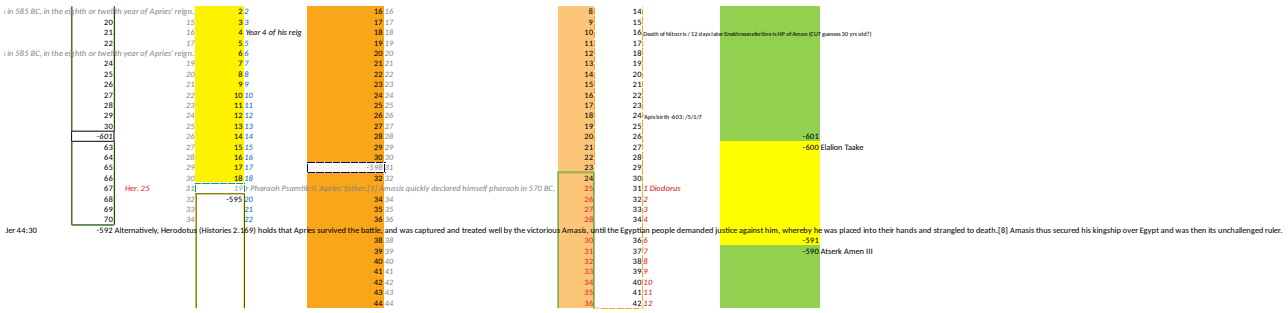

Year 4 of his reig
Death of Nitocris / 12 days later Enekhnesneferibre is HP of Amon (CUT guesses 30 yrs old?)
Apis birth -603; /5/1/7
-601
-600 Elalion Taake
-591
-590 Atserk Amen III
Her. 25
Pharaoh Psamtik II. Apries' father-in-l
Amasis quickly declared himself pharaoh in 570 BC,
Diodorus
-595
-592 Alternatively, Herodotus (Histories 2.169) holds that Apries survived the battle, and was captured and treated well by the victorious Amasis, until the Egyptian people demanded justice against him, whereby he was placed into their hands and strangled to death.[8] Amasis thus secured his kingship over Egypt and was then its unchallenged ruler.

Illustration 6: Hophra and his end

The MODEL (Biblical View)

Hezekiah

2 Kings 8:13 gives Yr. 14 as -713. Tirhakah came to power in 717 and had a 4-yr '*royal child = undergraduate study*' to -713 and then full power in -713!! 2 Kings 19:9 calls Tirhakah on the scene in the Sennacherib[9] attack on Hezekiah.


-717 260 10 Hezekiah #10
Merodach-Baladan son of Baladan -716 261 11 Hezekiah #11
Merodach-Baladan son of Baladan -715 262 12 Hezekiah #12
Merodach-Baladan son of Baladan -714 263 1 Manasseh Hezekiah #13
Merodach-Baladan son of Baladan -713 264 2 Manasseh Hezekiah #14
Merodach-Baladan son of Baladan -712 265 3 Manasseh Hezekiah #15

Illustration 7: Year #14 of Hezekiah in CUT chronology

Since he ruled 70 full years to -643 – see *Illus#9* for the identity of this king - the issue attempted to be addressed by Yurco in his Co-regency paper is obviated.

William H. Shea speaks of Redford's discovery of Taharqa stela in 1990. In his paper "The New Tirhakah Text" he points out the battle described by ? (I am assuming Tirhakah) was during a blank period in Sennacherib's annals *i.e.* -689 to -681. Yet he talks about a delayed high inundation. Above we have said that the expected date was -667 but if delayed by 5 to 6 years could have been *ca.* -660 or even -658. This would be a 90-yr cycle of 94 years. Still within Taharqa II's (T II) first 55 years.

Strabo, according to CUT, gives -685 as the end of 520 years of Assyrian hegemony over Upper Asia and at the hands of Tirhakah (T II). So Yr. 8, on Redford's 1990 stela revisit must correspond to the end of Stephinates' (Tefnakht II) CUT standard model *i.e.* -667 + 7 = -660 and not be a battle with Sennacherib, most probably the protagonist was the Libyans – as suggested.

9 Sennacherib is dated in CUT chronology as having 69+mths of 70 years ranging from -750 to -681 / -680. His *recorded* reign is -704 to -680.

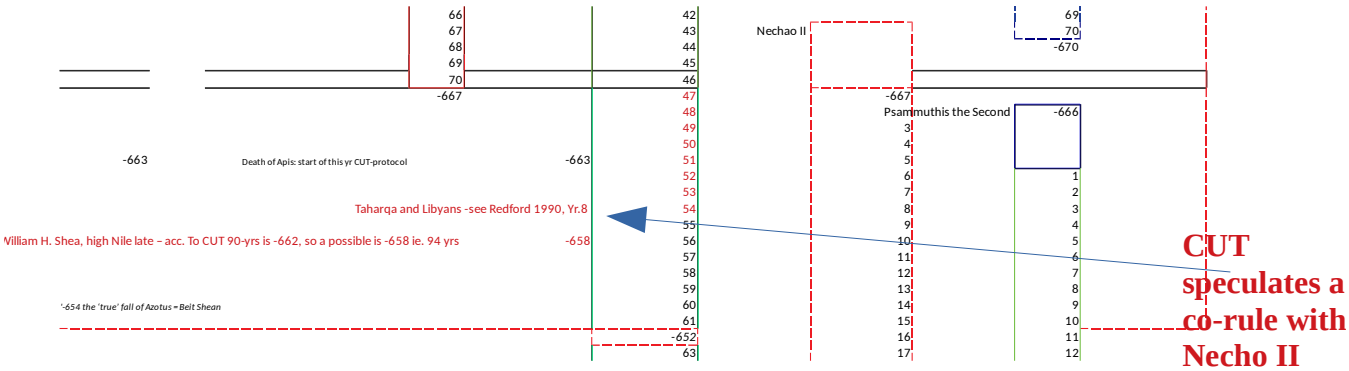


Illustration 8: Taharqa II's battle with Libyans (Redford, 1990)

tion with a double cartouch reads:

> King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Tirhakah, Son of Ra, Piankhi.[80]

Unable to believe the inscription, Petrie concluded that it must indicate the co-regency of Nefertem Tirhakah and Snefer-Ra Piankhi.[81] But the inscription cannot mean this, for in that case Piankhi would also be designated as "king." Another view, expressed by Ward himself, suggested that Tirhakah had placed "his wife's family title beside his own."[82] Ward based this idea on the belief that Nefertem Tirhakah

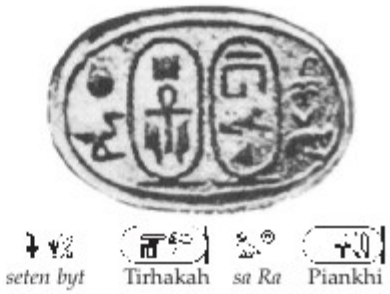


Fig. 1. Scarab of Tirhakah Piankhi

Illustration 9: The Taharqa II's real designation from p. 118 ***S&JC****, J. Clover*

From Edna R. Russmann, see *Illus.#10*, we have the following quote regarding Leahy's[ii] conjecture on the aversion of Dynasty Twenty-Five to the Blue Crown's usage.

> The first, one of the finest pieces in this group, was cast in openwork with much use of plastic and incised detail. It has a cartouche with an erased name that Daressy described as ending in an ***ankh***-sign.[22] Certain facial features of the figure, such as the formation of the eye and the rendering of the nostril, are compatible with a date in the late eighth or the seventh century BC.[23] However, there is a notable absence of the anatomical details most typical of Kushite relief figures: the blunt, rounded tip of the nose and the prognathous prominence of the lower profile; the muscularity emphasized in the contours of the neck, shoulders, and biceps, and in the modelling of the lower legs.[24] Pending an explanation, or a different reading, of the traces in the cartouche,[25] this figure is best explained as a non-Kushite king contemporary with, or possibly slightly later than, the Twenty-fifth Dynasty.

Illustration 11: Russmann on potential T II name ID

CUT would like to suggest that T II was a "Sepik man" in physiognomy. He was related to Sepekos! If so then the ankh-sign relates to J. Clover's Throne:Taharqa, Birth:Pi ***ankh*** i.

Since the main object of Leahy’s argument is clearly Kushite he is 99%-sure to be Taharqa I.



Illustration 12: Sepik man sourced fromWildlife Adventurer natwildlifeadventurer@gmail.com



Illustration 13: Detail from left end of north wall: Taharqa receiving life, stability and power. From a digital photograph by Brian Yare.

The other aspect of Taharqa II is his 'flight' to *kipikipi*. An internet search reveals that this could be a Nyanja word. This language is spoken in the Congo. The Sahel (see Jeremy Pope's paper on "...The Broken Reed...") once connected Kush to the rest of Africa. Congo is, in Aussie vernacular of the Twenty-First century, the *bush* or *back of beyond* via the Sahel link. Congo is hot and in Nyanja *kipikipi* appears from Google Translate as *hot & steamy*. So Taharqa II fleeing to kipikipi is the same as an Australian 'going bush' to escape the authorities who are abusing their power in the built-up areas. This probably occurred in -656. He returned to Cush when the Assyrian heat was switched off probably ca. -655. See https://www.google.com/search?q=is+Nyanja+spoken+in+Congo&oq=is+Nyanja+spoken+in+Congo&aqs=chrome..69i57.18001j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8

> "Nyanja (Chinyanja) / Chewa (Chichewa) A Niger-Congo language and a Bantu member of the Benue-Congo family of languages..."

Discussion

I cannot prove my point. But I can show that no-one else can prove the contrary. All the highest level researchers I have contacted about this matter seem to feel that this is a matter they '*will get back to me on*'. Those who have offered proof are unconvincing because they cannot disprove the thrust of my paper **Re-interpreting the Scriptural Accounts of the Kings of Israel and Judah: A New Chronology** found at https://independent.academia.edu/ShearsIan.

The most controversial point is K. A. Kitchen's suggestion that Necho and Nekauba are one and the same. Overall, I think not. My argument above still stands without this connection. That is, the 44 years from -740 and Ammeris, the Ethiopian, whom I do NOT associate with Amaes (see rather Tanuatamun), consists of 23 years for Shabatka Assyrian Sapatuku (NB *pharaoh.se* Birth Name variant[10] **Sha ba ta ka** *mery amun* = amunmeri or ammeris); from -713 three years for Taharqa II; from -710 six years for Sabacos and finally from -700 for four years Sepekos. In sum these years add to thirty-six years *cf.* Herodotus.

Herodotus indicates a gap from Dynasty Twenty-Five (manethonic). We say 133 years. NB 133 + 44 = 177 years or the Old Chronicle (CUT adjusted) Twenty-Fifth Dynasty. See *Illus #13*.

Keep in mind Taharqa I has religious implorings for success in a northern raid. He is clearly scared. Why? Because he is stealing copper from God's Temple – a really scary thought.

Christine Tetley has Piye a little different and to be consistent with New Year celebration date (see Wallis Budge) CUT has *dodged* some eleven 25-cycles and that gives Piye the CUTSM of -1029 to -955. The Small Dahkla Oasis stela is now Ramesside-benchmarked for the purpose of drift-dating.

A corrected Apis bull dating for the Saite Twenty-Sixth Dynasty (*Illus.#10 bottom of paper)* allows the assessment of the naming protocols on these stela. Where there is doubt - *cf.* 70 year reigns overlapping considerably - (mostly) Apis birth details are Throne/Birth otherwise Throne only; ergo, we have a non-Nefertem Taharqa!!! See **A Bull Story:How the Serapeum stela dove-tail in with the case for two Taharqas and the seventy year reign of a king in Egyptian Chronology** paper at my *academia.edu* account.

The Apis stele, traditionally, for Taharqa I shows an anomaly that would render it almost certainly a CUT Dynasty Twenty-Five king see Breasted / folio 918, Vol 4. However, the Yr. 24 stele, unconventionally acc. to CUT, assigned to Taharqa II, marks a resumption of Apis worship after the 177-yr hiatus between manethonic dynasty #25 and #26, based on the start of Ahmose I's rule in -1606 (-674[11] – 932 = -1606). The Throne Name (presumably associated with King of the Two Lands honorific by the late protocol) is Taharqa *i.e.* Son of Re Pi(ankh)ye.

Finally, the approach I have used above is one of an expanding set of MODELs which could just as easily be seen as a number of different cases being made.[12]

Conclusion

The only matter that is demonstrated is that an alternate chronology can be created to set out a two-Taharqa paradigm and that Herodotus may have been correct in his 36 years for an

10 CUT believes that this variant is misapplied to Dynasty Twenty-Five (Manetho) Shebitku and should be applied to Ammeris the Ethiopian of Herodotus' Ethiopian Dynasty/Eus.' account of Dynasty Twenty-Six.

11 The first of the Saite Apis bulls is the Psamtik I Apis which starts in -673 ca. Yr. 26 of Taharqa.

12 A discussion of the evidence for the career of Amenirdis II, daughter of Taharqa, and adopted daughter of the God's Wife of Amun Shepenwepet II. Consideration of the monuments and the titles used by the God's Wives and their heirs leads to the conclusion that Amenirdis never advanced to the position of God's Wife, but instead held a secondary office, signified by the title 'God's Hand', successively under Shepenwepet II and Nitokris I. It is also argued that a figure on Cairo lintel JE 29254B, usually identified as Shepenwepet II, is actually a hitherto-unknown Shepenwepet IV, a prematurely deceased heir of Nitokris.

Ethiopian Dynasty[13]. If my **Re-interpretation** paper is correct and, as well, there are 70 years for a king to reign all current traditional points are view are invalidated. Both these points are however, only arrived at by prayer and there goes any possibility of proof.

-2168
-1978
-1875
-1527
-1333
-1105
-984
-936
-917
-873 25
-696 26
-652 27
-522 28
-398 29th
-359 30th
-341 31st
-323

Illustration 14: The Old Chronicle (CUT reformed)

13 The new separator year between a Necho I and Nechepsos=Nekauba is the second sed festival year of Nekauba.

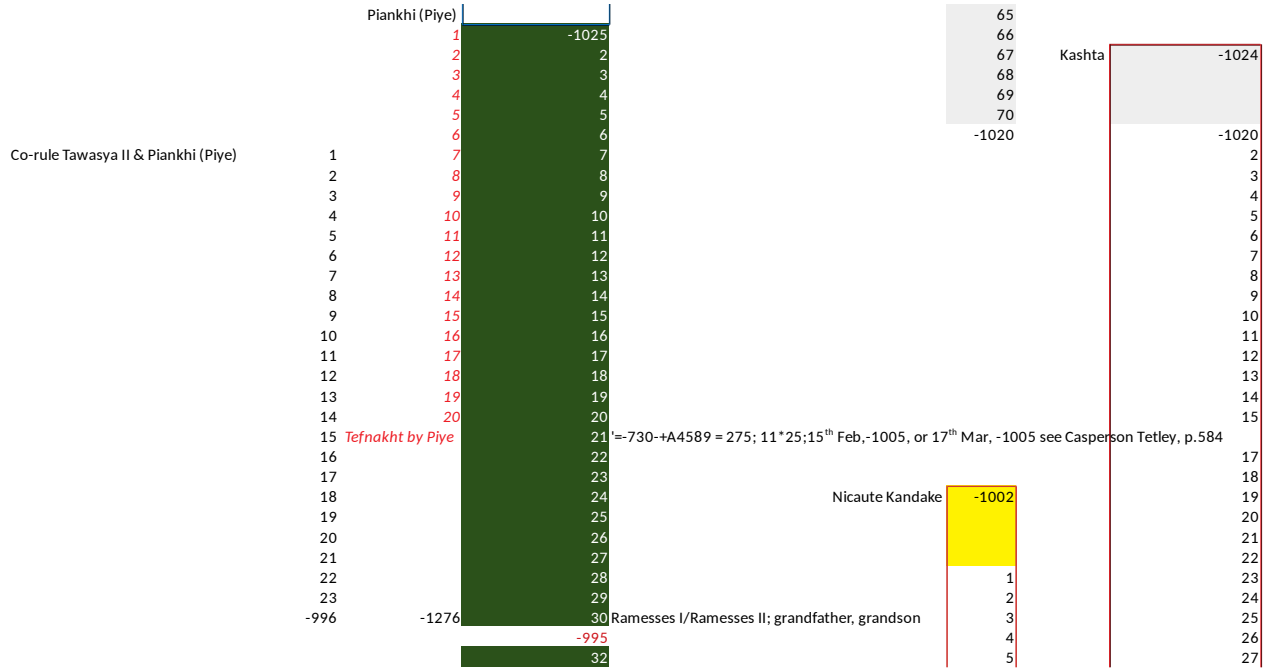


Illustration 15: Tetley, CUT converges according to 25-cycle pattern and Christine's calculations

From p. 588 Libyan Anarchy; https://books.google.com.au/books?id=AA7TsL3jlgkC&pg=PA587&lpg=PA587&dq=Taharqa%27s+Yr.+24+Serapeum+stela&source=bl&ots=GEdmE49bIr&sig=ACfU3U1L7qqFeq5RNI6pshV3tfat8wXeNg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjL_6Pghb3qAhXjzjgGHTD1AG8Q6AEwCnoECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=Taharqa's%20Yr.%2024%20Serapeum%20stela&f=false

https://www.jstor.org/stable/3822177?read-now=1&refreqid=excelsior%3Ae8785ed9689c678a44fb5c031baa4015&seq=2#page_scan_tab_contents

From p.556; https://books.google.com.au/books?id=AA7TsL3jlgkC&pg=PA556&lpg=PA556&dq=Taharqa+Yr.+24+inscription+text&source=bl&ots=GEdmE4b9Iq&sig=ACfU3U1Xu5o3GvklTienZIfY6qIWLgTXaA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwja_p66jL3qAhWCyjgGHY93COQQ6AEwDHoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Taharqa%20Yr.%2024%20inscription%20text&f=false

The most reliable evidence for the chronology of the kings of the Twenty-fifth Dynasty preceding Taharqa (690–664 BC) undoubtedly consists of regnal dates inscribed on monuments and documents. This evidence is obviously limited in scope, since it only provides minimum lengths for reigns. On the basis of the regnal dates, the lengths of the reigns of Piye, Shabaka, and Shabataka are as follows. Additional high regnal dates placed between parentheses support the veracity of the highest dates.[8]

Piye	24+ (21 and 22 are also attested)[9]
Shabaka	15+ (10, 12, 13, 14 are also attested)
Shabataka	3+ (only this date is attested)[10]

In addition to these minimum lengths, one maximum can perhaps be established. If Taharqa was Piye's son,[11] Shabaka's reign cannot have lasted longer than twenty years, since inscriptions from the temples at Kawa in Nubia mention that when Taharqa was twenty years old, he was summoned by king Shabataka to Egypt.[12] On the one hand, Shabaka's reign began after Taharqa, son of Piye, was born. On the other hand, Shabaka's reign ended before the twenty-year-old Taharqa was summoned to Egypt, as Taharqa was summoned by Shabaka's successor Shabataka. Shabaka's reign therefore falls within the span of the twenty years of Taharqa's life.

If it is assumed, for argument's sake, that the highest regnal dates coincide with the lengths of the reigns, the dates for the reigns of Piye, Shabaka, and Shabataka would be as follows:

Piye	c. 732–708 BC
Shabaka	c. 708–693 BC
Shabataka	c. 693–690 BC

In theory, this chronology could even be shortened if one accepts, with Redford, 'that the regnal year dating system had, by the 24th Dynasty, reverted from the "free-floating" practice of the New Kingdom in which a regnal year was dated from the day of the king's accession, to the "predating" mechanism in vogue in earlier times, and that regnal years were once again co-terminus with the calendar year'.[13] 'Predating' means that the first part of years in which one pharaoh succeeds another is counted as the deceased king's last, the second part as the new pharaoh's first. Such years, therefore, count as two regnal years of two different kings, each regnal year being shorter than 365 days.

Applying the 'predating' mechanism to the chronology given above for Piye, Shabaka, and Shabataka—which means, taking Year 24 of Piye and Year 1 of Shabaka, Year 15 of Shabaka and Year 1 of Shabataka, and Year 3 of Shabataka and Year 1 of Taharqa as parts of the same Egyptian civil year—would yield the following dates:[14]

[8] For complete lists of attested regnal years, see Leclant, *LÄ* v, 1045–6 (Piye); v, 505 n. 9 (Shabaka); v, 516 n. 1 and 518 n. 35 (Shabataka).

[9] The evidence procured by the date on the mummy bandage BM 6640, which also bears the name of Piye, is ambivalent. First, it is not certain how the date is to be read. The readings 40 [+X] and 30 [+X] have been proposed; recently D. B. Redford, in a detailed discussion and after carefully examining the piece, suggested 20 [+X] (*JARCE* 22 (1985), 9–11). Second, as Redford points out, it is not even certain from the layout that the date pertains to the royal name.

[10] The alleged regnal year 10 for Shabataka (Leclant, *LÄ* v, 516 n. 1 and 518 n. 35; also adopted elsewhere) is based on a misinterpretation as a Roman numeral of 'x' used as the equivalent of 'unknown number' by D. Meeks in Edward Lipiński (ed.), *State and Temple Economy in the Ancient Near East* (Louvain, 1979), II, 673 (for additions to this list, see A. Leahy, *JEA* 74 (1988), 186 n. 3). The donation stela in question is MMA 65.45, acquired by the Metropolitan Museum in 1965 (F. Gomaà, *Die libyschen Fürstentümer des Deltas vom Tod Osorkons II. bis zur Wiedervereinigung Ägyptens durch Psametik I* (Wiesbaden, 1974), 98 n. 27). The portion of the stela where the date was probably once inscribed is missing.

[11] M. F. L. Macadam, *The Temples of Kawa* (London, 1949–55), I, 121, Cf. Priese, *ZÄS* 98, 52; Leclant, *Recherches sur les monuments thébains de la XXVe dynastie dite éthiopienne* (Cairo, 1965), 341 n. 1.

[12] Macadam, *Temples of Kawa* I, 28 (Inscription 5, line 17).

[13] Redford, *JARCE* 22, 5.

[14] This hypothesis would be shown to be false, not only if higher regnal dates emerge, but also if day and month dates of the last year of Piye, Shabaka, or Shabataka come to light that are *later* than day and month dates of the first years of Shabaka, Shabataka, and Taharqa respectively.

batka, respectively. I date Shabaka's reign to 721-707/6 BC and Shabatka's reign to 707/6-690 BC. The historical implications of this chronology regarding foreign relations between Egypt and Kush during the years 716, 720, 726 and 734-732 BC will then be surveyed here.

Illustration 2: Kahn, Dan, "The Inscription of Sargon II at Tangi-Var and the Chronology of Dynasty 25" p. 2

Royal Iconography and Dynastic Change, 750-525 BC: The Blue and Cap Crowns

Anthony Leahy
The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology
Vol. 78 (1992), pp. 223-240

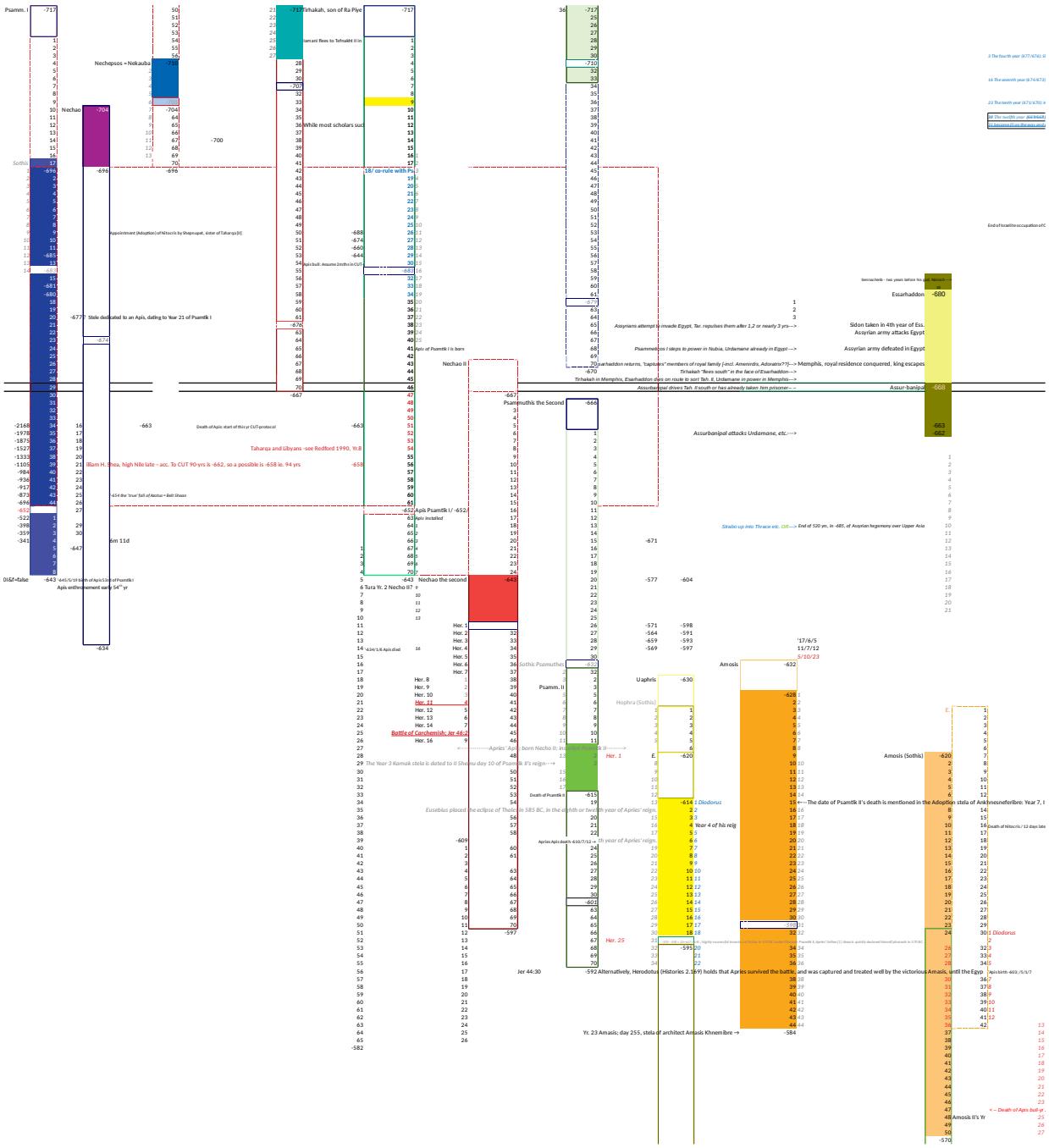


Illustration 10: Saite Apis arrangement

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Excursus to “Book of Egyptian Chronology”

8th Aug, 2020
Three papers follow The Age of Noah, Tel Ifshar and Felix’s Defence.

These papers are instructive adjuncts;

For example, Cerinthus the Mischievous works out a 666 ‘bad’ number by subtracting from 63 A. D. to -604 – the time between the two Temples being wiped out. Ergo, 666 is meaningless and nonsense. But Daniel, from Books, determines the number of years to -165, by taking the Time of Noah’s pre-Flood Life or -3761 +3327 *i.e.* 434 and dividing by 7 to get 62 weeks. This has lots of connotations – one is that the Temple was attacked by Antiochus Epiphanes and restored by Simon and his sons, the polluted life of the pre-Flood world was cleansed forever by Noah.

Erratum

The **Nubia** paper -
The correction to the Small Dakhla Stela is found in Illus. #1

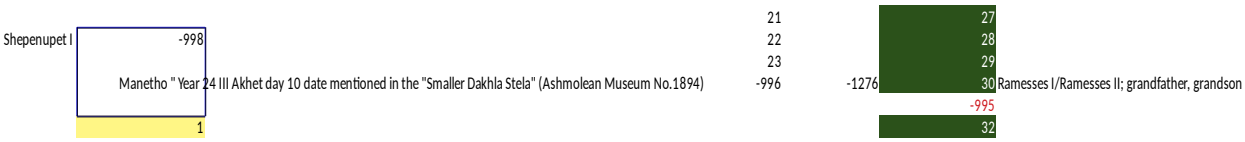


Illustration 1: Small Dakhla Stele ; Piye CUTSM -1029 to -955

The Age of Noah

Abstract;

A back of the envelope essay.

Introduction;

From the Lost Book of King Og of Bashan we have a story of a Rephaim. He claims to be the last. He is killed by Moses on the entry to the Promised land, Palestine. The territory of Bashan was attacked before the crossing of the Jordan to Jericho. Thus 40-years post Exodus in -1579[i] gives -1539 or thereabouts. The Koran states that (I am quoting a secondary sources ex Internet) Og survived 1500 years after Noah. According to clearing-uptimes (CUT) Chronology Noah died in -2977. Adding -2977 + 1500 = -1477. Assuming 1500 years is a ±75 then our range is -1425 to 1575. Adding to -2977 we get -1552 to -1402. While a bit forced we are still are in the ballpark. This point though introduces the famous CUT weakness of 55 years. This is another story for another day.

Discussion;

Now working back – using CUT chronology from this point on – we get 350 post-Flood years to take us to -3327. This gives us two points of reference: the birth of Noah's three junior sons – Shem, Japheth and Ham, and the date of the egress from the Ark I. e. one year later or -3326.
So lets start with the Egress date of -3326.[1] This was 601st year after something e. g. the LXX says Noah's birth. Six hundred completed years gets to -3926. We are told in the Classical Writers that the Watchers taught man in the 282nd year. So 281 completed years gives -4207[2]. The Biblical Flood occurred in 829.04 Ma. This converts to -3327 obviously. Africanus et al, as per W. G. Waddell's Manetho in the Loeb Classical Library series, gives a pre-Flood period, corrected for 20 years[3], of 1204 years; Adam's creation was therefore -4531. The Sumerian King Lists (Isin) suggest Nod was the centre of Government for 324 years. The Government then moved to Bad-Tibira(?). If we add 324 to -4531 we get -4207. BINGO! Thus Enoch whose CUT birth-date is -3979 was 53 years old when the Watchers instructed about the potential disaster looming (this insight is courtesy of my wife – Eleanor June Shears) and 600 years later it all had happened (see above).

If Enoch was born in -3979 we can conjecture Noah was born in -3761. From this we confirm that the life-span, pre-Flood, for Noah was NOT ca.600 years but 434 years. Also that the 600 years is counted from the Watchers.

Enter the later children and their father's age, at birth-date of the last(?) of these children, of 500 years. If we conflate a birth age for a Patriarch near to Noah with Noah's age at this final birth to get 500 then we can extract a suitable number; 500 - 162 = 338 years. Adding -3761 to 338 we get -3423 or possibly -3424. Then if Shem was 100 years old two years after the Flood when he 'conceived and bore (so-to-speak)' Arphaxad then -3326 +2 gives the date we could reasonably count back 100 years from to get to -3424. BINGO! We can suggest with reasonable confidence that 500 years is a conflation figure. The author of this piece suggests further that in his experience conflation is anything but rare in pre-Flood patriarchal dating.

---

1 Or we could start with -3325 the year of Arphaxad's birth. Subtracting 100 we get -3425. Again subtract 500 and we come to -3925. Subtract 282 and we get -4207. Then subtract 324 to get -4531 or re-creation.

2 Clearly mucking about with 601, 282 numbers is a fudge. Practically speaking – no fudge – and we are 2 years different I. e. -4207 and -4209. This is not news to long-time chronolgy students.

3 A long story cf. 2242 and 2262 in Manetho/Waddell/Loeb Classic Series.

From Whiston's Josephus tome in the Patriarchal ages dissertation section we get Jared in one source living 162 years before pro-creating. According to CUT Jared died in -3379 or 940 Ma radiometric. He was born in -4040 and gave birth to Enoch (as above) at 62 years NOT 162 as per the Masoretic (Heb.). So the scribe(s) messed up once again and we get 500 years instead of 338 years in the Scripture.

Conclusion;

Ergo, Noah lived in all 784 years from -3761 to -2977. It should be noted that the CUT conversion of -2977 to radiometric gives 145 Ma. The dinosaurs were on the rise then – perhaps there were no Titanosaurs but still lots of action, perhaps there were Titanosaurs (= behemoth). The pious or impious help from scholars has over the centuries certainly muddied the waters.

i Just to confirm this date – insomuch as confirmation is possible, even K. A. Kitchen has trouble even getting a widely-accepted chronological benchmark – we, CUT, submit the following;

1. 2002 is 3000 years anniversary of First Temple dedication (CUT benchmark)
2. -1006 Solomon as full king
3. Exodus -1006-480 (= 573 by OmissionPrinciple) = -1579
4. Entry to Promised Land -1579 + 40 = -1539
5. -1579 – 430 = -2009 (Jacob in Egypt)
6. -2009 -290 = -2299 (Jacob to Abraham)
7. Proceeding forward from Flood date (dodgy admittedly);
8. -3325 Arphaxad
9. Ignoring LXX Cainan -3325 +35 (not 135) = -3290
10. Shelah -3290+130 = -3160
11. Eber -3160 +130 = -3030
12. Peleg -2896 : -2825 Shem dies
13. Reu -2766
14. Serug -2766 +130 (not 132) = -2636
15. Nahor -2506
16. Terah -2506 + 129 (not 79) = -2377
18. Abram, Nahor and Harran all born by -2377 + 79 (not 70) = -2298 cf. Abram -2299.
19. Possibly three sons born between 70/79 years of Terah's age.

Archaeologically-speaking; Is Tel Ifshar a bridge too far?

Abstract;

OK. I have a problem with titling; the bridge is obvious = the apparent synchronism between the end of a Bronze-Age unit and some part of the Second Intermediate Period (SIP), the rest will be explained as we go. Clearing-UpTimes (CUT) chronology will be our foundation as it is the only reliable chronology.

Introduction;

We will try to jump over the Bietek model and create a weak structure but sufficient to set out our views as to the relevance of Tel Ifshar and Dynasty Twelve / Thirteen of Egypt. We will show that Tel Ifshar is relevant to Tel el-Burack and it is way off any Egyptian co-incidence except as it relates to Dynasty Fifteen alone. Avaris is the undoing of orthodox chronology.

Facts;

Tel el-Dabᶜa

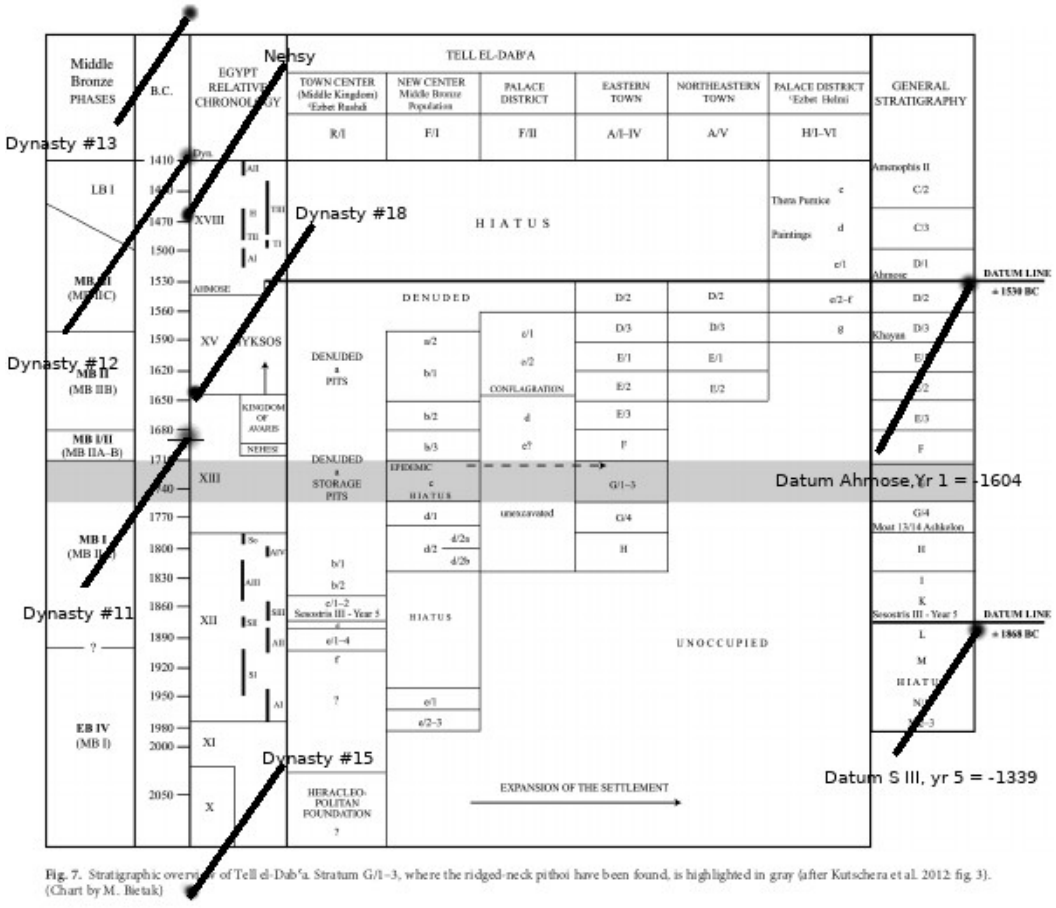


Fig. 7. Stratigraphic overview of Tell el-Dabᶜa. Stratum G/1–3, where the ridged-neck pithoi have been found, is highlighted in gray (after Kutschera et al. 2012: fig. 3). (Chart by M. Bietak)

Twelfth Dynasty;

Eusebius has 160 years : -1261 (end of Scemiophris) – 160 = -1421 or the start of S'ankhkare's second sed year. A standard CUTSM articulation for Ammenemhet I.

Africanus has 245 years : -1207 is 213 years from -1420 Turin Kanon (TK). And 214 years from -1420 is -1206. Ergo, Ammenemhet I's CUTSM start is -1452 and therefore the start of a Manethonian 245-year interval to -1207.

NB -1206 is the start of a 70-year regnal time for Sobekhotep IV, -1207 is a CUTSM start for Sobekhotep VI.

The end of Dynasty Fourteen is -917. The end of 184 years of Fourteen is therefore -1217.

The noted 42[1] years following Ammenemhet VI's (A VI) first sed count start of -1249 give a -1207 as the end of Dynasty Twelve (see above). In this regard Senusert IV starts a CUTSM in -1261 and the end of Dynasty Thirteen's TK-first-ruler, Sobekhotep I who largely paralleled Sobeknofru, was -1259. Ammenemhet V (A V) starts a CUTSM in -1259. It ends -1185. Thus A III, A V and A VI form a continuous period of Dynasty Twelve's story's end.

Here we need to reflect on the 453 = 153 + 300 years of Dynasty Thirteen which starts, so-to-speak, at -1217 and 'ends' in -1370. So the Manethonian 453 years starts with Senusert III (S III) – who has a CUTSM of -1370 to -1296. Or put another way we could consider S III as the first Dynasty Thirteen king.

Therefore, Dynasty Fourteen which starts -1401 as per Manetho, -1467 as per TK (Nehsy) ***or*** ***-1217*** – ***250??*** = ***-1467*** and -1602 (Yakbim) can be regarded as *preceding* **or** *following* Dynasty Twelve and Dynasty Thirteen regarded as *bisecting* Dynasty Twelve.

Apophis Awserre has a CUTSM of -1159 to -1085. From http://pharaoh.se/ we have the Fourteenth Dynasty (TK) king # 51 as

" #	Pharaoh	Throne name	Also known as	Reign*	CUT
1	Yakbim			1805–1780	-1602
2	Yammu Nubuserra	Ya'amu, Jamu, Jaam, Nubwoserre Ya'ammu		1780–1770	-1593
3	Qareh			1770–1760	
4	Aahotepra	Aahotepre		1760–1745	
5	Sheshi	Sheshy		1745–1705	
6	Nehesi	Nehesy, Nehsy		1705	-1467
7	Khakherura	Khakherure			
8	Nebfaura	Nebfaure		1704	-1463
9	Sehabra	Sehabre			
10	Merdjefara	Merdjefare		1694	-1454
11	Sewadjkara III	Sewadjkare III			
12	Nebdjefara	Nebdjefare			

1 See Waddell's Manetho (Loeb Classic)

13	Webenra	Webenre, Ubenre		
15	..djefara			
16	..webenra		1690	-1428
17	Awibra	Awibre, Auibra		
18	Heribra	Heribre		
19	Nebsenra	Nebsenre		
22	Sekheperenra	Sekheperenre		
23	Djedkherura	Djedkherewre		
24	Sankhibra II	Seankibre, Sankhibre		
25	Nefertum..ra	Kanefertemre		
26	Sekhem..ra			
27	Kakemura	Kakemure, Kakemetre		
28	Neferibra	Neferibre		
29	I..ra			
30	Khakara	Khakare		
31	Akara	Akare, Aakare		
32	Hapu	Semenenra, Semenenre, Hepu		
33	Anati	Djedkara		
34	Babnum	Bebnem, Bebnum		
43	Senefer..ra			
44	Men..ra			
45	Djed..ra			
49	Inek..			
50	A..	Ineb...		
51	Ap..	Apophis		-1159

Five more

Sixteenth Dynasty;

This dynasty probably commences *ca.* -1598 if we take Ryholt's contention of a precedent king to Djehuti (-1593 to –1519). By comparison Dynasty Fourteen could be construed, with strong authority, to have a commencement of -1602. So, in Tel el-Dab'a stratigraphy, we would expect something like;

Dynasty 12 / 13 to top out Dynasty 16 (or approx. 14) and that Dynasty 14 (or approx. 16) and that Dynasty 17 with Abydos[2] and its Dynasty 15.

2 It could be that we can project the start of Dynasty Eleven to -1787 if we assume the Ethiopian King List contributes Amen Emhat I of Ethiopia (Nubia) as the progenitor of the Dynasty Eleven kings through Intef-Aa born of Iku Gardiner T. 5.12/6.12 or Karnak #12 Lepsius (1853) Mentuhotep (these two kings are at this stage and for

-1452: -1598: -1602: -1714: -1757: -1787: -2275

Eighteenth Dynasty;

Ahmose I has a CUTSM of -1624 to -1550. Tuthmose I has a CUTSM of -1645 to -1571. So we could reasonably say that only Dynasty 18 and 17[3] are in a appropriate relation vis-a-vis the strata. A slight case for 16 and 14 can be made – they are sensibly equal. This means that the Bietek model of Tel el-Dab'a and everywhere else based upon it is more or less upside down.

So refining dynastic order to suit Bietek strata at Avaris we get;

-1452: -1598: -1602: -1645: -1714: -1757: -1787: -2275 OR – *in reverse order i. e. starting from the top strata* – Twelve/Thirteen (-1785 to -1645 Bietek; -1370 to -1217 CUT), Fourteen, Fifteen*, Sixteen, *Eighteen*, *Seventeen*, Abydos, Eleven, *Fifteen. Only eleven, and seventeen even faintly look like Bietek's 'Egypt Relative Chronology'.

Discussion;

All is confusion. To whit;

> *While Models A and B date the monumental building to the first half of the 19th century b.c., Model C allows a slightly later end date, in the 19th or early 18th century b.c. (-1900 or -1870 CUT to -1770 or -1440 CUT which CUT has as late Fifteenth and middle Manethonic Sixteenth) These dates are considerably earlier than absolute dates proposed for other contexts containing ridged-neck pithoi, Tell el-Dabᶜa Stratum G/1–3 and the Ashkelon moat deposit, both dated to the early 13th Dynasty and the mid-18th century b.c.*

OK. This allows us a bit of leeway.

Let's say that -1900 is the real date that is derived from KIA-42709 and ignore the implied outlier status; lets split the 62.6% range, obtaining ca. -2700. Using CUT's Putative ZPE correction curve we obtain a Tel el-Burack and therefore Tel el-Daba'a G/1-3 stratum date equivalent of split minus -800 correction. That is we must shorten, so-to-speak, our dating from -2700 to -1900 (Other dates in the first phase bracket give a similar result of -1900).

From CUT chronology we have Khayan at -1831 to -1757 for a Clearing-UpTimes standard model of kingship (CUTSM) period i. e. 74 years, modelled as described elsewhere. Now if we take the end date for Tel el-Burack as a functioning habitation of early 18th Dynasty then -1780 is a possibility and even, say, 1770. Here we have a date falling in the range of interest vis-a-vis Tel el-Dab'a. Taking note of the stratum slice interval of 30 years used by Bietek we may say that Khayan overlaps E/2, E/1 and D/3. Totalled these three give the required 74-yr span. One may postulate that Khayan finishes his rule 6 years before D/2. His last 24 yrs thus run -1781 to -1757 in D/3. He has a regnal count from -1775 to -1757 in CUT by reference to Ryholt's SIP considerations.

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our purpose a bit order-independent) to Sehertowe then Nakhtenebufe etc. That is Dynasty 11.

3 If we take the Fifteenth Dynasty in Manetho we find a Theban reference in Eusebius which suggests the Seventeenth Dynasty could have existed for 250 years from -2007 as a parallel to the 190 years of Diospolite Dynasty Sixteen Manethonian rulers. There is a 'conflict' between Ryholt and Africanus/Eusebius.

So we have shown that there is, at least, a consistency between our dating and, by co-incidence, Felix HÖFLMAYER! With the relative position of Khayan. Further if we sum four stratum intervals to 120 years we have, from a D/2 ‘start’ of -1900 + 150 or -1750, a date for Thera pumice of -1630. CUT has long maintained Thera pumice is ca. -1625. So far so good.

Six stratum intervals of 180 years duration, in Bietek’s chart, generate a ‘Sesostris III’ (no cartouche Khakare) date of -2080. Even more the very start of his bottom stratum would on our -1900 benchmark yield -1900 - (-1710 - -2060) = -2250. This means Achaes of Manethonian Dynasty Fifteen is the ruler who built Tel el-Dab’a or built-up the site of Tel el-Dab’a. Obviously a Greek-speaker would get the point. With regard then to Tel el-Dab’a and ‘Sesostris III’ the real Senusert III is going to be found centuries post- the Thera eruption or off the top of Bietek’s chart. So as Cerny is quoted in Felix and co’s paper, we may say it was a later effort of something extraneous. But truly this does not wash.

A dates of -2080 / -2118 really are Dynasty Four or Old Kingdom. It likely this king was a contemporary of, or was, Khafre / Kerpheres – possibly before cartouches were the thing.

Conclusion;

The gap between the real Twelve / Thirteen and Bietek’s -1870 for Senusert III is 500 years so no wonder there is a completely distorted view of Levant chronology extant.

Resources;

https://www.jstor.org/purchase/pss/auth?redirectUri=/purchase/pss/checkout%3Fdoi%3D10.5615/bullamerschoorie.375.0053%26refreqid%3Dexcelsior%253A4ab9347163f728941e08520f78cceafe

Evidence for Middle Bronze Age Chronology

and Synchronisms in the Levant:

A Response to Höflmayer et al. 2016

followed up by CUT's response to Ben-Tor's Response

Introduction:

A completely confused arrangement of dynasties has made the fog of Ben-Tor's Response to Höflmayer et al relatively meaningless. Felix and co. relatively-speaking win this 'contest'.

Facts:

From Wikipedia we have the following quotes which add little clarity at one level but are very revealing at another.

> **Middle Bronze dynasties**
>
> *In the following par. we see that the start of the Middle Kingdom is set at just over half-way through the Fifteenth Dynasty of Africanus -2055 cf. -2025. The end of the Middle Kingdom is set at the start of the Eighteenth Dynasty (Queen Ahotep and Tuthmose I) and the start of Pepi II's adult reign - -1650 cf. -1655/-1645/-1666. We, at CUT, note that the start of the 11th dynasty of Turin Kanon (TK) is given in the following CUT dating* Intef-Aa born of Iku Gardiner T. 5.12/TK. 6.12 and with a Clearing-UpTimes standard model (CUTSM) start date of **-1689.** **This is only just inside the -1650 boundary.**
>
> The Middle Kingdom of Egypt lasted from 2055 to 1650 BC. During this period, the Osiris funerary cult rose to dominate Egyptian popular religion. The period comprises two phases: the 11th Dynasty, which ruled from Thebes and the 12th and 13th Dynasties centered on el-Lisht. The unified kingdom was previously considered to comprise the 11th and 12th Dynasties, but historians now at least partially consider the 13th Dynasty to belong to the Middle Kingdom.

The 13th dynasty starts in -1333. This is totally beyond (closer to today 2018 A. D.) the boundary. The period -1452 to -1238 basically covers the 12th dynasty and is **completely outside** *the Middle Kingdom as defined at Wikipedia.*

*In the next par. the SIP is given as zero (0) years as the end of the 6th dynasty, say -1567 or the end of Afr.'s reign for Nitocris = Netjerkare Siptah T. 4.7 A 40 (**NB Exodus was -1579**) and the start of Hashepsowe's CUTSM first sed regnal count of -1567, which was also about half-way through Ahmose I's reign, relates to the 18th dynasty.*

During the Second Intermediate Period, Ancient Egypt fell into disarray for a second time, between the end of the Middle Kingdom and the start of the New Kingdom. It is best known for the Hyksos, whose reign comprised the 15th and 16th dynasties. The Hyksos first appeared in Egypt during the 11th Dynasty, began their climb to power in the 13th Dynasty, and emerged from the Second Intermediate Period in control of Avaris and the Delta. By the 15th Dynasty, they ruled lower Egypt, and they were expelled at the end of the 17th Dynasty.

While it is true that Apepi Aqenenre had a 70-years from -1620 to -1550 and that Sheshi was knocked over by Othniel (Redford) by -1567 these do not constitute grounds for such a definition of the SIP as involving the 15th dynasty which was current from -2275 to -1757 (518 years). The end of the 17th dynasty could reasonably be equated with the exodus (see above) in that Kamose died in that event. Dynasty Eleven could be -1689 or -1619??

Levant

In modern scholarship the chronology of the Bronze Age Levant is divided into Early/Proto Syrian; corresponding to the Early Bronze. Old Syrian; corresponding to the Middle Bronze. Middle Syrian; corresponding to the Late Bronze. The term Neo-Syria is used to designate the early Iron Age.

The old Syrian period was dominated by the Eblaite first kingdom, Nagar and the Mariote second kingdom. The Akkadian conquered large areas of the Levant and were followed by the Amorite kingdoms, c. 2000–1600 BC, which arose in Mari, Yamhad, Qatna, Assyria. From the 15th century BC onward, the term Amurru is usually applied to the region extending north of Canaan as far as Kadesh on the Orontes River.

*CUT places a dynasty of Mari (184 years long) between -2426 and -2209. CUT has **En-cakanca-ana** from -2405; Ruled for 60 years; He is the first ruler known to take the Sumerian title **en ki-en-gi ki-uri,** or 'lord of Sumer and Akkad'. Akkad is dated -2276 to -2051 if Sargon the Great is the start point.*

The earliest known Ugarit contact with Egypt (and the first exact dating of Ugaritic civilization) comes from a carnelian bead identified with the Middle Kingdom pharaoh Senusret I, 1971–1926 BC. A stela and a statuette from the Egyptian pharaohs Senusret III and Amenemhet III have also been found. However, it is unclear at what time these monuments got to Ugarit. In the Amarna letters, messages from Ugarit c. 1350 BC written by Ammittamru I, Niqmaddu II, and his queen, were discovered. From the 16th

to the 13th century BC, Ugarit remained in constant touch with Egypt and Cyprus (named Alashiya).

CUT points out that Senusert I (referered to above) is dated -1393 to -1319 cf. Wikipedia's 1971 to 1926 a gap of ca. 600 years; Senusert III to Ammenemhet III – start to end – runs -1370 to -1238. Amarna flourished from ca. -1427 to -1390. There seems no mystery about statues and letters on these dates.

The Mitanni was a loosely organized state in northern Syria and south-east Anatolia from c. 1500–1300 BC. Founded by an Indo-Aryan ruling class that governed a predominantly Hurrian population, Mitanni came to be a regional power after the Hittite destruction of Kassite Babylon created a power vacuum in Mesopotamia. At its beginning, Mitanni's major rival was Egypt under the Thutmosids. However, with the ascent of the Hittite empire, Mitanni and Egypt made an alliance to protect their mutual interests from the threat of Hittite domination. At the height of its power, during the 14th century BC, it had outposts centered on its capital, Washukanni, which archaeologists have located on the headwaters of the Khabur River. Eventually, Mitanni succumbed to Hittite, and later Assyrian attacks, and was reduced to a province of the Middle Assyrian Empire.

Tuthmosides ruled -1645 to -1446 ie T I to T IV. In terms of kassites, for CUT this is a W.I.P. so will most likely having nothing sensible to say we submit a tentative couple;

-1751 Kurigalzu (the Younger)

-1725 Nazi-maruttash

The Israelites were an ancient Semitic-speaking people of the Ancient Near East who inhabited part of Canaan during the tribal and monarchic periods (15th to 6th centuries BC), and lived in the region in smaller numbers after the fall of the monarchy. The name "Israel" first appears c. 1209 BC, at the end of the Late Bronze Age and the very beginning of the Iron Age, on the Merneptah Stele raised by the Egyptian pharaoh Merneptah.

Israel's dates are – under Joshua from -1541 to Samuel's role in David's annointing as King at 15 or 16 yrs of age in -1079. The rest is up for so much argument we leave this till later. Merneptah ruled -1231 to -1157 all up as a CUTSM. Try -1226 for 'Israel' quote.

We, CUT, note that Brigus, son of Mash, son of Aram ruled from -2958.

The Arameans were a Northwest Semitic semi-nomadic and pastoralist people who originated in what is now modern Syria (Biblical Aram) during the Late Bronze Age and the early Iron Age. Large groups migrated to Mesopotamia, where they intermingled with the native Akkadian (Assyrian and Babylonian) population. The Aramaeans never had a unified empire; they were divided into independent kingdoms all across the Near East. After the Bronze Age collapse, their political influence was confined to a number of Syro-Hittite states, which were entirely absorbed into the Neo-Assyrian Empire by the 8th century BC.

CUT further asserts that Egypt itself had an Aramaic Dynasty.

From THE MIDDLE KINGDOM EGYPTIAN POTTERY FROM MIDDLE BRONZE AGE IIa TEL IFSHAR By Ezra S. Marcus, Yosef Porath, Robert Schiestl, Anne Seiler, and Samuel M. Paley we have

> … Contacts between Egypt and the southern Levant in the first half of the 12th Dynasty must be considered a fundamental reality in any treatment of these relations (contra BEN-TOR2007 and BEN-TOR 2006)...

CUT points out this covers the period -1420 to -1370 or 50 years.

From the above quote vis-a-vis Tel Ifshar the implication is that the 12th dynasty is regarded as a Middle Bronze IIA entity. Furthermore, another paper asserts that

> ...All these elements were dated by Reich and Shukron to the Middle Bronze II, ca. 19th–16th centuries BCE, the time that the Canaanite urban civilization reached its peak….

So -1799 to -1500.

? We can summarise the gaggle of odd dynasties supposed to make up the Middle Bronze II A as **-2275 to -1579**. This is clearly bizarre.

From the paper in question ie by Daphna Ben-Tor, we have this comment

> …. These studies have shown that the style and distribution of scar-
>
> abs and seal impressions from the Middle Kingdom and
>
> Second Intermediate period in Egypt and Middle Bronze
>
> Age contexts in the Levant firmly support the low chro-
>
> nology for the Middle Bronze Age proposed by Bietak
>
> (Ben-Tor 1997; 1998; 2003; 2004; 2007a: 185–93; 2011:
>
> 24–32; Bietak, Forstner-Müller, and Mlinar 2001: 176–
>
> 78; Mlinar 2004; 2006; Ben-Tor and Bell in press). These
>
> studies confirm the correspondence of the late MB IIA
>
> with the 13th Dynasty, the early MB IIB with the early
>
> Second Intermediate period, and the late MB IIB with
>
> the late Second Intermediate period (Hyksos period) and
>
> the early 18th Dynasty. This time span—from the begin-
>
> ning of the 13th Dynasty to the early 18th Dynasty—is

generally dated between the early 18th century and the late 16th century b.c. (von Beckerath 1997: 189; Kitchen 2000: 49; 2007: 170).

It just gets crazier. Lets analyze this appalling mishmash.

1. correspondence of the late MB IIA with the 13th Dynasty,
   CUT replies this results in MB IIA late = -1333 to -1105
2. early MB IIB with the early Second Intermediate period,
   CUT replies that -1689 or even -1619 (see above) is totally inconsistent. MB IIB cannot start after MB IIA!
3. late MB IIB with the late Second Intermediate period (Hyksos period) and the early 18th Dynasty,
   *Given that the Hyksos period ended in -1757 AT BEST and the 18th dynasty started AT BEST -1645 (Tuthmose I) we have a period, say, -1807 to -1595 allowing 50 years forward and backward. Now MB IIB **late** is earlier than MB IIB **early**!*

Lets look a bit closer.

The early 17th century b.c. saw the initial production of locally produced scarabs in Palestine in contexts assigned to the early MB IIB (Ben-Tor 2007a: 117–21). The early 17th-century date of this archaeological phase is based primarily on the equivalence of the ceramic assemblages at Tell el-Dabᶜa and Ashkelon on the southern Palestinian coast (Bietak et al. 2008). The comparison of the Canaanite pottery at both sites confirmed the evidence at Tell el-Dabᶜa, indicating that the end of the Middle Kingdom in Egypt coincided with the end of the MB IIA in the Levant (Bietak 2010: 140, fig. 1). MB IIA occupation levels in the Levant yielded Egyptian imports almost exclusively in the northern Levant, primarily at Byblos on the Lebanese coast, where also a significant number of Egyptian Middle Kingdom scarabs were found (Bosch loos 2012: 179–81). In contrast, Egyptian imports are

> extremely rare in MB IIA levels in Palestine (Weinstein...

CUT notes that Sobekemsaf I started to rule in -1710. The end of the 17th century B. C. corresponds to the end of Sobekemsaf II and Tao. All clearly 17th dynasty rulers. Furthermore, the quote following gives us a basis for comparison;

> "The comparison of the Canaanite pottery at both sites confirmed the evidence at Tell el-Dabᶜa, indicating that the end of the Middle Kingdom in Egypt coincided with the end of the MB IIA in the Levant"

In other words the end of Dynasty Twelve or -1238 is the end of MB IIA and MB IIB pottery is from the time of the 17th dynasty or -1710.

All is confusion.

If Felix's date of -1863 is right or if Ben-Tor asserts incorrectly

> ...The most problematic conclusion implied by raising the date of Strata G/4 and G/1–3 and Levels 14 and 13 at Ashkelon to the 19th century b.c. is that these phases cannot date to the 13th Dynasty (Höflmayer et al. 2016: 74; see also Höflmayer and Cohen 2017: 3), as the 18th-century b.c. date of this dynasty is generally recognized (Ryholt 1997; 197; von Beckerath 1997: 189; Kitchen 2000: 49; 2007: 170; Siesse 2014: 167–69). ...

then we have G/1-3 smack in the 15th dynasty; remember CUT asserts -1831 to -1757 for Khayan. Below Ben-Tor points out, unwittingly, that Felix is right.

> One of the links questioned by Höflmayer and his colleagues is based on seal impressions bearing the name of the Hyksos Khyan, which were found in the palatial complex of Strata E/1* and early D/3, and confirm the association of these levels with the Hyksos period. As correctly noted by Bietak (2016: 2), these seal impressions are not considered by the excavators as a datum line but merely as a terminus post quem for the palatial complex of Strata E/1 and early D/3. Since the Hyksos period is associated at Tell el-Dabᶜa with Strata E/2 to D/2 (Bietak 2013: 79), these sealings, representing a terminus post quem for Stratum E/1, ...

* E/1: 1620–1590 b.c. 1675–1625 b.c. 1650–1620 b.c. **18th century b.c.**

D/3: 1590–1560 b.c.

The 18th century runs -1800 to -1700, therefore covers the last forty years of Khayan's rule.

Conclusion:

Because of the insufficient analysis of Felix's paper by Ben-tor no researcher can go anywhere but show the E/1 results as correct. But this assumes no ZPE correction or does it? A very poor study in the end validates the dating of Höflmayer et al. Bietek is once again completely off the mark. A trait which is irritating to say the least.